Labor—1918

THE VALUE OF EDUCATED LABOR.

For Mississippi lawmakers who are opposing compulsory school attendance the following statistics were compiled, and sent to an Eastern newspaper by its Jackson correspondent:

Assuming that unskilled (or uneducated) labor is worth $1 a day and that a man may work 300 days a year for 40 years, then at $1 a day for 300 days for 40 years, then at $1 a day for 300 days he earns $300 a year or $12,000 for 40 years.

The estimated value of the average income of a man with a common school education is $500 a year. Forty years at $500 a year equals $20,000, the value of the life of a laborer with elementary school training only.

The estimated value of the average income of a person with a full high school education is $1,000 a year. Forty years at $1,000 a year equals $40,000, the value of a life with a high school education.

The estimated value of the average income of a man with a college or university training is $1,500 a year. $60,000, the value of a life with college training.

It is difficult to explain the value of education by the mere computation of figures. The greatest good comes from the improved citizenship. Education makes it possible for more men to vote intelligently. It makes it possible for them to acquire a knowledge of men and events and to feel a greater interest in the common affairs of communities and States. It is questionable whether the first great gain to the State from an educated citizenry is economic or social. Both represent a net gain.

Tagore, the Hiudu poet, is the only Nobel prize winner on whose name a ball of soot seems to have been mashed. The following editorial from the Boston Globe tells its own story:

The British government appears to have some pretty conclusive evidence that Sir Rabindranath Tagore, the Indian poet and philosopher, has been mixed up with the German government in an attempt to foment a rebellion of the people of India. Certainly a man who is in correspondence with such creatures as Zimmerman, Luxberg and Bernstorff while his government is at war with theirs is rather blackly tarred at the outset.

From those who remember Tagore's parting shot at America and Americans there will be little sympathy for him in his plight. This man, just as he was about to sail, declared that America was only a land of money-grabbers and that most Americans thought of nothing else but the almighty dollar. But it was noticeable that he had accumulated $50,000 or so of their cash before he said it.

It is the fixed custom of Americans to enrich, as far as practicable, those who traduce them with the slur that they are merely a money-grabbing people. Until we got into the war no foreigner permitted himself to get from the beach to his New York hotel without remarking to the reporters that we are a money-grubbing people. It is different now, but the custom has not been wholly abandoned.

Tagore was wined and dined and in every way treated like a conquering hero when he came to see us, and we helped him to line his pockets with American bank notes.

Labor—1918

Domestic Service.

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
JUNE 30, 1918

JOURNAL KITCHEN IS OPEN TO NEGRO COOKS ON MONDAY

Second Demonstration Will Be Given for Benefit of Colored Servants — Program Announced for the Week

Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Estelle Bozeman, director of The Journal's war kitchen at Grant place and Peachtree street, will give her second demonstration for the benefit of housewives who employ negro cooks. Atlanta women are invited to send their servants to the lesson and any negro woman who is genuinely interested in learning how to cook economically may attend. The drying of fruits and vegetables and the construction and use of the iceless refrigerator, the fireless cooker and the home-made drier will be the subjects treated.

There will be no demonstration at the kitchen Monday morning but the following program, beginning each morning at 10 o'clock, will be carried out during the remainder of the week:

Tuesday, drying of fruits and vegetables.

Wednesday, jellying and marmalade-making, with the Peeples Street Food Study class as special guests.

Thursday, quick breads and how to make them from wheat substitutes, demonstrated by Mrs. S. R. Dull, well-known Atlanta expert.

Friday, canning in glass.

Saturday, demonstration of labor-saving devices.

It is expected that much interest will center in Thursday's demonstration, as it will be the first time bread-making has been shown at the war kitchen. Mrs. Dull, the home economics expert who will direct the lesson, is known throughout Atlanta in this line of work.

Among the visitors to the kitchen in the past few days have been Mrs. Joseph Moody, member of the executive board of the Atlanta Federation of Women's clubs; Miss Lois P. Dowdle, state home economics director; Miss Edna Lord Murphy, director of home economics at the Georgia Normal and Industrial college; Miss Katherine Jones, a home economics instructor at the same institution, and Mrs. Ada Sawyer, home demonstration agent in Cobb county.

Mrs. Joseph Moody stated that she intended to make a strong effort to have a permanent municipal kitchen, on the order of The Journal's kitchen, established and maintained in Atlanta.

The Journal's demonstration war garden, located just across Grant place from the kitchen, continues to supply the food-saving school with plenty of material on which to work. William B. Deckner, The Journal's gardener, says that squash, string beans, butter beans, cabbage and cucumbers are on hand in plentiful quantity for the coming week.

Mr. Deckner now has a fine "stand" of young tomatoes, replacing those which were taken out of the garden when attacked by wilt. He says that Irish potatoes are nearly ready to dig and that the potato crop is going to be one of the prize achievements of the garden.

FOURTH DEMONSTRATION FOR NEGRO COOKS MONDAY

Journal Kitchen Continues to Be Popular With Seekers of Knowledge

Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock the fourth weekly demonstration for negro cooks will be given at The Journal's home demonstration kitchen at the corner of Grant place and Peachtree street.

Miss Estelle Bozeman, director of the kitchen and special representative of the State College of Agriculture and the federal government, will be in charge.

If you employ a cook and if you would like for that cook to learn how to save gas, save time and save money for you, to say nothing of more skillfully preparing food, do not fail to send her to Grant place and Peachtree street Monday afternoon.

The five morning lessons in "cookology" which Miss Bozeman will offer Atlanta housewives next week will be announced in The Journal Sunday.

Saturday morning, with the street cars running on all lines, women dropped in and out at the kitchen all morning. Miss Bozeman explained to the visitors the construction and use of the fireless cook, the iceless refrigerator and the home-made drier. She also gave an interesting lesson in soap-making, using greases left over from other lessons of the week.

More and more it's getting to be a case of visiting the war kitchen once in a while or being "out of it" when the neighbors start talking modern cooking problems. Besides a host of new food preparations and methods, Miss Bozeman and her staff have made easily available for every woman in Atlanta knowledge of the newest and most approved way to do the standard old tasks that every housewife counts among each day's work. How to accomplish things quickly and economically is a big lesson in this day of scant time and high prices and the more than forty women who walked to The Journal's kitchen in the rain Thursday and Friday are evidence that Atlanta housewives are awake to their opportunity.

DETROIT MICH NEWS
MAY 2, 1918

TO ARM MAIDS WITH DIPLOMAS

School for Colored Women Will Give Courses in Housework.

Negro maid servants and housework ers of the future are going to march right into the kitchen and submit documentary proof of their fitness to serve.

The document will be a roll parchment, tied with pink, blue or other colored ribbons and it will announce that the bearer is an accomplished maid: that she has completed the accredited course of instruction of the Urban League Domestic Training school and is entitled to all the benefits and emoluments that attach thereto.

Mrs. Julian A. Krolik, chairman of the domestic relations committee of the Urban league, and Miss Bessie Lee, head of the Visiting Housekeepers' association, are the parents of the new plan. They have worked out a course of training and will begin giving lessons on Monday at the league headquarters, 297 St. Antoine street.

The course of instruction will cover a period of four weeks, with lessons three times a week. There will be but eight persons permitted in each class and instruction will be given by Miss D. L. Gully and Miss Jennie Carter, under supervision of the Visiting Housekeepers' association.

Lessons will cover laundry work housecleaning and conclude with special instruction on serving. Students who complete this work will be given their diplomas but they may continue and take an additional course in the culinary arts.

Only colored women and girls are being given the instruction as the movement was destined primarily to aid Negro women coming from the south to become better fitted for housework along the lines of the northern families.

"The Negro women," says Miss Lee, "are enthusiastic over the work offered and are making splendid progress. They learn rapidly and are giving splendid satisfaction in the homes where they have been engaged after a short preliminary course. We now plan on teaching them so they may be fitted for all form of work in the home."

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
JANUARY 7, 1918

NEGRO COOKS TO BE OFFERED A COURSE IN HOME DIETETICS

Food Conservation Advisory Board Arranges to Provide Instructor.

The formation of a committee to spread propaganda for food conservation among the negroes was the chief topic of discussion at the regular monthly meeting of the San Antonio food conservation advisory board, held Monday morning in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium. Classes in home dietetics for negro women will be held by a negro demonstrator in the church and society rooms of the race and a special class for cooks will be held twice a week in the negro school at Center and Hackberry Streets.

It is desired to secure the co-operation of the women of San Antonio in permitting their negro cooks to attend this class. The appointment of the committees was delegated to Miss Eleanor Brackenridge, chairman of the work for food conservation among the negroes. Further details of the placing of the information and monthly consumers' cards in San Antonio homes was discussed. The work is progressing at a fair rate, according to reports, but the plans of the national food administration cannot be successfully carried out until all are placed.

The first class in the home dietetics course was opened Saturday afternoon in the Chamber of Commerce building, with more than 85 women present. A general resume of the causes leading to the urgent call for stringent food conservation was outlined by Miss Iva Scott, federal demonstrator, who will conduct the classes. The second lesson in the course will be given Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the same place and Miss Scott will take up the five food principals and their functions in the body. The auditorium is on the fourth floor of the Central Office Building, one and one-half blocks south of Houston Street, on Navarro Street.

DETROIT MICH NEWS
MAY 30, 1918

Graduate in Housework — More than a score of Negro women who have taken special training in domestic work will be given diplomas in the Urban league headquarters, 297 St. Antoine street, Monday night. The women have qualified under the direction of the Visiting Housekeepers' association. Miss Bessie C. Lee, supervisor of the association, will address the women and diplomas will be presented by Forrester B. Washington, league superintendent.

Labor—1918
Discrimination.

GRATITUDE

The Chicago Defender 11-30-18

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
W. G. McAdoo, Director General
WASHINGTON, D. C.
NORTHWESTERN REGION

November 13th, 1918.
File 60-1-16.

TO NORTHWESTERN RAILROADS:

EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES

The conditions under which negroes are employed as firemen, hostlers, switchmen, brakemen, et cetera, is not to be extended beyond the practice heretofore existing, and you are cautioned against employing negroes for this class of service not heretofore open to them nor to take the places of white men.

Yours truly,

R. H. AISHTON, Regional Director.

Mr. Aishton speaks for Mr. McAdoo. The same McAdoo who told our people that none had done more for the nation in and out of war than they. As Aishton is working under orders of Secretary McAdoo, so apparently is Secretary McAdoo working in this instance under orders of the Federation of Labor.

This latest discrimination issued as an industrial order coming from one of the most important departments of the government, and affecting a portion of the most loyal citizenry, comes with improper grace at this time, when democracy is being loudly proclaimed as the panacea for all social and industrial evils.

Jury Disagrees in the Case of George Cook

The Chicago Defender 12-14-18

George Cook (white), president of the George Cook & Co., 827 Loomis street, blanket manufacturers for the government, brutally assaulted Gladys Brown, the 16-year-old daughter of George Brown, 3810 Elmwood avenue. Through the assitance of the Defender this case was brought to the attention of the authorities and was handled by Attorneys Westbrook & Ellis, assisted by Attorney Harris B. Gaines, and was finally assigned by Chief Justice Olson to Judge Wells for immediate trial.

Cook was represented by Chas. A. Trainor (white), master in chancery of the Superior Court. Daniel Webster (white), chief assistant prosecutor for the City of Chicago, was assigned to handle the case for the city. Mr. Webster's action in the procedure clearly indicated that he was in sympathy with the man whom he was charged to prosecute, and refused to make any argument whatever to the jury. A verdict was rendered of not guilty after ten minutes' deliberation.

Having gained his freedom by the assistance of the chief city prosecutor, Cook considered all was well. He was, however, disappointed when he was immediately put on trial again by Westbrook & Gaines for a violation of the state statute. This charge, of course, disposed of the services of Mr. Cook's valuable assistant, Daniel Webster, and brought him within the pall of the jurisdiction of the state's attorney. In his new environment he did not fare so well. Judge Wells having appointed as special state's attorney Richard E. Westbrook. The trial of this case lasted two days, and the jurors deliberated ten hours, finally disagreeing. The case will be retried.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
SEPTEMBER 21 1918

Views of the People.

Objects to Color Line in War Work.

To the Editor of The Star:

While so very much is being demanded of the men of this nation to prove their patriotism, why not demand a few things of the women?

If the men can camp together, hike together, dig together, fight together and die together that this world may be free, why can't the women work together to keep the wolf from the door until it is all over over there?

You put in a special advertisement: "Women wanted in a munition factory." A colored woman sees the "ad" and answers. She is asked to call. Why is it when she does so you seem awestruck and answer: "Nothing for colored?"

Is not the munition factories in the hands of our mutual government? Is not the munition for the colored soldier as well as the white? Is not the work you are asking the women to do the kind that any woman of energy and ordinary intelligence can do? Then why bar us? One advertisement capped the climax. It asked for white women to do laundry work for the munition factory. As well as the colored woman can do that work, and as willing as she is to do it, the munition jobs should be open to all the poor women, and the one that gets there first, be she white or colored, should get it.

Individual firms can use all the prejudice they please; it is their own property; but the government is ours, and while our men are making the supreme sacrifice the women should be helped to the best jobs our ability demands. MARY B. HITCHENS.

Indianapolis.

HUN. EARNEST T. ATTWELL FIRST TO CALL McADOO'S ATTENTION TO THE ORDER

The Chicago Defender 12-28-18

Special to The Observer.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1918.

Several days ago, when an order by one of the regional directors of the United States Railroad Administration was issued, which order indicated some restrictions as to the employment of colored men on the railroads, there developed among the colored people of the country unusual unrest and dissatisfaction that such an order was issued. The order seemed to be based upon racial prejudice rather than upon unfairness to those who were rendering efficient service. In fact, in the minds of the colored people it served as an unfavorable reflection upon those who were serving the railroads and the government and indicated a barrier to those whose services might be needed in the future.

Mr. Earnest T. Attwell, the colored representative of the United States Food Administration, was first to call Mr. McAdoo's attention to the discouragement that the order of the regional director had brought to the colored people. Mr. McAdoo, as director general of the railroads, investigated the reasons for the issuance of the order, and discovered that while the order was not based on any intended unfavorable reflection upon the colored employes and was meant to be local in its application, it should be withdrawn and rescinded; and this treatment of the order he so directed.

It is reported with authority that the railroad officials connected with the issuance of this order were led to adopt this method in order to allay agitation against the employment of Negroes in railroad service generally, which seems to have developed originally on a northern railroad line where organization leaders were inciting an unfavorable attitude on the part of their followers toward working in harmony with Negro employes.

As intimated, Mr. McAdoo was not informed of the existence of this order until brought to his attention by Mr. Attwell, and in directing the withdrawal of the order Mr. McAdoo is quoted as saying, "It is very important that these delicate problems be dealth with justly and fairly, and it has been my earnest desire and effort, while the railroads are under Federal control, to give the Negroes the benefit of the same working conditions and wages as white men receive for similar work and improve as far as possible, the conditions under which Negroes travel on the railroads."

This attitude on the part of Mr McAdoo is highly satisfactory to the colored people throughout the country, and it is to be hoped that such an attitude will be adopted by railroad and other governmental officials on down the line in a large measure, especially affecting pu[illegible] utilities.

Labor—1918

Discrimination

N. A. A. C. P. Protests To Director-General McAdoo Against Order Discriminating Against Negroes In Railroad Employment

The Dail[illegible] Herald 12-4-18

New York, Dec. 1.—The National Association for the Advincement of Colored People, through its Secretary John R. Shillady of New York, makes public the following telegram to the Director General of Railroads, William G. McAdoo, a copy of which was also wired to President Wilson. The Association requests from the Director General a full explanation of an order addressed to Northwestern Rail roads by Regional Director R. H. Aishton, in which it is stated that, "The conditions under which Negroes are employed as firemen, hostlers, switchmen, brakemen, ecetera, are not to be extended beyond the practice heretofore existing, and you are cautioned against employing Negroes for this class of service or in any service not heretofore open to them nor take the places of white men. The Association's telegram follow:

November 29,1918.

Hon. William G. McAdoo,
Director General of Railroads,
United States Railroad Administrat'n,
Washington, D. C.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People is in possession of copy of order of Regional Director R. H. Aishton of November thirteenth addressed to Northwestern Railroads on subject of employment of Negroes in which Director Aishton says as follows: "The conditions under which Negroes are employed as firemen, hostlers, switchmen, brakemen, etcetera, is not to be extended beyond the practice heretofore existing, and you are cautioned against employing Negroes for this class of service or in any service not heretofore open to them nor take the places of white men."

On behalf of this Association with one hundred fifty branches and forty two thousand members in thirty-eight states, many of these branches being in Northwestern states and directly affected by this order, as well as on behalf of the colored people generally, we request full explanation of order discriminating against employment of Negroes in so sweeping and flagrant a manner. This order, unless repudiated by you as Director General of Railroad Administration, clearly places United States Government in position of approving race prejudice and denying opportunity for employment to a class of citizens on ground of color. Today's newspapers tell story of entire Negro regiment, for gallantry in great offensive in Champagne in September and October, 1918, being granted Croix de Guerre as result of French army order. While France is thus honirong American soldiers shall America deny to their fellows at home right of employment in industry now under government control and supervision?

National Association for Advancement of Colored People,

JOHN R. SHILLADY, Secretary.

November 29, 1918.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

National Association for Advancement of Colored People has addressed following telegram to Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo and believes this matter is of sufficiently grave concern to warrant your attention. We appeal to your high sense of justice for proper consideration of this important matter.

ASK EXPLANATION OF RAILROAD ORDER TO LIMIT EMPLOYMENT

The New York Age 12-7-18

National Advancement Association Puts the Matter Up To Director General McAdoo in a Telegram---Also Advises the President.

The action of Regional Director R. H. Aishton, in his order addressed to the Northwestern Railroads, on November 13, restricting the employment of Negroes as firemen, hostlers, switchmen, brakemen, etc., has been put up squarely to Director General McAdoo for explanation.

The following telegram sent to the Director General November 29 tells the whole story:

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People is in possession of a copy of order of Regional Director R. H. Aishton of November thirteenth, addresed to Northwestern Railroads on subject of employment of Negroes, in which Director Aishton says as follows: "The conditions under which Negroes are employed as firemen, hostlers, switchmen, brakemen, etc., is not to be extended beyond the practice heretofore existing, and you are cautioned against employing Negroes for this class of service or in any service not heretofore open to them nor to take the places of white men."

On behalf of this Association, with one hundred and fifty branches and forty-two thousand members in thirty-eight states, many of these branches being in Northwestern states and directly affected by this order, as well as on behalf of the colored people generally, we request full explanation of order discriminating against employment of Negroes in so sweeping and flagrant a manner. This order, unless repudiated by you as Director General of Railroad Administration, clearly places the United States Government in position of approving race prejudice and denying opportunity for employment to a class of citizens on ground of color. To-day's newspapers tell story of entire Negro regiment, for gallantry in great offensive in Champagne in September and October, 1918, being granted Croix de Guerre as result of French army order. While France is thus honoring American soldiers shall America deny to their fellows at home right of employment in industry now under government control and supervision?

A copy of above telegram was also sent to President Wilson with the following appeal:

The National Association for Advancement of Colored People has addressed following telegram to Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo and believes this matter is of sufficiently grave concern to warrant your attention. We appeal to your high sense of justice for proper consideration of this important matter.

RAIL RESTRICTIONS WITHDRAWN ON LABOR

(Special to The New York Age)

Ag 12-28-18

Washington, D. C.—It was announced last week that Director General McAdoo had directed the withdrawal of the order issued by Regional Director R. H. Aishton, by which certain Northwestern railroads were forbidden to extend the employment of Negroes as firemen, hostlers, switchmen and brakemen.

In directing the withdrawal of the order Mr. McAdoo was quoted as saying: "It is very important that these delicate problems be dealt with justly and fairly, and it has been my earnest desire and effort, while the railroads are under Federal control, to give the Negroes the benefit of the same working conditions and wages as white men receive for similar work and to improve, as far as possible, the conditions under which Negroes travel on the railroads."

This attitude on the part of Mr. McAdoo should be satisfactory to the colored people throughout the country, and it is to be hoped that such an attitude will be adopted by railroad and other governmental officials on down the line in large measure, especially as affecting public utilities.

Among those who first called the attention of the director general to this matter was Ernest T. Attwell, representative of the United States Food Administration. Mr. McAdoo investigated the reasons for the issuance of the order, and discovered that while the order was not based on any intended unfavorable reflection upon the colored employees and was meant to be local in its application, it should be withdrawn and rescinded; and this treatment of the order he so directed.

"WHITE MEN ONLY"—WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

The Washington Bee 12-7-18

Be it known to all colored citizens who are loyal supporters of every move in the interest of the Government, whether in buying Liberty Bonds, Thrift Stamps or what not, that the Labor Department has places for 250 watchmen; ages range from [illegible] to 65 years. They are wanted at once, so states the call in the Evening Star and other city papers, by the Department of Labor. And says the notice, "so urgent is the need of men that the committee on public information was appealed to to give the demand wide publicity."

So, God helping us, we shall try to push the "good news" along, in order to do our bit in every way possible to help win the war. But, mark you, faithful colored citizens, the call for 250 watchmen, though urgent it be, is for "white men only"! So no colored man—it matters not whether he has purchased ten thousand dollars' worth of Liberty Bonds or bought a cartload of Thrift Stamps—need apply!

Great God! Ye heads of the Labor Department, what may the loyal and faithful patriotic colored race expect of you next? The demons in hell ask, what next?

Is this the way picked out to give Germany the lie in her bold declaration that our fight for liberty and democracy is all a sham? Is the Labor Department so blinded with Negrophobia and prejudice and ignorance that it hasn't taken the time to notice that while the just War Department is now calling for millions of brave men to defend the Stars and Stripes of this our beloved country, it has never stooped low enough to the depth of ignorance and prejudice to call for only "white men" to go into the trenches "over there" to give their lives in the defense of this country? No! The just and wise War Department is not so ignorant that it cannot see the importance of calling on the old true and tried colored men in this great struggle for national life and honor. It sees, now,

its doom if it depended solely upon such coward white men as compose the Labor Department who dare to draw the color line during such a dreadful war crisis as this.

If the colored man can fight for the country, he can also watch and take care of the country's property. So why not give him a chance, and thus show to the world that we have some respect for our veracity (and not a sham) while giving the lives of millions of our precious young men and spending billions of dollars for liberty and democracy. To fail to practice liberty and democracy here, as we should, we not only give the Germans a chance to point us out as liars, but we boldly give the lie to ourselves and pass it on to the Germans for confirmation.

We cannot believe that that unjust and unpatriotic call for 250 "white watchmen only" was issued by the proper heads of the Labor Department, for very often such foolish orders may be traced to the door of the "understrappers" who usurp the authority to give vent to their damnable hatred of the faithful colored citizens by issuing such shameful and diabolical orders.

Now what's become of all of these self-appointed "race lovers" who are traveling from Maine to Texas and from California to Oklahoma in their eagerness to be known as race leaders? Where is the Rev. W. H. Jernagin, president of the so-called Race Congress? Where is he and his little group of ministerial aides? We are a part of this great nation, Dr. Jernagin, and if you and your followers in the Race Congress wish to do something besides taking up "big collections" of money in the name of doing great things for the race, you should get busy now and secure at least twenty-five colored watchmen out of the 250 watchmen wanted. Either do this or make a bold fight for it, or the writer will "move upon your works" in your further efforts to secure financial aid for your Race Congress. The jobs are open and the woods are full of honest colored men that can be secured to fill the bill. Better get busy, for I've seen too much of the works of the so-called race lovers and leaders to allow others to get by in the name of doing great things for the race while, in fact, they are doing nothing. Again, you had better get busy, for by your works you shall be known.

J. C. Cunningham.

MOB NEGRO WAR WORKERS

Coloured Ammunition Workers Have Trouble With Jersey Police

GOV'T WORK MAY SUFFER

Men Showing Signs of Fear and Talk of Leaving War Plants

Among the many people employed at the Judson and Butterworth Chemical Works at Newark, N. J., are several hundred coloured men, many of them living in New York City and Brooklyn. On August 28 eight of these men were illegally arrested by Officer 460 of the New Jersey Police force. The men in question say they were running to catch a car for their several destinations when they were accosted by two policemen at Railroad avenue, Jersey City, at about 7:35 p. m. Three of these men were stopped by one of these officers and were told not to run. Seing that these men were stopped the other five came back asking what was the matter. Then Officer No. 460, after being told by his brother officer to allow them to go on, spoke out and said "Ba Jasus turn them over to me" and then he told them to consider themselves under arrest. He then walked them to the Police Station, where they were made prisoners and locked up for the night. They asked the privilege of getting into communication with their families and friends, but they were refused the privilege of a telephone or to purchase food or water. These men are married men, loyal and industrious citizens. Their families knowing that they work in a place of imminent danger naturally became alarmed and worried throughout the night and until some time the next day when word reached them what had happened to them. These men were arraigned the following day, charged with disorderly conduct by the officer previously mentioned. They were forced to employ an attorney by the name of Edward M. Salley, who, over his own signature stated that "if it had not been for me you would probably be spending six months at this time in jail." Through this lawyer and because there was no case the Judge was unable to find any reason to convict these men, hence they were discharged.

Many coloured ammunition workers, so these men say, have been falsely arrested, clubbed and badly beaten up, through the hasty temper or prejudice, or pro-German frightfulness among the Jersey City Police. The men are showing signs of fear and it is said that large groups of them are planning to leave the factory and find work elsewhere. They have no means of protecting themselves, hence they are appealing to the public in general as well as to the Department of Justice to look into this matter and secure for them just and better treatment. The case has been reported to Supts. Carter Gay and C. R. Bonnell. When the men stated their case to these men they listened atentively, then laughed and said "it was too bad" and nothing more has been heard regarding it, and now the conditions are growing worse.

BARRED BECAUSE OF COLOR, CLAIM

WATERTOWN TIMES
NOVEMBER 12, 1918

PASTOR OF A. M. E. ZION CHURCH ACCUSES BRAKE SHOP

NOT KNOWN OF AT THE PLANT

General Superintendent Cartin Says That Colored Women Worked a Half Day at Forge Shop, But Quit, Claiming Work Was Too Hard.

To The Times:

Please allow space for this seemingly outrage and jim crow segregation of our colored women of this city, by the New York Air Brake Company, east plant. This perpetration which did arise in answer to a call for women help needed in their shops. Several colored women called, were accepted, given cards of admittance to their employ, when placed to work on last Wednesday morning. After working until noon they were called to the company office and told by one manager that they were too dark to hold their positions, revoking his own orders. There was no complaining or disatisfaction on the part of their labor, only, they were too dark to retain their position, but one light skin colored woman was kept, the others were told it was a white woman's position. We know that out of one blood God created all men to dwell upon the face of the earth and when it comes to holding our country's honor, it is not a question of color but men who will sacrifice for democracy.

This has been proven by every call. An appeal made by our president and country from the First Liberty Bond, to the Fourth Liberty Bond, home and family to the trenches, the negro race has shared in these burdens and sorrows, and now when a door is opened for employment our women, because they are black must be thrust out. Those who oppose them forget that they too have husbands, brothers and sons overseas. There are 11,300 in number overseas and 12,000 in our camps. They too have given their lives to bring to the many hearts the anthems of peace in all the lands.

I am surprised to find such heinous sentiment in a place like Watertown, N. Y., and just think the great Empire state, a state that has given birth to so many noble sons, also the home of our honored governor, Roswell P. Flower.

Had such a sentiment kindled in a mill or factory in the state of Louisiana or Mississippi, it would have been ignored. We trust that this suppression of the south will not be stimulated in our northern cities which should be the type of better principles, in view of the fact that our boys who fought bravely along side by side with his white brother who fought with a courage born of a true American of loyalty and patriotism, In fact the entire race has stood by the nation in patriotic loyalty, responding to its every demand. This alone ought to eliminate disfranchisement, segregation and jim-crowism and all other forms of stigmas and illegal hinderances to our race progress and denials of our rights.

Rev. J. R. Dickinson, pastor of A. M. E. Zion Church.

J. D. Cartin, general superintendent of the New York Air Brake Company said today that he knew of no instance of where women were discharged on account of their color. He said that a short time ago a number of colored women were a half day in the forge room, piling shells, but that they quit work after a half day, saying that the work was too hard for them.

Denies Segregation Of Negro War Workers

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—Published statements that the government has created a bureau to segregate Negro war workers in industrial centers were specifically denied today by the department of labor. The problem of finding homes for Negro workers is being handled by the United States Housing Corporation in co-operation with the director of Negro economics.

New York, Dec. 10.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, makes public a telegram from Director General of Railroads McAdoo in reply to the Association's protest to him against Regional Director of Northwestern Railroads R. H. Aishton's recent order in which the director instructed railroad managements of his district not to extend the employment of Negroes as firemen, hostlers, switchmen and brakemen beyond the practice heretofore existing and cautioned them against employing Negroes for this class of service not heretofore open to them nor to take the places of white men. Mr. McAdoo said:

"Your telegram of the 29th was received while I was on an inspection trip of the railroads. I was not aware of the order to which you refer, but am looking into the matter and will advise you later."

NEGRO FEDERAL CLERK PUT OFF ARSENAL GROUND

Jessie B. Short Relates Troubles He Has Had Since Joining Civil Service—Says Because He Is a Black Man and Efficient He Has Been Discriminated Against.

Jessie B. Short, the only Negro clerk in U. S. Quartermaster Corps at St. Louis, who was discharged from the Arsenal, as stated in The Argus last week, tells of a series of rebuffs and discriminations that has the characteristic ring of prejudice.

Short's experience culminated in his ejection from the Arsenal grounds a few days ago, where he went with a letter of introduction from Festus J. Wade. Mr. Short says he was put out of the Major's office and off the grounds by order of Captain Daugherty, who is in charge. Mr. Short stated that he was principal of the rural schools of Jefferson County, Arkansas, for seven years until September, 1917, when he passed the civil service examination and was placed No. 1 on the register. He was certified for duty at the Remount Depot, Auxiliary to Camp Pike. His troubles began and he was discharged in October. After taking the matter up with authorities at Washington he was reinstated and transferred by Capt. Daugherty to St. Louis. Daugherty later came to St. Louis and Short's troubles were renewed. Mr. Short says there is but one reason for all his difficulties; that he is a black man and efficient. He states that he has been advised by high officials to get a transfer to a cantonment where Colored soldiers are camped. He has discovered gross discrepancies in the work of others and because he refused to arrange his figures to match, he has been the victim of malace. He felt it was his duty to the government to be square, and he did so. He claims a conspiracy was formed to get him out of the service and this was finally accomplished Sept. 23. He was suspended, charged with incompetency and neglect of duty. This, he says, is proven to be only a subterfuge. He has filed with Emmett J. Scott, assistant to Secretary Baker, a complete history of the case. In the meantime his efforts to submit local recommendations caused him to be put off the grounds, as stated, and ordered by Captain Daugherty to never put his foot on the premises again.

Labor—1918

Discrimination

Newport News vs Hog Island

The Virginia Company Gives Negroes A Square Deal—The Hog Island Plant In Pennsylvania Denies It—Federation Of Labor Accused

By Rev. William H. Ferris, M.A., Author of ::The African Abroad"

At a time when this country is in a death grapple with the most formidable miiitary power the world has yet seen, at a time when it is endeavoring, under the leadership of President Wilson, to make the world safe for democracy every one ought to sink his racial prejudices to hasten the crushing of Germany. The building of ships to transport men, munitions and supplies; the building of men-of-war and destroyers is a very important part of the war program of the U. S. Government.

In the daily papers of last week we saw that riveters are badly needed at Hog Island and that Hog Island is not making the expected progress. In the Christian Recorder for August and in the Philadelphia Record for Sunday, September 22, we see the statements of colored workmen at Hog Island, desirous of serving their government, who were not permitted to work along lines they had been trained in. And it might be interesting to contrast the state of affairs at Newport News, Va., and Hog Island. The Newport News Shipyard, a private corporation, employs, approximately, 12,000 workmen, nearly 6000 of whom are colored. Hog Island employs over 30,000 men, less than 800 of whom are colored. At one time nearly 4000 colored men worked at Hog Island and they formed 10 per cent. of the total number of workers. Now they only form 2 or 3 per cent. of the total number of workers. Why? Newport News gives the colored worwman a square deal. Hog Island appears to discriminate against him.

The colored man is fully represented in every department of the Newport News Shipyard. Colored men are contractors there. In a rush, colored men were asked to build boilers on three or four men-of-war. And on these ships the boilers were built completely by colored boilermakers. They were constructed so thoroughly that the colored workmen were given contracts to build boilers on ten warships. And not only have colored men built units on different ships, but they have built entire, two destroyers. What does this indicate? It indicates that given an equal chance colored workers can do acceptable work.

But what do we find at Hog Island? Sub-contractors, employing skilled colored workers, complete their contracts. The skilled colored workers then either have to drop out or accept laborers' jobs at 40 cents an hour. But when white workmen complete their contracts under a sub-contractor they get other contracts as riveters, bolters-up, holders-on, drillers or carpenters. This is one reason why the colored workmen have decreased in number at Hog Island from over three thousand to about eight hundred.

It may be hard to prove it, but there are said to be forces at work against the Negro at Hog Island. There is an undercurrent working against him, in spite of any policy of the management to the contrary. Over 150 colored men came out of the schools, and of these only four or five are working to-day on the shipways as drillers or holders-on. There are only two riveters in Yard No. 1, and they didn't come through the schools. They were expert riveters when they came to Hog Island. Out of over 150 men who have come out of the school only 12 are still on Hog Island. Colored men, after they come out of the schools have to work as cleaners and laborers or quit their jobs.

Morgan, a holder-on, worked at his position for a month. He had five white riveters working with him at different times. He helped to train them. Then he was politely dismissed at the end of the month.

At Hog Island, colored men, with families, get 40 cents an hour. White boys, of 16 or 17 years, get 38 cents an hour. We have the names of 50 employees and former employees of Hog Island, some of whom have signed affidavits, who will substantiate the preceding facts.

In New York City colored workmen are employed to do the rougher work in contructing buildings, but when the work is nearly completed and the finishing touches are to be put on they are discharged and are supplanted by white workmen. Thus Fearing, an expert colored electrician, had contracts to do work on several apartment house in New York. After the rough work was finished and the finishing touches were put on he was discharged on a technicality and was out of a job. When he protested he was informed "White men had to be employed even if colored men were thrown out."

But you may say, "There were four delegates to the recent Federation of Labor Convention, and the American Federation of Labor takes colored men under its aegis." That may be true, my brother, but they are wanted to do unskilled work. They are not encouraged as skilled workmen, and the Federation of Labor, whether consciously or unconsciously, is partly responsible for conditions at Hog Island.

RACE DISCRIMINATION BY U. S. WAR LABOR AGENCY

COLORED MAN RESPONDS TO GOVERNMENT'S CALL FOR MECHANICS AND IS TOLD "ONLY WHITE MEN ARE WANTED"—COLORED DESERVE EXTRA CREDIT FOR LIBERTY LOAN.

Muskogee, Oklahoma, Oct. 11, 1918.

Department of Labor,
Washington, D. C.

Honorable Sirs:—

First, I desire to state that I am a mechanic, having followed my trade for 25 years, and a contractor and builder, and feel that I am as good along my line as any man in the United States; I am not just talking, but can furnish reference as to my worthy as a mechanic.

What I am trying to convey is, I have offered my services to the local board at Tulsa three different times and on each occasion I have been rejected on the ground that only white men are beln gemployed by said board for the government.

This board has a sign out which reads: "Brick layers, Plumbers and Carpenters, etc., Wanted." They were kind enough to offer to "ship" me as a common laborers, but I figure I am worth more to the government since no one will question my worth as a mechanic. If the Colored race can not get recognition through your board at Tulsa, then the government should give us a man of our own race to look after such matters.

I am still ready and over anxious to offer my services to my country as a mechanic, and along with me I can carry a number of other Colored mechanics.

I trust you honorable gentlemen will give me a reply to my communication at once.

Yours very truly,
GREEN SMITH,
1015 South Hhird Street,
Muskogee, Oklahoma.

Explains Action Which Prompted Vicious Letter

ORDER TO BE WITHDRAWN

New York, Dec. 20.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady of New York, makes public a letter from Director General of Railroads William G. McAdoo, following the latter's investigation of the recent order of Regional Director of Northwestern Railroads R. H. Aishton, instructing railroad managements of his district not to extend the employment of "Negroes" as firemen, hostlers, switchmen and brakemen beyond the practice heretofore existing and cautioning them against employing them for this class of service or in any service not heretofore open to them, nor to take the places of white men. In reply to the association's telegram of protest calling this order to Mr. McAdoo's attention, he wired that he would look into the matter. Mr. McAdoo's letter follows:

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—John R. Shillady, Secretary N. A. A. C. P., New York City. Dear Sir: On the 4th inst. I sent you the following telegram:

Your telegram of the 29th was recived while I was on an inspection trip of the railroads. I was not aware of the order to which you refer, but I am looking into the matter and will advise you later.

I have since looked into the matter and find that as a result of a letter from one of the regional directors addressed to the director of the division of operation, in which it was shown that an unfortunate agitation was beginning against the employment of Negroes on one of the northern railroad lines where they had not theretofore been employed, the director of the division of operation advised the regional directors along the line of the order issued by Regional Director Aishton of Chicago, which you brought to my attention. On this northern railroad line white men were advised by their organization not to work alongside of Negro employes. This was about to precipitate a situation which might have caused unfortunate complications with interruption of railroad traffic.

While the order of Regional Director Aishton was issued with the purpose of preventing the development of new agitations against the employment of Negroes in the railroad service, it appears to be misunderstood as an attempt to place new and additional obstacles in the way of the employment of Negroes, which, of course, was not its purpose. I have directed, therefore that the letter of the director of the division of operation and the order of the regional director be withdrawn.

I am sure you will appreciate the delicacy and difficulty of all the phases of this race problem and that we are always confronted with the serious danger that steps taken in the direct interest of the Negro may sometimes have the very opposite effect by aggravating race prejudice and bringing on race conflicts, which, when they occur, react to the disadvantage and to the prejudice of the Colored people. It is very important that these delicate problems be dealt with justly and fairly, and it has been my earnest desire and effort, while the railroads are under federal control, to give the Negroes the benefit of the same working conditions and wages as white men receive for similar work, and to improve, as far as possible, the conditions under which Negroes travel on the railroads. Much has already been accomplished in this direction. Very truly yours,

(Signed) W. G. M'ADOO.

DRAW LINE AT MUNITION PLANT

Colored Girls Bitterly Complain of Segregation at Eddystone Munition Works.

TROUBLE IN DINING ROOM

Although White and Colored Girls Have Been Eating Together at Lunch Hour Without Friction Pleasant Relations are Severed by "Jim Crow" Order.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Colored Protective Association of this city is investigating the charge made by colored female munition workers that the Vardaman brand of "democracy" has been introduced at the Eddystone Munition Plant, creating ill feeling not calculated to improve the morale of the employees.

Although colored and white girls had been eating at the same tables in the dining room of the plant without friction, someone with peculiar ideas as to democracy issued a ruling that the colored girls should eat at certain tables and not sit wherever it was convenient.

The dining room at the Eddystone Munition Plant used by the women workers is L-shaped. When one day last week three colored girls took seats at the first table just outside the L, one of the waitresses in a most discourteous manner ordered them to go to the three tables set aside for colored.

"If you don't get up I'll get the guards and have you taken out," the waiter is alleged to have said.

The girls, in a dignified manner, refused to leave their seats and the waitress continued to make insulting remarks. Then she called in two guards to evict them.

The guards sought to induce the colored girls to take seats elsewhere, but the latter continued to eat their lunch and refused to move until they had finished. In the meantime, white and colored girls of both races stood on the benches and watched the verbal battle.

On the folowing day the woman who sells the checks for food is alleged to have asked the girls to stand in separate lines—the white female munition workers in one and the colored in another. The colored workers refused to be further humiliated and left the dining-room without buying anything.

The colored girls have reported to the Colored Protective Association that the coffee urn is the "dead line," for they cannot secure service above the urn.

NEGROES QUIT THE Q. M. DEPARTMENT AT THE ARSENAL

Charge "Jim Crow" Signs Have Been Posted in New Building Claim Captain in Charge, Who Recently Came From South Is Bitterly Prejudiced.

Complaint has been made by the Colored laborers in the Quartermaster's Department at the Arsenal, that three-foot "JimCrow" signs have been placed over or near the doors of toilets designating certain ones to be used for Colored. These signs are in the recently completed building, where there are about 200 Colored men employed. They were put up about a week ago, it is stated, and are in no other building at the Arsenal.

Prejudiced Captain Blamed

Men in the building point to the coming of Captain Daugherty from Arkansas, three weeks ago, to take charge. They claim that Daugherty is bitterly prejudiced against Negroes and the signs have only been put up since he took charge.

Dismisses Colored Clerk

A Colored clerk, named Short, the only one at the Arsenal, was discharged about ten days after Captain Daugherty's arrival. Short came here from Washington. It is claimed that he was discharged at one time by Daugherty in Arkansas.

Men Quit Work

One of the men who refused to submit to the discriminations stated to The Argus that 15 or 20 men have left the department and those who remain are drafting a protest to the department headquarters at Washington. It is stated that the first man to quit did so Friday noon, October 4, after he had been told by Lieutenant Johnson that he would kick any "Black —— ——" out of a toilet for whites, who he saw going in. The affair has been referred to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

THE LABOR SHORTAGE

The following clipping we take from a Philadelphia Daily newspaper:

HOG ISLAND NEEDS RIVETERS

Must Have Several Thousand Men at Once—Patriotic Call is Made

The shipbuilding program at Hog Island will fall down unless from three to four thousand riveters are obtained within a few days.

This statement was made today by Admiral Bowles, in an appeal to the strong, well-built men of the nation to answer the call of patriotism and take up this work.

The Hog Island riveters have not reached the efficiency of other yards. Figures given out to-day by Director General Schwab show that the plant is behind in rivets driven per hour.

The report says the Submarine Boat Company, Newark, on September 3, averaged twenty-five rivets per hour per gang with a otal of 173 regular gangs. Twenty school gangs averaged nine per hour. There were 45,814 driven that day.

The Merchants' Shipbuliding Company, Bristol, averaged nineteen per hour with 140 regular gangs, and the twenty-eight school gangs reached four an hour Total, 28,630.

With 315 regular gangs Hog Island drove only 55,337 rivets on that date, an average of eighteen an hour. A hundred school gangs averaged ten an hour.

We cannot understand just how the authorities at Hog Island can turn off colored men when they are in such great need. We are reliably informed that good colored riveters who have tried to get work at Hog Island are not wanted. Yet it is proclaimed that there is a labor shortage.

N Y C POST
DECEMBER 13, 1918

NEGROES IN RAILROAD WORK.

Restrictive Order in Northwest Is Withdrawn.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People made public to-day a letter from William G. McAdoo, Director-General of Railroads, in relation to his investigation of the recent order of R. H. Aishton, Regional Director of Northwestern Railroads, instructing managers of his district not to extend the employment of negroes as firemen, hostlers, switchmen, and brakemen beyond the practice heretofore existing, and cautioning them against hiring negroes for any service in which they would take the places of white men.

As a result of a telegram of protest from the Association, Mr. McAdoo investigated the situation, and brought to light an agitation against the employment of negroes on a Northern railroad line where they had formerly not been employed. White men were advised by their organizations not to work with negroes.

"While the order of Regional Director Aishton," wrote Mr. McAdoo, "was issued with the purpose of preventing the development of new agitations against the employment of negroes in the railroad service, it appears to be misunderstood as an attempt to place new and additional obstacles in the way of the employment of negroes, which, of course, was not its purpose. I have directed, therefore, that the letter of the Regional Director be withdrawn."

LACK OF HEIGHT MADE PRETEXT FOR DISMISSAL

(Special to The New York Age.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Miss Carrie Bryce, 713 South 20th street, who passed the Civil Service examination and was appointed a postal clerk at the Terminal Station, Oct. 7. She started in on distributing newspapers and circulars, then letters. After every promotion she was highly commended by her foreman, but on Nov. 1, she was dismissed on account of alleged shortage of stature, although there is a white woman there much smaller than Miss Bryce who is still working. Congressman William Vare has taken the matter up.

PROVIDENCE R I JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 1, 1918

Colored Women Refused Work.

Six colored young women who applied for work at the Gorham Company's plants on Eddy street and at Phillipsdale were refused employment because of their race, and have filed complaint with the employment agencies now conducting a campaign to procure workers for those plants. The management of the plant says that if colored women were employed many white girls would leave. The women's committee, Council of National Defence, is trying to straighten the matter out by having a separate room for the workers of negro blood, but this has not yet been accomplished.

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MARCH 14, 1918

COLORED WORKMAN CHARGES PREJUDICE

Points Out Difficulties Encountered by Negro Seeking Work.

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

From your columns week by week I find that there is a scarcity of labor, but this only extends to the skilled and unskilled white labor, for there is nothing which drives home the fact to a man or men of my race that this does not mean us than the quest of a situation.

Reply by letter to an advertisement brings no answer and personal application evinces some empty excuse, which folk blessed with less brains than a negro could interpret in no other way but "No laborer rather than a negro." I naturally ask where does the sympathy (for which I am not looking) or the justice come in, if he is not even given an opportunity to show what he can do?

When will this inexcusable prejudice come to an end; that the foreigner from the ghettos of Europe and the slums of the world can be welcomed to this great free land, taught the ideals of a free democracy which he never before enjoyed and imitate and carry to severer extremes, prejudices and proscriptions which he finds those around him practising in this land which the negro has with his blood helped to make possible for these same folk to enjoy?

A case in point. I applied to the Public Employment Bureau for a situation. I was told that there was demand for skilled labor. I proposed that I was skilled. There was a demand for the kind of labor I represented "in the South," but not here, I was told. I asked why it was necessary for the South to use the State Employment Bureau for me. Result, promise of help as usual. Now, these are the conditions as I found them, and I venture to say that of many men and women like myself in search of honest work but denied the chance to serve even when the cry of laborers and more laborers rend the air.

THOMAS S. JONES
577 Warren street.

N Y C GLOBE
OCTOBER 1, 1918

Men Wanted: "No Colored."

Editor Globe:—

Men—Men—Men.

Government construction work, Bethlehem, Pa.; first-class accommodations free; no fee; fare paid; no enemy aliens; no colored; shipment daily. Apply quickly, company representative, Mr. Burderi, 51 Prince street, Manhattan.

This is a copy of an advertisement so sulting to 12,000,000 loyal Americans hat I write to ask if it has the approval f the government.

My propaganda work for the "Vigintes" has led me among the better ass Negroes of New York, the product f over fifty years of education. I find em intensely patriotic and unanimous working for the betterment of their ace. They have never doubted that the me would come when their services ould be needed, and they have educated emselves to be ready. The time has ome. They are ready. When the call ent forth from the government for illed labor and the Red Cross asked or trained nurses they came forward agerly to offer their services; Tuskegee, ampton, and many other colleges had rned out trained mechanics; Lincoln's, reedman's, Provident, and sixty other ospitals had graduated over three thouand colored nurses.

The men found "white only" on the osters asking for skilled labor and "no olored," bracketed with "no enemy liens." We have the word of Mr. W. Wright, president of the Colored len's Protective League, for the fact hat Negroes who graduated from the log Island school of riveters were given nly laborer's jobs instead of being aken as skilled riveters. And this in pite of the fact that the Northcliffe rize for fast riveting, beating the orld's record, was won by Charles Knight, a Negro. In the "Subway Sun" Mr. Shonts complains of the shortage f labor, and yet James Hubert, executive secretary for the New York League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, wrote to him twice offering intelligent, educated Negroes and did not receive even the courtesy of a reply.

As for the women, the Red Cross has enrolled 500 out of the 3,000 trained graduate colored nurses, but so far not one has been placed in a base hospita here nor have any been sent abroad t care for the wounded Negro soldiers And yet the colored people subscribed $3,000,000 of their hard-earned money to the Red Cross.

Is a white skin so essential? Bernstein's complexion is fair, and von Papen's is pink, and many of the hands that have busied themselves with bombs and incendiary fires are no doubt lily white. Isn't it better to look a little deeper and judge a person by his loyalty, his unswerving fidelity and patriotism? And when these qualities are combined in the Negro, with skill to do the work required, what reason is there under the sun for refusing to accept his services?

ISOBEL FIELD.

New York, Sept. 28.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

Is This a Color-Line Case?

To the Editor: I am the wife of a soldier now in Camp Grant. Being black, I am denied a legitimate position in some factories claiming to employ women without distinction of color. I tried at several factories along with white sisters and was refused flatly. Why should I be denied?

MRS. HURBERT SHANKLIN,
66 Wilkins street, Detroit.

Labor—1918

Foreign.

Gen. A. Maloney, of U. S. Dept. of Labor in address July 12, 1918 at Mississippi Sociological Congress on "Farm Labor in the South," said that 600 Bahama Negroes had been imported to Donalson Fla. for farm work.

Five thousand Negro laborers are being imported from Nassau for Government dock contracts at Charleston S. C., at $3.25 per day.
----The Crisis, Oct. 1918. p. 293.

The immigration officials of Canada have decided to import colored West Indies, rather than Chinese, to supply the labor shortage.
---The Crisis. May 1918. p. 31.

MAY IMPORT MEXICANS TO GATHER COTTON CROP

New Orleans, August 14.—Sugar, rice and cotton planters from Louisiana, Arkansas and Mississippi, at a meeting called here tonight for discussion of the proposal to import Mexican laborers to assist in harvesting this season's crops, decided to await definite action until further investigation had been made. A committee of fifteen planters, three from each state, was appointed, and will secure more complete information as to the number of workers needed. The committee will report at a meeting called for next Wednesday, at which time steps will be taken for the reorganization of some central agency through which the planters may co-operate in arranging to bring Mexicans here in such numbers as are needed.

Cliff Williams, of Meridian, Miss.,

Labor—1918
Foreign

N Y C COMMERCIAL
APRIL 23, 1918

SHIPS, LABOR AND FOOD.

Ships, and ships alone, will solve the food problems of ourselves and our allies. Taking the world outside of Europe as a unit, we find plenty of land and labor for the production of foodstuffs. Too much is being said about conservation of food and too little about increasing the supply.

If America, Japan and Great Britain can build enough ships supplies of grain, meats and other foods can be drawn from South America, Australasia, Manchuria and India in sufficient volume to supply the deficiency in North America for the sustenance of ourselves and our allies. If this war lasts several years longer, as some eminent authorities predict, the drain upon the manhood of the United States, the British Empire and France will reduce the supply of labor and the ability of the farmers to feed the population and the armies in the field and the training camps. The number of non-producers under arms will increase, while the number of producers will fall off in these countries year by year. This problem must be faced, but its solution is rendered difficult by prejudice and greed.

Given the required number of ships, Asia can supply the labor for producing all the food and mining all the coal and iron required. North America alone could produce all the grain, cotton, iron and coal needed for the conduct of the war and the sustenance of the Entente Allies and dependent neutrals. In South America, Australasia, Manchuria and Eastern Siberia lie practically limitless areas of land suitable for producing grain and livestock. Half the population of the world lives in southern and eastern Asia, and millions of East Indians and Chinese would gladly go wherever they could find work at fair wages. We know what the Chinese have done here on farms, in coal mines and in railroad construction. Nearer to us are hundreds of thousands of Mexicans and West Indian negroes who are fairly efficient.

Land and labor enough to produce all the food that can be eaten remain comparatively unproductive. Put this available labor on the land and the problem of feeding ourselves and our allies during the war will be solved without withdrawing or withholding a single fighting man from the front. All this Oriental labor can be sent home at the end of the war without trouble.

All this is predicated on ships, ships to transport the labor and ships to carry the products of the labor and the soil. When we get the ships we can take up the question of importing labor, but we should give it consideration now, for we will be in desperate straits for food before the end of the war if it lasts five years or more, as some predict.

Our allies are now employing a million Chinese and Africans in war work who will be sent home after the war. America, Canada and Australia refuse to admit Oriental labor. Yet it would be as easy to send Orientals home from these countries as from France. They would come to make money and they would gladly go back with savings that would represent wealth in their eyes. Which is better, to suffer from semi-starvation or to let Orientals produce plenty for all? If North American farmers can produce sufficient food all will be well; but, if they cannot through lack of labor, why starve when millions of good farm laborers can be drawn from China to fill the gap? But, first of all, let us build ships and then more ships.

NEGRO FARM LABOR FROM BAHAMA ISLES

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., March 19—To relieve the shortage of farm labor in Florida the state department at Washington has so modified passport regulations as to permit the labor department to import large numbers of negro laborers from the Bahama islands, according to information received from Senator Fletcher today.

50,000 BLACK LABORERS ARE COMING OVER

Freeman

COLORED CITIZENS FROM VIRGIN ISLANDS AND PORTO RICO ARE NOW BEING SOUGHT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR— CHINESE LABOR WILL NOT BE ADMITTED.

2-9-18

(Special to The Freeman.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—The most important statement recently issued in regard to the situation of black labor in the United States is that given out which has put a final quietus to the rumor that 500,000 Chinese laborers were to be brought here for farm and railroad work.

Arrangements for the early transportation of 50,000 common laborers to the United States from Porto Rico are being made by the employment service of the Department of Labor. As soon as tonnage is available 60,000 others will be brought from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands, sufficient, the department announced Monday, to take care of any shortage in the domestic supply of railroad and agricultural workers.

Director General McAdoo has asked the employment service to assist in supplying the railroads with labor for maintenance and shop work. The first men imported will be sent to the South and Southwest for railroad work with the understanding that they will be released for farm service during the press of the agricultural season.

F. C. Roberts, special agent of the department, will leave for Porto Rico next week to arrange transportation, registration of the men having been completed some time ago.

oLuis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, asserted today that all requirements for common labor can be met by proper distribution of the domestic supply and by the use of American citizens from Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands. He condemned agitation for importation of Chinese and Mexicans as "unnecessary and preiudicial."

BUFFALO N.Y. COMMERCIAL

COSMOPOLITAN.

Case in City Court That Calls For a Combination of Interpretation.

Attorney Frank J. Fitzpatrick was before Judge Hager in city court this morning to look after the interests of an Arab who charged another Arab with appropriating to his own use funds deposited with him by Mr. Fitzpatrick's client. None of the men directly interested in the transaction could talk English, excepting, of course, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and he couldn't talk Arab. An interpreter had to be secured.

Finally a negro was found who reached America three weeks ago in the hold of a steamer. This negro came from an Italian colony in northern Africa, knew a smattering of Arab sufficient to enable him to understand what the Arabs said, could understand and talk Italian, but couldn't understand or talk English, differing in that respect from Mr. Fitzpatrick.

"It was surely a strange combination," said Mr. Fitzpatrick afterwards, as he told how the negro listened to what the Arabs said, and interpreted it to an Italian who could translate it into English. "We had an Africa-Italian translating into Italian what an Arab said; an Italian-American translating that into English for an Irish-American lawyer before an American judge. Can you beat it?"

PASSAIC N. J. HERALD
JANUARY 22, 1918

READJUSTING LABOR SUPPLY.

Complaints are continually heard these days of a shortage in the supply of labor. An organized effort is being made to secure the importation of Chinese coolies by shiploads. Negroes have been drawn from the South by thousands to work at unfamiliar tasks in the North. In general there is anxiety over the labor supply. This has brought about demoralizing competition on the part of employers for the services of individual workers.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor insists that as yet there is no actual labor shortage. Approximately 1,500,000 of the working forces of the nation will be taken for war purposes in the first year of its preparations yet the nation has 35,000,000 workers and 1,500,000 is said to be less than the normal number of unemployed. So the problem resolves itself at least for the time being into one of readjustment. While there is a shortage in some trades, there is an oversupply in others. This discrepancy must be equalized by intelligent classification so that all available labor may be used to the best advantage.

In consequence of the abnormal conditions that prevail at present, labor is in a state of migratory unrest. Extremely high wages are being paid in some industries. A natural desire to participate in this benefit pervades almost all grades of workers. False or exaggerated reports of labor scarcity in specific industries are partly responsible for the restlessness that demoralizes working forces and seriously reduces production.

The situation calls for regulation under far sighted and systematic plans. The labor supply must be correlated to the labor demand, otherwise the nation, now in a most trying position, will be subject to great waste and growing inefficiency. The national government has been slow to turn its attention to this basic problem. Now that it is aroused to the existing peril it must put forth its utmost endeavors to assist every worker in giving a good account of himself in some essential industry.

[illegible] TIMES
[illegible] 23, 1918

BAHAMA NEGROES TO RESCUE OF FLORIDA CROPS.

Prior to the declaration of war thousands of farm and other laborers, including negroes, had left Florida for northern states on account of the large wages paid for both skilled and common labor in munition and other factories. Since entrance in the great conflict other thousands have entered various braches of the army and naval services, as a result of which both cities and farming sections have suffered from a scarcity of workers.

The blow has been felt principally in farming and truck raising localities, and in many instances crops have been going to waste, from this cause and from lack of transportation as well. Efforts to solve the problems have been woefully ineffective, but now that the government is manifesting an interest in the products of the state better results may be expected.

Word comes from Sen. Fletcher and Congressman Frank Clark, at Washington, that the state department has been induced to modify the passport regulations relative to the entrance of negroes from the Bahama islands, and many of these will be used in Florida, and particularly on the farms of the east coast. This decision closes a fight long waged by commercial organizations of Florida, and The Times hopes other effective steps soon will be taken to relieve the situation.

LABOR BEING RECRUITED FOR THE UNITED STATES

Washington, August 14—Recruiting of labor in the neighboring British colony of the Bahama Islands, off the coast of Florida, for use in emergency war work in the United States, is going on actively at Nassau, reports reaching here today indicate. As many as 3,000 laborers are expected to join the forces for service at Charleston, S. C.

Permission for recruiting the men was granted in a proclamation of Governor Allardyce of the colony and has the approval of the war and labor departments of the United States.

Owing to the depression of the native industries, especially the sponge trade, the transportation of labor for use temporarily in the United States is viewed with much favor in the little colony, whose population looks for an increased income because of the high wages offered. Four Americans, including representatives of the department of labor, are conducting the recruiting campaign.

PORTO RICAN LABORERS FOR SOUTHERN FARMS

Washington, May 17.—Porto Rican labor is to be transported to the United States within a month for farms in the southern states, in shipyards and other war industries along the Atlantic coast.

Arrangements have been made by the federal employment service with the war department to utilize returning transports which will carry supplies to the 15,000 drafted Porto Ricans at the army cantonment at San Juan.

Recruiting of Porto Rican labor has been going on for several months, and 75,000 are now available. Employment for 10,000 has been arranged and more can be used as fast as they can be transported.

MAY USE MEXICAN ALIENS ON FARMS

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Modification of immigration restrictions including the elimination of the literacy test so as to permit Mexican aliens to enter the United States for the period of the war to work on farms and railroads and in coal mines, was announced in an order issued today by the immigration division of the department of labor.

The order is effective June 20 and will apply only to aliens for whom employment has been arranged. When they no longer have employment the immigrants will be returned to Mexico. Employers of such aliens will be required to pay current wages, but must deduct therefrom 25 cents a day until $100 has been accumulated after which $1 per month must be withheld.

BAHAMA NEGROES FOR STATE FARMS

MOBILE REGISTER
MARCH 18, 1918

Fletcher Wires News Concerning Removal of Passport Restrictions.

Removal of restrictions on the importation of negroes from Bahama into Florida will undoubtedly be a big factor in relieving the labor shortage State farmers are now facing. Senator D. U. Fletcvher has wired from Washington that the Department of Labor has advised him the State Department has so modified the passport regulation as to relieve the expense and the difficulty that have previously kept Bahama negroes from coming to Florida.

PORTUGAL WILL SEND LABORERS TO U. S. GENERAL

(Associated Press.)

LISBON, Sept. 13.—The Portuguese government has promptly answered General Pershing's call and thousands of workmen are being recruited in Portugal for the American force in France. General Pershing, through the American minister at Lisbon, requested permission of the Portuguese government to recruit in Portugal skilled and unskilled workmen in order to release American soldiers doing that work in France. The Portuguese government promptly consented and as a result thousands of laborers are being recruited.

Portugal entered the war March 9, 1916, and since then has trained and equipped an army of more than 125,000 men for service in France and Africa.

PLANS READY FOR BRINGING LABOR ACROSS

THE UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT BUREAU ANNOUNCES THAT LABORERS FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES MAY BE IMPORTED.

Brownsville, Tex. Complete instructions covering the admission of farm laborers from Mexico have been received by the immigration station and the local office of the United States Employment Service. The employment service will, under the new regulations, import laborers as fast as they can be obtained, for the need of them is pressing. Just now 1,500 cotton choppers are wanted in the Texas cotton fields, and an urgent call has been sent to all employment stations to secure them. When this need is supplied a heavy draft will be made for harvest hands.

The rules under which labor may be admitted have been carefully drawn and the interests of the laborers have been carefully guarded. The admissions are only temporary and are for a period not to exceed six months, unless the importer can show a need for the extension of this period and the alien shows a willingness that the period be extended.

Only such aliens may be imported who in all other respects would be admissible under the immigration law, with the exception of the literacy and contract labor features.

Aliens must be imported only for the purpose of accepting employment in agricultural pursuits with pre-arrangement for his employment. In other words, the person desiring such labor shall come to or send to the border employment stations to receive such aliens. Before he can secure the importation of such aliens the person desiring to import them must show to the immigration inspector in charge his plans for the employment of such alien, the wages, which shall be the current wages paid for this class of work; nature of work, and housing and sanitary conditions.

The employer of such labor shall keep the officer in charge of the port through which it is imported advised of any changes in his plans regarding the employment of the labor, of the leaving of his employ of such laborer, and will furnish all possible assistance to the officers in ascertaining their whereabouts, and whether or not he has entered non-agricultural pursuits.

During the time such contract laborer is employed the employer shall withhold from his wages twenty per cent during the first two months, fifteen per cent during the second two months, and ten per cent during the third two months. These wages shall be deposited to the credit of the alien in a United States postal savings bank with the understanding that the sum will so remain on deposit until the alien is about to leave the United States, whereupon the postal savings certificates shall be converted into a postal money order payable to the alien, such money order to be transmitted by mail to the immigration officer at the port of entry, for redemption into money at the time of the alien's departure. If the alien is continued in the United States after the first six months the wages accumulated during the first six months shall be paid him by redemption of the postal savings certificates with accumulated interest; the arrangements for the withholding of percentages of his wages to be recommenced.

Aliens applying for admission under this act, or some one in his behalf, shall furnish two unmounted photographs of the applicant and a complete personal description of such applicant shall be taken.

MOBILE REGISTER
MARCH 19, 1918

BAHAMA NEGROES TO WORK FLORIDA ~~LAND~~

To Labor on Farms Three Months During Summer.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
THE MOBILE REGISTER
Washington, D. C., March 18.

The bars are to be let down by the bureau of immigration so as to to permit the entrance of negroes into Eastern Florida, through the port of Miami, from the Bahama Islands for three months to work on the farms, it was learned at the labor department today.

For many years it has been customary for a large number of negro laborers from Bahama to come to Florida each spring to work on the farms for about three months. This was permissible under the old immigration law.

The new immigration law, however, prohibits entrance of illiterate persons and a large percentage of these negroes are illiterates. Because of the great importance this year of raising the largest possible crops, and the added fact that farmers of Eastern Florida are cultivating 100,000 acres of castor beans for the army, it is necessary to have the labor. The immigration bureau will permit the negroes to enter, register them and ship them back to Bahama in three months.

TO IMPORT PORTO RICAN LABORERS

(Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 23.—Announcement was made last night by officers in charge of construction of commodity warehouses and cold storages for the army quartermaster's department that arrangements had been made for the bringing here of 1,400 Porto Rican laborers. The Porto Ricans, who will perform unskilled construction labor, are expected within a few days.

It was stated the bringing here of these laborers will be in the nature of an experiment to be followed if successful by importation on a large scale. The islanders also will be tried out on sugar plantations.

U. S. Labor Official Urges Employment Of Porto Ricans Here

F. C. Roberts, formerly of Savannah, but now special agent of the United States employment service with headquarters in Washington, D. C., spent several days in Atlanta last week. While in the city Mr. Roberts called attention to the fact that there are about 10,000 Porto Ricans who have been at work on government projects and who would probably like to remain in the south if suitable work can be obtained for them.

The Porto Ricans are largely unskilled, but some represent all of the skilled trades. Mr. Robe stated that they could well be used on the farms of Georgia if the farmers care to make use of their services.

Mr. Roberts is of the opinion that Porto Rican girls would make excellent textile workers, and suggests that textile mills of Georgia might look to Porto Rico. Mr. Roberts was in conference with H. M. Stanley while in the city.

Those wishing to obtain the services of these men must apply immediately to H. M. Stanley, United States employment service, state capitol, or any of the employment bureau offices in the state.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
OCTOBER 19 1918

Porto Rican Laborers Clash With Negroes

BRUNSWICK, Ga., Oct. 19.—The home guard was called out last night to quell a disturbance between Porto Ricans and negroes at the picric acid plant being built here by the government. The trouble began in the afternoon when two negroes interfered with two Porto Ricans who were fighting. It grew in intensity at night. So far as reported in Brunswick the trouble is over. The guard has been removed. There were no fatalities.

900 LABORERS ARRIVE.

(Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—A contingent of 900 Porto Rican laborers arrived in New Orleans late Monday afternoon en route to Little Rock Arkansas where they will be employed in a nitric acid plant.

MANY PORTO RICANS MAY STAY IN STATE

Men From Island Republic May Work on Georgia Farms.

It is probable that quite a number of Porto Ricans brought to the south for work on various government activities can be placed on Georgia farms if those who desire this class of labor will immediately make their wants known to the examiner in charge of one of the local United States employment offices scattered over the state, or to H. M. Stanley, director of employment, Atlanta, Ga.

Approximately 10,000 Porto Ricans were brought to the south. Some of them have already scattered, but according to the latest available figures there are 9,426 located at the following places: Columbia, S. C., 3,537; Brunswick, Ga., 2,954; Fayetteville, N. C., 1,735; Little Rock, Ark., 1,200.

A very large per cent of these Porto Ricans speak only the Spanish language, and therefore it will be impracticable to place them on farms in small numbers. Farmers, however, who can use fifteen or twenty can secure one or two who speak English and can probably work them successfully. These men, it is claimed, make good farmers and will need but little teaching because they have been largely engaged in the cultivation of tobacco. They cannot be used where it is necessary to quarter them with negroes. They are largely fruit eaters and are not accustomed to heavy food, particularly meats.

All of these men will be given one opportunity by the government to return home. If they fail to take advantage of this opportunity, they must remain in this country or secure transportation home in any manner possible. Quite a number will return home, while others desire to remain in this country. They are still at work on government projects, but will be released as fast as there is a demand for their services elsewhere. Those who want to obtain the services of any of these men will have to act quickly.

Labor - 1918

Housing Conditions

THE HOUSING PROBLEM AS A PART OF WAR WORK.

AMONG the essential things for the winning of the war is house building for the adequate and comfortable accommodations of workmen.

We do not believe that any man of wealth, regardless of how great his wealth may be, has any right at the present time to build a costly dwelling. But we do believe that thousands and tens of thousands of thoroughly comfortable, inexpensive dwellings should be built to meet the housing problem throughout the country. We do not mean cheap shacks, for we do not believe that workmen of any kind, farm laborers, day laborers, or mechanics, should be housed in cheap shacks, nor do we believe that it is for the best interests of the nation to crowd men together in such close quarters as to make it impossible for them to do the very best work and to become thoroughly contented, vigorous workers.

Whatever lessens the physical and mental stamina of a man lessens his efficiency for work. It has been taken for granted by some of our people that where there is so much to do in the way of shipbuilding and munition production, housing accommodations should be of a purely temporary character and that the men and materials needed for more permanent structures should not be used. We believe this takes an erroneous view of the situation.

Good houses with modern comforts and conveniences, simple and plain perhaps they may be in some respects, but thoroughly comfortable and adequate for the needs of the working people, must be built if we are to develop the highest efficiency on the part of shipworkers, iron and steel makers, and all others engaged in producing war materials.

We have for years insisted that the South was making a great mistake in supplying for its white and negro tenants the inadequate housing facilities now provided in most instances. No man could live in some of the houses in which farm laborers and day laborers are housed without losing some of his self-respect and some of his efficiency for work. For these reasons we heartily endorse the state recently issued by Mr. Noble Foster Hoggson, New York, in the course of which he said:

"In war times all problems are the 'most important.' It depends upon what is being agitated at any particular time—ships, munitions, airplanes, men, money, etc. Six months ago it was the housing of workmen. Men were sleeping 15 and 20 in a room, sleeping in three shifts, one man, waiting his turn, routing another out of bed when his eight hours were up. Industrial housing was the question of the hour, the paramount issue, the most important problem.

"We do not hear so much about houses for workers today. Is it because the condition has been met? Because the houses had been provided? Not at all! It merely means that we agitated the housing proposition until we found something new to start an agitation about.

"Read the technical building journals; scan the various building reports. There is hardly a section that is not clamoring for housing accommodations. In Maine they fear a tent city will have to house part of its new population this coming winter. Every munition center, shipyard locality, industrial town is almost as bad off in housing facilities as it was months ago. In Kansas, where one would little dream of expanding cities at this time, there is an acute shortage of housing. New oil discoveries have created new towns and boomed old ones.

"Of course, the problem will be solved, houses will be provided. But the great danger in the delay lies in this: The situation will become so desperate that any kind of shelter provided will be welcome. In other words, on the plea of expediency, there is a great danger of temporary shack construction being thrown up, and the dreams and plans for a constructive housing scheme along permanent lines will fall far short of realization.

"The Bureau of Industrial Housing and Transportation of the Department of Labor some months ago, in consultation with Lawrence Veiller, secretary of the National Housing Association, and assisted by a number of notable architects and city planners, adopted a set of standards which is recommended for permanent industrial housing developments. These standards were well conceived and far-seeing. If followed, they would establish housing enterprises on an encouraging basis.

"But, no less than in the days at Valley Forge, 'these are times that try men's souls,' and as the necessity for housing grows more and more acute, the temptation to throw up temporary structures, even temporary settlements, will be difficult to resist.

"Witness this item from the Emergency Fleet News of July 1:

"'Although steps are under way to erect about 1600 homes in Wilmington, the housing situation there, on account of the influx of shipyard and other workers, is so acute that it is proposed to have the City Council lift the ban on frame dwellings, so that ready-made shelters may be erected temporarily. Official moving day in Wilmington is June 25. Many families have been notified to move on that day, and have no place to go. Many complaints have been made of the high rents charged.'

"The best way to promote the growth of Bolshevikism in this country is through maintaining a low standard of living, of continuing to force three men to occupy the same bed in eight-hour shifts, of herding 20 men and more into one room for sleeping quarters.

"The solution to a problem of social unrest is through the ministration of social justice. The average worker (the majority) seeks nothing more than a condition of contentment—a family, a decent living wage, a place in the community, the full rights of citizenship. These may be all summed up in 'home.'

"Housing is not only an immediate problem, it will be one of the big after-the-war problems. Now is the time to solve it, not only for the present, but for the future. We must build real homes, establish real communities, permanent homes and permanent communities. We must do it now, and do it right, before it may be too late."

TO COST MILLIONS

GREAT ARMY PROJECTS

SPRINGFIELD MASS. REPUBLICAN
FEBRUARY 13, 1918

PLANS FOR CONSTRUCTION

ONE NEW CANTONMENT

Gas Plant at Edgewood, N. J., to Cost $37,000,000—Ordnance Depots to Be Built—$8,000,000 Port Terminal at Boston

Many new construction projects for the army, including munition plants, ordnance depots, storage plants, port terminals, hospitals, aviation work, cantonments and housing, was disclosed in a statement given the Senate military committee at Washington yesterday by the war department. The work will cost a total of $268,650,000 and, while some of the projects had been announced before in most cases, the location and cost had not been given.

The statement shows that $37,000,000 will be spent in building a gas making plant at Edgewood, N. J., while 40 interior storage depots to cost an aggregate of $30,000,000 are to be erected at unnamed points. On aviation work including a new cantonment, the location of which was not given, $46,000,000 will be expended.

Ordnance depots are to be built on the south Atlantic coast and at "some seaport," at a cost of $4,000,000 each, and one on the middle Atlantic coast at a cost of $6,000,000. An ammunition depot at "some seaport" is to cost $7,500,000 and a like sum is to be expended for an ordnance depot in central Pennsylvania.

Hospitals for soldiers suffering with tuberculosis are to be built at Denver, Col., and Asheville, N. C., at a cost of $500,000 each, and $12,800,000 is to be spent on hospitals at 32 army training camps.

A division cantonment for the regular army is to cost $8,000,000, but its location was not given. It may take the place of the regular army training camp at Charlotte, N. C., which soon is to be abandoned because of the unsuitability of the ground on which it is located.

Eight millions will be spent on a port terminal at Boston, and $10,000,000 on a similar terminal at Charleston, S. C. Two millions are provided for three powder bag loading points at sites not yet selected.

For housing for the shipping board to relieve congestion in shipyard communities, the department plans to expend $35,000,000.

This will represent a part of the $50,000,000 for this purpose provided in a bill which passed the House yesterday. In addition to this $600,000 will be expended at Newport News, Va., for housing the Negro stevedores regiments engaged there in loading vessels. Another item is that of $250,000 for a high explosives plant at Sandy Hook, L. I.

Brig-Gen Littell in charge of cantonment division and other construction jobs also submitted statements to the committee showing that, in addition to the new work his bureau has charge of construction now in progress calling for an expenditure of $135,900,000, making the total for present and future [illegible] $401,550,000.

COLUMBUS O JOURNAL
JUNE 19, 1918

HAMMOND SUMMONED

University Professor on Policy Board in Washington.

M. B. Hammond, retiring chairman of the Philanthropic Council, has been summoned to Washington to serve as a representative of the food administration on the war labor policies board.

Osman C. Hooper, chairman; Mrs. Linas B. Kauffman, vice chairman; Stockton Raymond, secretary-treasurer, and R. E. Bondy and Frank H. Howe, members of executive committee, were officers elected yesterday at the annual meeting of the council.

Miss Louise Mark, chairman of the committee on surveys, reported that although many negroes had come to Columbus from the South during the last two years, little overcrowding exists in colored communities.

Dr. Lang Goes to Muscle Shoals Today

Dr. George Lang, executive secretary of the State Council of Defense, went to Muscle Shoals today to take up with the government the problem of housing the workers now stationed there in the big nitrate plants and allied industries.

There are 15,000 workers gathered in Muscle Shoals and the problem of housing has become such a pressing matter that the government has requested the State Council of Defense to cooperate with them in solving it.

Labor—1918

SHORTAGE.

Our Farm Labor Problem---What the South Has Done

Montgomery Advertiser 8/24/18

By Leslie Gilbert, from Help Specialist for Alabama, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

"The farm help specialists of the Southern States in conference this day in Birmingham know you will be glad to learn that latest reports from the field insure an increased acreage and production in food crops for the South, even over last year. In spite of an acute labor shortage, crops have been successfully cultivated and will be carried through the harvesting period without loss."

In this ringing declaration to Secretary David F. Houston at Washington, the farm help specialists made known how the farmers of the South have responded to the Nation's appeal for food production. The telegram was the natural outburst of enthusiasm from a score of well informed men, as one after another rose in his place to testify as to latest crop conditions in his State. From Virginia to Texas and from Florida to Kentucky there was the same glowing story of enthusiastic endeavor, of hardships overcome, of the impossible attained by the farmers of the South in their determination to convert up their fields with the front line trenches of France. And when the evidence was all in, it was natural they should wish to inform their chief.

Those at the Conference.

The conference included not only the farm help specialists from every Southern State, but also many directors of extension work at State agricultural colleges and was presided over by Professor G. I. Christie, Assistant to the Secretary of Agriculture, temporarily loaned by the Perdue University in Indiana for government work. Associated with him and directly in charge of the work of all field representations was Dr. E. N. Wilcox, Agriculturist of the office of Farm Management and a veteran worker in departmental affairs. Similar sectional meetings of the Farm Help Specialists have recently been held in New York for the East; in Kansas City for the Central West, and in Portland, Oregon, for the Pacific West, so this was the fourth in the list.

More Crops With Less Labor.

Reports indicated that bumper crops were everywhere being raised, that through favorable seasons, harder work, and more intelligent labor conservation the crops had been successfully cultivated in spite of a decreased labor supply. It was evident, however, that the pinch will come at harvesting time, and that cotton, corn and perhaps other food crops will be lost if additional labor is not furnished from unusual sources. The cities must respond to the patriotic appeal of the crop and the business community must supply the help that the draft and war industries have taken from the farms.

The City Can Do It.

That this would be done, there was ample evidence furnished as one man after another told of farmers working in the fields from dawn until darkness; of night work by tractors with headlights, of women who chopped cotton and ploughed corn, of children who drove teams and raked hay, of the abandonment of usual Saturday holidays, of putting the idlers to work, of substituting women for men in lighter employment, of co-operation by civic bodies so that entire population could go to the fields, of the readiness of city men with farm experience to re-enlist for farm work, of how the Oklahoma oil wells released employes receiving $125 per month for the wheat harvest, of how the strawberry crop of North Carolina was harvested with help from city kitchens, of Amherst County, Virginia, which closes its stores every Wednesday that the employes may go to the fields, of the threshing of a thousand acres of wheat by 500 volunteers from the town of Lexington, Ky., of saving the wheat crop of Kansas by 50,000 men enlisted from the cities. The song was one of inspiration of confidence, of achievement.

Will the South Feed Herself.

Alabama was the only State that with confidence promised to feed herself this year. Reports from Crop Estimator Gist, from Doctor Duggar, Director of Extension at Auburn, and others showed that last year Alabama produced 89 per cent. of the meat and pork consumed within her borders, that her corn crop of 76 million bushels was ample, that in the production of peanuts, velvet beans and sweet potatoes, she led all the Southern States, that having so nearly fed herself last year,—with every crop increased in production and acreage the present outlook warranted the claim she would wholly feed herself this year. But what section of the country does feed itself and at the same time furnish five great, exclusive crops for the world at large? Why in addition to supplying the whole world's needs in cotton, in furnishing the entire country with its rice, its tobacco, its sugar and peanuts,—why in the name of reason and justice should the South be expected to answer with an apology the accusation implied in this academic questionaire. No—the South will not feed herself this year, and may not for ages to come if in addition she must feed to the rest of the world their entire needs in five great staple crops. We want to leave something for other sections to do.

The Farm Tractor.

The increased use of the tractor on farms was reported generally, although experiments conducted in some States had not resulted in their unqualified recommendation and adoption. Both Louisiana and Oklahoma reported the tractor had come to stay—the question being merely one of style and size. The Little Universal Tractor was reported a great favorite, but any of them register intelligence and skill beyond any other farm machine. In West Virginia the varying types and stratas of soil rendered them of limited service. In Tennessee schools of instruction are being held, while in Georgia, at Rome, a Statewide demonstration will be held on August 8-9.

Vagrants and Idlers.

All States are passing stringent laws regulating the idler and forcing him into useful occupation, regardless of whether or not he has sufficient income for the support of himself and dependents. The usual age limits are from 18 to 50. Universal satisfaction with results obtained was reported and pool room equipment is selling at 10 cents on the dollar. While most of the laws apply only to male persons,—in Georgia they have just made their law apply to females as well, and all must work five and one-half days of every week. Many of the States excuse a man who proves he has worked 36 hours in the week. In Alabama our Legislature does not meet soon enough to care for the situation, but if municipalities over the State will adopt the Birmingham ordinance they will get all that is necessary. It defines a vagrant as one who loiters, loafs or idles without "regular employment," etc. In the next section it says the term "regular employment" shall be construed to mean the regular and continuous employment to the reasonable physical capacity and opportunity of the individual subject to the ordinance. This will catch the man who earns enough in three days to permit him to loaf the other three. Coupled with a card system whereby an employer indicates just how many days each week a man works, it cannot be improved upon.

Woman Labor.

While a report was made of how ten young women from leading families at Ringold, La., successfully chopped out 17 acres of cotton, thereby earning $60.00 for the Red Cross and a $10.00 bet in addition,—yet in the main no report came of any general demand for white women to go to the fields. In Alabama attention was called to new avenues of employment opening to women—tellers and accountants in banks, clerks in mens furnishing stores, elevator girls in office buildings, waitresses in hotels and restaurants. The service of negro women is extending as well. Not only does she take a mapor part in harvesting the field crops,—but this year she has worked in planing mills and in box factories, has forked seed in oil mills and trucked freight at the railroad stations.

Had I the pen of Mr. McAdoo for five minutes I would release 5,000 Pullman porters and dining car waiters for more useful employment and at the same time free a long suffering public from the time honored clutch of the mercenary whist-broom. We prefer negro women to men as domestics in our households,—why not on our trains? It would make for betterment in sanitation, cleanliness, efficiency, politeness and all around service, and would prove an especial boon to the sick traveler and to women with young children. Until this has been done, no sensible man can urge additional work on the care-worn women—already burdened with the household duties—the rearing of a family and the care of the dairy and garden. In addition to recommendations as to more general use of labor saving machinery, conservation and exchange of labor supply, cooperation of farmers and city folks in mutual helpfulness—the conference went on record as favoring an active effort to improve living conditions on the farm, with better houses, a cow, hog and chickens, garden and pasture privileges for farm help and stating that the time had come, in lieu of recent sad experience for the farmers of the South to take up seriously some plan or policy for anchoring to the soil, the shifting, transient labor with which for years the South has had to contend. No industry can prosper that changes its entire list of employes every year and no agricultural enterprise can do it. The last recommendation was for farmers and business men to get together this winter before planting season, and determine upon a crop program for the coming year, letting the full share of the responsibility for its intelligent determination fall upon the business community as well as the farmer. Close co-operation in a community crop program—with equal responsibility on city and country for carrying it out.

N Y C ECONOMIC WORLD
JUNE 29, 1918

THE DEPLETION OF NEGRO LABOR IN THE COTTON STATES BY THE DRAFT.

Precise figures of the number of negroes from the cotton-producing States already in the military and naval forces of the United States are not available, at least for the general public. Some idea, however, of the extent to which the negro labor supply of the South has already been drawn upon for the voluntary enlistments and drafts already made may be obtained from the estimated figures of the number of negroes of the several Southern States who, it is estimated, will be called upon to report for service on the recruiting dates of the month of July. According to the estimates 33,300 Southern negroes must report between July 16 and July 20, and 22,000 more between July 29 and July 31,—a total of 55,300, the larger part of whom of course will be drawn from the agricultural districts. It is safe to say that after the July draft more than 300,000 Southern negroes will have been taken into the military and naval forces of the Nation, and the number will naturally be increased by the successive drafts in coming months. The combination of this loss of negro labor to the cotton-producing States with the well-known depletion of such labor through the industrial migration of negroes to the Northern States, which still continues on an important scale, must be taken seriously into account in connection with the final outturn of the present season's cotton crop.

The extent to which the several Southern States are affected, in respect of negroes of military age withdrawn from their normal employment by the July drafts, is shown by the following table:

SOUTHERN NEGROES CALLED FOR MILITARY SERVICE IN JULY.

States.	July 16 and 20.	July 29 and 31.
Alabama	1,000	4,000
Arkansas	3,000	1,000
Georgia	4,000	1,000
Louisiana	3,000	2,000
Mississippi	4,000	2,000
North Carolina	1,300	2,000
Oklahoma	2,000	....
South Carolina	4,000	2,000
Texas	6,000	4,000
Tennessee	2,000	....
Virginia	3,000	4,000
	33,300	22,000

OVERZEALOUS ENFORCEMENT OF LAW.

The Journal and Guide is apposed to all forms of lawlessness and in favor of the rigid enforcement of law; it is heartily in accord with the spirit and purpose of the "work, fight or go to jail" movement, but it is opposed, and every citizen with a sense of fairness and justice is opposed to the manner in which the Norfolk police department has at times undertaken to enforce the so-called vagrancy law, which seems to have as its local inspiration the "work, fight or go to jail" decree.

On last Tuesday morning, for example, a squad of

policemen on Church and Queen streets started out to halt and arrest every colored man that appeared on the streets, and got in fully an hour of this inexplicable action before telephone talks between Chief of Police Ford and outraged citizens put a stop to it. During this time heads of business enterprises, professional men, Y. M. C. A. Secretaries and other responsible citizens were forced to accompany officers to the police station to establish their identity. The mystery of it is why Major Ford should send out to do such work officers who do not have a clearer conception of the law, or a larger measure of reason and common sense than some of those exhibited who were detailed to this duty on last Tuesday.

To The Journal and Guide Major Ford stated that he desired only to enforce the vagrancy law, and had not instructed his men to arrest responsible citizens, as was done on the occasion referred to. It is our opinion that Major Ford is seriously handicapped by lack of competent material with which to run his department.

Work or Fight Order for Women Condemned by Patriotic Citizens

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 11.—The ministerial association, supported by the business and professional men of the city, has presented a strong protest to the Chamber of Commerce having to do with the alleged effort on part of that body to apply the work-or-fight order to the colored women of the state. The protest expresses deep concern over what they deem un-American and undemocratic action upon the part of those who seek to provide their constitutional rights.

The letter follows:

"OPEN LETTER."

"To the Chamber of Commerce of Pine Bluff, Ark., and to the Public:

"In the issue of Sept. 21 of the Pine Bluff Commercial appeared an article from the Chamber of Commerce bearing the following heading: 'WOULD FORCE NEGRO WOMEN TO WORK NOW.' From the nature of the article, and from the interest that it aroused among the colored population of the community, it became necessary that the colored Ministerial Alliance take up the matter.

"A meeting was held on Monday, Sept. 23, and the following committee appointed to consider the situation and report: Revs. R. W. Patterson, W. B. Brownlee, W. S. Terrell, A. H. Hill, A. T. Stevens, G. M. Elliott, H. W. Savager, Lawyer S. C. Price and Dr. H. L. Jordan.

"The committee met on the morning of Sept. 25 in the office of S. C. Pryce and prepared the following open letter in reply to the Chamber of Commerce and to the public:

"We, representatives of the twelve million negroes of the United States, and especially those of this section of the country, to which the article mentioned has special reference, feel that we owe it as a duty to ourselves, to the nation of which we form a constituent part, and more particularly to the women of our race, with whom the above mentioned article has to do, to set forth what we believe to be only our true relation to this country and nation but also to make a clear declaration of the feeling of the race with regard to our condition, treatment, and continued misrepresentation by the public press.

"We do say that the sentiment expressed in the article under consideration not only is misleading but tends to dampen and chill loyalty and patriotism on the part of the negro.

"It is alleged that negro women in hundreds of cases are refusing to work because they are able to live from allotments paid them by the government.

"In reply we will state that we are in position to meet this assertion with a flat denial, taking conditions as a whole.

"It is quite possible that there may be a few isolated cases where women have declined to work for wages offered (having their own household affairs to look after); but we are of opinion that the above statement will not stand the test of thorough investigation.

"The committee has knowledge of several cases where women have quit domestic service and gone to work in the mills because they can get from ten to twelve dollars a week. Again, many have quit domestic service to go to the cotton fields, because they can get from a dollar to a dollar and a half a hundred; whereas in domestic service they get only two dollars and a half or three dollars a week.

"We are of opinion that the cases are rare where any have positively refused to work for reasonable wages and are idlers.

"The Chamber of Commerce suggests an appeal to Secretary of War Baker to have the 'work-or-fight' order made to apply to women—meaning, of course, negro women.

Loyalty Can't Be Questioned.

"The loyalty of the negro woman cannot be questioned.

"The negro boy has taken his gun and is now fighting side by side with the American white boy at the front. And (if it comes to that) the negro woman is also ready to take her place by the side of her sex of the other race in order to win the war.

"The women of this race protest against being classed as parasites or placed in the class of idlers and slackers. We can do no better at this point than quote the language of a prominent Southern white woman in a symposium on 'The Path of Labor': 'To those who have glimpsed something of their struggle, the fight of Christian colored women for the purity and safety of colored girls is one of the most moving things to be found in America. Who can help them but the Christian white woman? And women belong together; God has appointed it so.

A Common Standard.

"There is no standard but a common standard; no security but a common security; no right but a common right. The colored women stand ready to do their full share in this great struggle that is now on.

"They are already taking the place of men in many of the walks of life, while their brothers and sons and husbands are mingling their blood with the blood of the white soldiers to 'make the world safe for democracy.' Their loyalty is seen in their work for the Red Cross, and the ready service they have offered in the hospitals. In Chatham County, Ga., the colored women worked on the corners of the streets and raised $25,000 in war savings stamps.

"It is not too much for your committee to say that our colored women protest against being held up a spectacle to the world as those who are indifferent in times like these, or as those who are nonpatriotic.

"When they are properly approached and given a true woman's chance, and paid the wages that their time and service require, they will, as they have always done, be ready to do their full part. And this committee stands ready to co-operate with them in any line of faithful and lawful service.

"In this same line a more recent paragraph appeared in the Graphic of this city, reading as follows:

"'The matter of women, negro women, coming under the work-or-fight rule was also discussed. Plans are to be made to ascertain the number of women who formerly worked but who have now refused to work since their John with Uncle Sam's assistance sends $30 a month.' This committee is unable to understand why our colored women should be especially canvassed with regard to their weekly or monthly income.

"The Chamber of Commerce attempts to go further than local bounds in this matter. We quote further: Secretary E. B. Bloom said today the organization plans to solicit the co-operation of other commercial organizations throughout the South in backing the movement.

Other Grievances.

Because of this statement, and because of the sentiment that is now in the air, your committee feels that it cannot close this matter without mentioning other grievances at this time.

"In our own county we have a population numbering five colored to one white; and yet we have no representation on the draft boards. We have among us many who have both the will and the qualification to assist in this service, yet we are ignored.

"This discrimination meets us in other lines at almost every turn. About one hundred negro physicians have been called upon to render professional service in the Medical Reserve Corps.

"In addition to this, about two hundred physicians have been commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps, but have not been assigned to active duty, notwithstanding the fact that the government is calling for more physicians. And we are informed that no more negro physicians will be commissioned in the Medical Reserve Corps.

"We have in the race some of the most loyal, faithful and devoted trained nurses, who are brave and sincere; yet they are not only limited in the number appointed but are confined to the base hospitals at home and not permitted to serve their country abroad where the wounded, suffering and dying are in the largest numbers.

Are Passed Up.

"New regiments are continually being formed by reason of the thousands of negroes that are being drafted into the army; yet in the matter of offices few get beyond the noncommissioned. We would be content if we felt and knew that incompetence was the reason for passing them by.

"The sensible members of the race do not ask for what they are not qualified for handling, but they do plead that for Heaven's sake no discrimination be made and that the negro be given a chance.

"Furthermore, that he be not set down as unwilling to do, when he has not been given a chance to demonstrate his ability.

"No country can boast of either a better or a braver soldier than the American negro, yet when he attempts to do his best he is often handicapped.

"Therefore, honorable members of the Chamber of Commerce, as you purpose to make your efforts more than local in their effect, we beg of you to behold the discriminations and handicaps that are already on a people that have served as no others have ever done or ever will do.

"The vision of the Chinaman and Mexican in your fields while our boys are at the front may appear very fascinating, but the real thing will tell a different story. We have tried to make our answer as broad as the plans and purpose set forth in your published statement.

Pledge Full Loyalty.

"We would not close without an expression of profound appreciation on the part of our race, of all that our worthy President, Woodrow Wilson, has done, is doing and plans to do for us as a people; and we continue to pledge our loyalty and hearty support in every laudable effort to make the world safe for democracy, and especially to make this grand country of ours thoroughly safe from the lakes to the gulf and from ocean to ocean for every American citizen, for those in the highest stations and for those in the humblest walks of life.

"DR. W. E. WATSON, Pres.
"D. W. REDDICK,
"Secretary Pro Tem."

LOYALTY LEAGUE URGES EMPLOYERS TO SECURE WOMEN

Accurate List of Residing Places of Employes Is Also Requested at Meeting Yesterday

The Montgomery County Self Preservation Loyalty League held a meeting yesterday at noon at which further details for the enforcement of the "work or fight" rule in the county were discussed. A statement was issued after the meeting in which employers were requested to keep accurate addresses of the residing places of their employes. This will aid the league in locating employes who are reported by employers as failing to report for work.

A meeting of employers and employes will be held on September 11. Co-operative plans for strict enforcement of the rule will be discussed. The meeting will probably be held at the city auditorium. This meeting will be followed by community meetings at which addresses will be delivered by speakers furnished by the State Council of Defense.

A committee was appointed yesterday to secure the continued assistance of the city and county authorities in enforcing the rules. The committee will be augmented by special committees from the Chamber of Commerce, Rotary Club and Central Labor Union and a delegation representing these organizations will call on the chief of police, sheriff and United States marshal to request them to begin a rigid campaign against "slackers" and vagrants.

The league at the meeting yesterday issued a statement to the employers to relieve men eligible for war essential work as soon as possible by replacing them with women in lighter positions.

LOYALTY LEAGUE OF MONTGOMERY TO MEET ON SATURDAY

Purposes of "Work Or Fight" Campaign Will Be Discussed at the Meeting

The Montgomery County Self-Preservation Loyalty League will hold an important meeting on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at the City Auditorium for the purpose of further outlining the purposes of the "work or fight" campaign of the United States government as advocated by the United States Department of Labor.

It is the wish of the league that all beat committeemen from this county, as well as all their assistants be in attendance at this meeting. All employers of labor in the county are requested to try to get to the meeting as this matter affects them more than any other class of people. All citizens are invited to attend as everybody is interested in this movement for the good of the country.

This will be one of the most important meetings of the Loyalty League, as it is the first one to be held for beat committeemen since the working cards have been placed in use, and each committeeman will be able to get the benefit of the experience of the others.

The league hopes to have some prominent speakers present, who have been interested right along in war work. These speakers will probably be furnished by the State Council of Defense.

Labor - 1918

SHORTAGE.

Farm Help Bureau Members and Officials Discuss Plans to Secure Labor for Farmers

Montgomery Advertiser

May April 6, 1918

Hope to Create Public Sentiment Against Vagrancy; Mayor Says Labor Should Be Drafted

Creation of a public sentiment among the civilian population of Montgomery whereby idlers and loafers may be rounded up and made to work on farms and in industries and produce the necessities of life while the flower of the land is fighting abroad was agreed as the most feasible means of meeting a serious situation at a conference of the Montgomery County Farm Help Bureau with city and county officials in the mayor's office Friday morning. The press was recognized as the most vital means by which this sentiment can be created.

Law enforcing officers of the city and county and other speakers declared that the present vagrancy laws are inadequate to handle the situation as it is a most difficult task to prove vagrancy against a defendant and, unless the civilian population will furnish evidence showing idlers and loafers to be vagrants it is practically impossible to convict the unemployed and put them to work. It was emphasized that wages are so high at present that many negroes work only two or three days a week and loaf the remainder of the week, being perfectly contented and possessing no regard for the welfare of the country.

Commission To Help.

Mayor Robertson pledged the support of the city commission, but declared that he thought the only remedy for the situation would be for congress to enact a law drafting labor just as men are now being drafted for the army. He insisted that it is not right for the government to draft the "cream of the land" and to let others remain at home and draw big wages, or loaf if it suits them. It was his idea that there should be federal law drafting labor between the agts of 18 and 40 years and that those under 31 years old should be placed in some branch of the army service and that the labor so drafted should be given the same pay as soldiers receive.

The conference was regarded as one of the most important ever held in Montgomery county as it marks the beginning of a movement to handle all loafers and idlers and force them to labor on the farms and in the industries. Those present were: I. T. Quinn, chairman, and C. T. Fitzpatrick, Ralph Quisenberry and L. A. Porter, associate members of the county farm help bureau; Mayor W. T. Robertson, Brooks Flowers, members of the city board of safety; W. R. Waller, sheriff of Montgomery county; Potter Smith, chief of police of Montgomery; Leslie L. Gilbert, farm help specialist of this county; J. C. Hise, special representative of the United States Employment Service, Washington, D. C.; Deputy Sheriffs Bernard Young, W. C. Frizzle, J. F. Tucker and Thomas Donaldson. W. E. Elsberry, fifth member of the farm help bureau, was unavoidably detained from the meeting.

To Fight Idlers.

In calling the conference to order Mr. Quinn said it was hoped to coordinate the different forces of the county and city for the purpose of taking vigorous steps against idlers and loafers. He declared that there is a shortage of labor throughout the country and that this shortage is particularly conspicuous in Montgomery county on the farms where help is needed to produce food while the young men go across and fight.

"If the boys over there are willing to shed their blood in the cause of freedom, we at least should be willing to shed a few drops of sweat," he said. He observed that there were numbers of loafers among the huts of the country and many in the city, and it was the hope of the bureau to get in behind these loafers, white and black, and make them work. He desired to co-ordinate the work and build up a sentiment so that with the present laws and such amendments as may be procured, all vagrants may be picked up and put to work. He declared it to be imperative on account of the emergency of the situation, stating that we must make our farms produce a maximum of yield.

Ralph Quisenberry, who is chairman of the food administration of Montgomery county, said that we are passing through a period that requires every able bodied man and woman to work and he requested that governing bodies see that every able-bodied person, who cannot give a reasonable excuse, "works, get out or is made to work."

He insisted that this section of the country is suffering, not so much, for the want of laborers as for continuous work by the laborers. Many negroes, he pointed out, earn enough now in two or three days to live a week and are satisfied. A definite, strenuous policy, he maintained, should be adopted, and incidentally he declared that loafers, around pool rooms and places of amusement should be rounded up.

Flowers Talks.

Brooks Flowers offered a brief statement in which he pledged his personal support and that of the safety board to the movement.

"I am sure you will find the board of safety in line with anything you would like to have done," he said.

Leslie L. Gilbert, county farm help agent called attention to the great need of labor on the Montgomery county farms. He declared that there are large plantations in this county that have been absolutely abandoned because of the absence of labor.

He observed, however, that the laws here were not entirely adequate to meet the situation and said he understood that a person can excuse himself from vagrancy if he works two days a week.

Mr. iGlbert also cited the operation of labor agents in this community and suggested that they should be watched carefully to see that they transgress no laws. He recalled an agent who has paid a total license of $800 to the city, county and State for the purpose of securing labor here for an industry in Tennessee.

"One of the greatest forces we can apply is public opinion and the press," he asserted, "and it should be so that any man found idle on the streets can be challenged: 'Why stand ye idle?'"

Suggests Plan.

A brief talk was made by J. C. Hise of the Federal Department of Labor, who stated that it is the department's aim to establish employment offices in all the various centers of the country for the purpose of aiding manufacturers, merchants and especially farmers in securing labor. It appears, he stated, that there is no available surplus of labor now at any point in the United States.

Hhe pronounced that the movement inaugurated in the mayor's office was one of the best things that could be done and he congratulated the conferees that they were going to get the additional labor needed by putting idlers and loafers to work instead of importing labor. He thought that would solve the situation. In conclusion he told of the splendid work already accomplished by the employment bureau in Birmingham and said the department will establish an office in Montgomery in a few days. It will serve as a clearing house for people seeking the employment of labor and the unemployed.

Every possible assistance was pledged by Sheriff Waller who, in a brief statement, declared it has been his experience that the more wages a negro gets the less he will work. The negro now gets about twice as much pay with less efficiency than was formerly procured from him.

Bernard Young explained that, under the vagrancy law, if a man works one day in the week he is not a vagrant. He suggested that another meeting be held soon and that citizens of the various communities in the county be invited to attend and call to the bureau's attention particular cases of idleness in their neighborhoods.

Chief's Statement.

A long and interesting talk was made by Potter Smith, Chief of Police. He declared that, under the law, the burden is placed on the defendant to show that he is not a vagrant, that he works or has visible means of support, but he maintained that in most cases, this burden is shifted when some citizen comes in and declares that the defendant has worked for him.

For this reason, he insisted, it is extremely difficult to secure convictions for vagrancy without the co-operation of the civilian population. Hence, he regarded it as absolutely necessary to secure the co-operation of the public in the movement to drive loafers and idlers from the community. For some time past, he observed, the police department and the sheriff's office have been active in securing indictments against loafers hanging around pool rooms and places of amusement. He assured the bureau of the hearty co-operation of the police department, and concluded with the statement that "What we want is witnesses on the outside, the co-operation from the civilian population."

Mr. Quisenberry suggested a tightening up of the laws to meet the emergency just as has been done in the food administration.

Mayor Robertson pledged the bureau the city's unqualified support, but said he didn't believe any law could be passed by the City Commission to meet the situation. He believed the only remedy to be the drafting of labor by an act of Congress.

Incidentally the mayor called Mr. Quisenberry's attention to what he conceived to be exorbitant prices now being charged for some commodities. He mentioned that a barrel of flour costing the manufacturer $11 is made into crackers, and that the manufacturer gets $60 for those crackers. He declared that the merchant is now paying 30 cents a pound for crackers and selling them for 40 cents. These profits, he maintained, are exorbitant, and he held that it should be scrutinized.

L. A. Porter, chairman of the county defense committee, offered a few helpful remarks after which Chairman Quinn closed with an appeal to the people of the county to crystallize public sentiment to such an extent that idlers and loafers will be forced to work and he suggested that, if needs be, the law be stretched a trifle so that the end may be attained.

CHARLOTTE OBSERVER

MAY 23, 1918

TELLS NEGROES NECESSITY OF WORKING REGULARLY

Negro Examiner of Department of Labor Seeking Solution of Labor Troubles of City and County.

Sent here to seek a solution to the labor difficulties of Charlotte and Mecklenburg county H. E. Arnold, a negro, a special examiner with the United States department of labor, bureau of employment, arrived yesterday from Wilmington. He said he would attempt to influence the negro work of Charlotte to give assistance in the campaign to enlist labor for the essential industries. He proposes to confer with city and county officials, a number of employers of labor and with leaders of the negro race in an effort to ascertain the amount of labor that can be utilized for all purposes. One of the important tasks he has been assigned, he said, is to awaken the negro race to the importance of the farm labor situation at this time.

Examiner Arnold said he would conduct an inquiry with the view of concentrating negro farm labor in the south in a manner that will insure an equable distribution. He said he formerly was with the department of commerce but was transferred to this task.

Addressing a meeting of negroes last night at one of their churches, Arnold impressed upon his audience that "possibly victory or defeat of our armies and the armies of our allies depends upon our next harvest." He urged the negro men to work six days each week. "This is no time nor place for the toleration of idlers and every for the toleration of idlers and every man's labor is seriously needed in some productive industry where his services will count most for the government.

Arnold said Ralph Izard, district superintendent, soon would establish a United States employment office in Charlotte. A Charlotte man will be placed in charge, said Arnold.

Knell Has Sounded For Work Slackers Until War Is Won

Constitution 4-24-18

Are you employed?

Are you usefully employed?

If not the war labor committee of Georgia will get you if you don't watch out.

This committee, which is part of the State Council of Defense, met Tuesday afternoon in the office of H. M. Stanley, its chairman, and put into operation machinery calculated to dispose of vagrancy and general "no-accountness" until after the war. It was the committee's first meeting since its recent appointment by Governor Dorsey.

Here are some of the ways in which the work slacker will be rounded up by this organization, if all its plans carry:

A card system will be introduced whereby every laborer must be able to produce his card on demand to prove he has been actively employed that day. The card is to be punched by the employer every night as evidence that the work was done. Georgia municipalities will be asked to amend their ordinances to make such a system effective.

Pool rooms are to be closed during working hours to discourage loafing and similar places where men congregate will be under supervision.

A wide campaign of publicity will be launched by a subcommittee of which J. D. McCartney, of Rome, is chairman.

The feasibility of substituting women for men will be worked out by another committee, with J. E. Bodenhamer, farm help specialist, as the chairman.

Families with too many servants are to be asked to release some of them. Statistics announced at the meeting, prepared in a labor survey of Georgia, showed that, while 6,000 men were needed in only 10 Georgia counties, 20 families aggregating 73 people in one Georgia city employed 43 servants, while one-family of two people employed five.

SCARCITY OF FARM LABOR IN MORGAN

The Montgomery Advertiser

(Special to The Advertiser.)

DECATUR, ALA., April 2.—Farmers and planters of this county are complaining that farm labor is scarce and difficult to get. On this account the indications are that the cotton crop of this county will be greatly decreased this season. Many negroes have gone to the war, while many have secured employment at various public works. Many negro farm hands have gone from here to Sheffield where they are working for the government on the big works there.

Farm Labor Situation and What Is Needed

The Montgomery Advertiser April 28, 1918.

As now operated the military draft will make the least possible drain upon farm labor. District boards are encouraged by the War Department to reconsider cases of wrong classification. That is to say, where skilled farm laborers or farm managers have been placed in Class 1 on account of misunderstanding or lack of appreciation of the needs of the farmers, the boards are encouraged to reconsider meritorious applications supported by facts and affidavits made by responsible citizens. The Provost Marshal General's order of March 12, directs local boards, in furnishing their quotas for the new draft, to leave to the last all men in Class 1 who are assiduously and continuously engaged in agriculture. Under this order it is not likely that any man actually engaged in agriculture will be called, even though he be in Class 1, before this year's crops are harvested. The furlough rules just announced give further relief by permitting men to return to farms for emergency work, and provide for groups of soldiers who can be spared from military camps to go into surrounding regions to perform farm labor for a short period.

Town Men of Farm Experience.

There is a widespread movement to mobilize town men of farm experience for a few days at a time, or for certain days of the week during periods of labor strain, in planting, cultivatin, or harvesting . That was done successfully last year in many of the grain and fruit regions, and in some places the stores were closed for two or three days at a time and everybody joined in saving the crops.

This is not the best farm labor; the town men are not "hard" but they can at least work a few hours a day and in the aggregate they can furnish the necessary man power for emergencies.

Boys Working Reserve.

Many thousands of school boys, between sixteen and twenty years of age have been enrolled to do farm work. This is not the best labor, but it will serve the country in an emergency. In many places last year the boys after a few days learned to be quite skillful in certain farm tasks. If the farmers will be patient with them they can become very useful.

Women on Farms.

For many of the lighter labors on the farm such as dairying, vegetable cultivation and fruit gathering, women can render efficient service. They have been successful in such endeavors in many places. Most important of all women can relieve the men in the towns so that they may go to the farms temporarily or for a few days.

Idlers and Loafers.

In many places sheriffs and town marshals are rigidly enforcing local laws against vagrancy and loafing. In most towns it is against the law to loaf on the streets. A rigid enforcement of such laws will compel able-bodied men to find work of some sort, and whether they go to the farms or find other employment, the effect will be to release labor and increase the man power of the country. In view of the demand for labor it is proper for communities, by law or by public sentiment, to insist that every man. whatever his wages or his wealth or his condition, shall put in full time.

War Time Methods.

It is not possible for us to wage a war of such proportions as that in which we are now engaged and at the same time maintain peace practices and indulgencies. We must all sacrifice; we must all do things in other ways than the ways to which we are accustomed. If we can not get the best we must take the next best. War industries can not be suspended; ship building must go on; munition plants must be operated; soldiers must go to France. With all these activities drawing upon our man power in increasing volume it will become more and more necessary from week to week and from month to month as long as the war lasts, for each of us not so engaged to readjust and reorganize as the circumstances require.

True Test of Democracy.

More effective than any law that can be enacted by the national government is the force of public opinion. The best agency for the solution of these problems is the agency of community action. If the people of a community resolve that a thing shall be done they will find the means of doing it. There is no power in the government to create labor, nor have we yet reached the point of national peril where it is necessary to conscript labor or to require farmers by law to grow certain crops. The true test of a democracy is its ability to meet a local emergency without the compulsion of a national law. At any rate it is impossible this year to organize a system of Federal administration of agricultural labor, but it is easily possible for each community, and each neighborhorhood to solve its own problem. Notwithstanding labor difficulties last year, production was greatly increased; the situation this year is but little, if any, more difficult, but the more difficult it becomes the more necessity there is for united community action.

Six Negroes Held as Vagrants Prove That They Are Employed

Six of the negroes recently arrested by the sheriff in negro pool rooms and against whom charges of vagrancy were preferred proved to the solicitor that they are working and the cases were dismissed on his motion when called for trial in the court of common pleas Tuesday morning. The solicitor stated that he made an investigation of the cases and ascertained that the defendants were working. The defendants were: John B. Smith, Archie Andrews, Charles Robertson, Edgar Murphy, Nathan Evans, Tom Wheat. A case of vagrancy against Will Washington, a negro, was passed until Friday.

On motion of the solicitor, a case against J. W. Emmons, a white man, charged with carrying a concealed pistol, was nol prossed. A fine of $50 and costs was imposed on Holloway Vason, a negro, for carrying a concealed pistol.

Tuskegee, Ala, and Macon County, Alabama

Labor Card — Month Beginning Saturday

Date 27th Sept. 1918

This is to certify that Blakie Ligon

is now employed by me as Renter

I agree to report to the Sheriff of Macon County or Chief of Police of Tuskegee whenever he or she fails to report for duty.

(Signed) T. F. Godfrey.

Thirty Thousand Labor Cards Are Issued by the County Loyalty League

Rigid Enforcement of "Work or Fight" Rule Will Not Start Until Next Thursday

Thirty thousand labor cards had been issued to employers of working people in Montgomery when the voluntary workers of the Self Preservation Loyalty League closed the office at the Chamber of Commerce at 5 o'clock yesterday evening.

To allay uneasiness in the minds of laboring men and women unable to secure cards, official announcement was made that the government regulation will not be rigidly enforced until next Thursday. In making this statement for the police department Potter Smith Chief declared that it was the best system that had ever been devised to insure the enforcement of a law.

Both Chief Smith and W. R. Waller, Sheriff of the county have given the plan and the Loyalty League, a semi-official organization their unqualified endorsement. A supply of the cards will be sent tomorrow to beat committeemen of the Loyalty League throughout the county. Farmers, storekeepers and other employers of labor can secure the cards through these committeemen who are accredited representatives of the Department of Labor at Washington.

So great was the throng of visitors to the Chamber of Commerce yesterday morning that the elevators were taxed beyond their capacity and the stairways were congested It became necessary to transfer the work to the ground floor of the building, an office near the main entrance being tendered without cost by the management of the building for the purpose. Police reserves were called in to manage the crowds. More than half of the applicants for cards were wage earners, thousands of negroes from the farms and factories. Each of them was told and the announcement was made repeatedly that they must secure the cards from their employers.

"It should be understood," said W. D. Lowry, Chairman of the Loyalty League "that the cards are designed to show that the holder is an honest, patriotic person and engaged in some useful occupation during working hour six days in each week. The person capable of certifying to this condition is the employer and not the worker. No one but employers are authorized to issue cards. We are authorized to issue them to employers only.

"The card is a simple certificate that the bearer who is named is in the employ of the signer who binds himself to report to the Chief of Police or the Sheriff when the bearer of the card leaves his employ. The act of changing employers vitiates the card and subjects the employed person to arrest by the law officers because it must be remembered that a careful record will be kept of changes. The shiftless laborer, white or black, should be careful to secure from his new employer a new card or bring trouble upon himself.

"Good citizens are urged to join with us in counteracting an evil report that is being circulated among ignorant negroes that the labor card is designed to enslave them. It is possible that this statement is being circulated for base purposes and by disloyal persons. We are advising negroes to carry the cards as proof of their honesty and patriotism and thousands of the best white people in Montgomery have been eager to obtain them."

Mr. Lowry said that hundreds of inquiries had come to the committee about the system. The intent of the government is that the slogan "Work or Fight," shall be accepted literally. The city, county and State authorities have joined enthusiastically in supporting the order of the Department of Labor. Where the efforts of the local authorities are ineffectual the strong arm of the government may be used to execute the order. It is planned that the human energy of America shall be made useful; that the healthy men and women betwen 17 years and 55 years must be engaged in useful occupation during ordinary working hours, six days in each week. The idle class must "go to work or go to jail."

Housekeepers and married women, Mr. Lowry said are recognized as employers of labor. They do not need cards. To save them inconvenience the committee will issue the number of cards they may need for their servants or other household help upon written order when they are properly identified. It would be manifestly improper, however for these cards in blank form to fall into the possession of vicious persons. Negro servants especially, should be advised that the cards are for their protection against annoyance and are not to humiliate them.

Asked to rule on the case of travelling salesmen from distant cities who are in Montgomery on business for several weeks, Mr. Lowry said that the burden of proof would be on them if they are investigated by the ponce. They will make the proof at that time rather than before the committee.

Attention was called to the interesting fact that eleven of the fourteen members of the committee are employe rather than employers and each of them has secured a "Work or Fight" card from his employer. The three exceptions.

Bruce Kennedy, General Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, secured cards for the force employed by the business organization and President Emanuel Meertief signed the "travelling card of Mr. Kennedy."

"This thing merely goes to show" said one member of the committee that in our Democratic country every one of us from the President himself to the humblest citizen is a subordinate. Woodrow Wilson, himself, takes orders from the people."

An additional supply of 40,000 cards came from the printer yesterday afternoon and the distribution will be resumed Monday morning. The Executive committee of the Loyalty League will meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the directory room of the Chamber of Commerce to plan the work and to determine policies and construe the orders from Washington.

DAYTONA FLA GAZ NEWS
SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

COLORED LABOR GROWING SCARCE

The platform at the railway passenger depot Sunday morning at the time of train No. 86, due north bound at 9:24, presented the appearance of a colored excursion and was such for between 30 and 40 of the men who were leaving, in charge of a government recruiting agent, for government work at Brunswick, Ga.

The high wages paid has drawn heavily upon both the skilled and the unskilled labor of this vicinity and it is becoming difficult for even the essential business to retain a necessary number of employes and much shifting is in evidence. If the exedus continues, as it no doubt will, especially in the stress for laborers in the government works, the effect will likely be felt also in a shortage of hotel help here the coming season.

Labor - 1918

SHORTAGE.
MOBILIZE THE WOMANPOWER.

The United States Employment Service, which is a branch of the Department of Labor, has issued orders that, to meet the shortage of 1,500,000 men needed for skilled and unskilled labor, no man shall remain in a position which a women can fill.

The official order goes so far as to say that the man who fails to quit non-essential employment and take up essential work such as a man alone can do, will be regarded as a slacker, and the government, in addition, will find a way to compel him to make the change after all. -Macon Ga news

Since every man between the age of 18 and 45 is now registered, and the government has some kind of control over him, it will not be difficult to enforce this ruling whenever it is decided that drastic means should be used, but the time has come when we should give very earnest consideration to the part which the women must do.

This newspaper time and again has demonstrated that it is a friend to the negro race, and it will be recognized that the facts justify us when we say that a large number of the negro women are not doing their part toward the winning of the war.

It would be grossly unfair not to give full credit to the hundreds of negro women who certainly are doing their part, loyally and whole-heartedly. In the great Liberty loan parade here on Saturday their appearance in line was one of the notable features of the occasion. Thousands of them, here and elsewhere, are asking only how they can serve their country best in the daily work they do, and are coming forward by hundreds to invest their savings in thrift stamps and Liberty bonds.

They are building wisely and well and are entitled to full recognition for their patriotism.

But this loyal and faithful element should be the first to see to it that their less industrious and less patriotic sisters should no longer stand idle at a time when the country needs every available pair of hands. The thrifty and enlightened class of negro women make it clear that idleness at this time is little short of a crime.

There are thousands of negro women in Georgia who are receiving an allotment from a soldier son or husband in the war, which is eminently just and proper; but this should be no excuse for them to sit at home and hold their hands, refusing to do the work for which they are specially trained and otherwise adapted.

It is not of the smallest importance whether they can afford now to live without work, from a financial point of view, because none of us can afford to live without work, in the real sense. Unless the full manpower of this country is mobilized, we cannot win this war as speedily and effectively as we should, and the manpower cannot be mobilized, as the authorities at Washington have just told us, unless the women, white and colored, are mobilized to take the place of the men.

There may be slackers here and there, among white women, but broadly speaking they have a keen conception of the duty which devolves upon them, and they are at work.

They are out selling Liberty bonds, they are doing their bit for the Red Cross. Thousands of them are behind the counter or in the banks, not because they actually need the money, perhaps, but because their services are needed.

It is only fair that they should be released as far as possible from the routine of housework in order that they may do the work which negro women cannot do. They cannot take steady jobs, and relieve every man whose position can be filled by a woman, in accordance with the government order, unless they can get the co-operation which the negro women alone can supply.

This newspaper, in the name and behalf of the loyal and industrious negro women themselves, urges and insists that they co-operate with their white friends in compelling the idle negro women to go to work.

We prefer to appeal to the patriotism and the public duty of those who are idle to accept the employment offered them by their white friends, even though the liberality of the government they are asked to defend has already placed them beyond want.

If they will not respond to these patriotic appeals their duty must be pointed out to them more energetically.

The present situation cannot go on.

Six Days a Week

By R. R. C. MILLER

MAY 28, 1918

There is a great deal of talk about shortage of labor. As a matter of fact, there is an inadequate supply of labor. Such reports come from every parish in Louisiana, and the same conditions exist all over the country. The government has taken several hundred thousand men for the army and is calling as many more, so there is bound to be a labor shortage. The best agriculture and industry can do is to make the best of it. It is of no use to complain. There is no supply of labor "somewhere else" to be bundled up and sent to Louisiana.

Rounding up the labor that is now on the farm and making it more efficient would help the situation to some extent. The main work on Louisiana farms is done by negroes, and while this labor is indispensable, it is at the same time inefficient. A negro can't be educated in a day or a week, but the writer believes if the "boss" will go to the negro laborers, individually or collectively, and tell them of the serious situation—tell them in a way they will understand, without using cuss words or making threats—they will do more work, if the proper follow-up pep is provided.

Get on a V., S. & P. railroad train at Shreveport and ride to Delta; or on a Southern Pacific train at New Orleans and ride to Lake Charles. Count the idle negroes in the fields as you go by—just standing there watching the train. There will be hundreds of them. They will stop chopping, plowing, planting, harvesting or any other work to look at a train, an automobile, a steamboat, a tractor or anything else. Negroes don't waste this time because they are lazy, but because they have had such an easy time heretofore during normal years. If they could be brought to realize that 1918 is an abnormal year and that the farmer needs every minute of their time, they would, a great many of them, cease gazing at passersby.

Stop to think. Grant that there are 75,000 negro laborers on Louisiana farms, and that each of them wastes only one minute per day "rubbernecking." It equals 75,000 minutes wasted, which means one month and 22 days. Just think what this labor could do in 52 days. Then, suppose they waste a minute's time every day; it amounts to a considerable figure. And yet it happens every day.

A lot of planters will pass up the suggestion, but it is hoped it will be tried out by some. If only one negro wasted a minute per day it would not amount to so much labor lost; and if a dozen or 20 negroes lose a little time, only a slight figure would be cut, but when practically all of the laborers waste not only one minute, but several minutes a day, when their labor is worth so much in the crop production campaign, it is certainly worth trying to remedy.

It is the little things that count—especially now. The negro wasting a few minutes per day or per week in the field nowadays seems a little thing, but in a year's time it is a big thing. It can be remedied if the "boss" will go about it the right way.

Taking Saturday afternoon off is also a useless practice on the part of the negro laborers. All of them don't do this, but most of them do, and hundreds of days of labor are lost in the deal. While explaining to the laborers that they should, by all means, stop looking at the trains, autos and boats as they go by, it would be also well to impress upon them the fact that six full days of work per week would help greatly in the whole situation.

Tuskegee, Ala, and Macon County, Ala.
Labor Cond Months Beginning Saturday

Date 27th Sept. 1918

This is to certify that Beakie Ligon is now employed by Mr. Rembert

I agree to report to the sheriff of Macon County or Chief of Police of Tuskegee whenever he or she fails to report for duty

T. F. Godfrey

ABUSE OF THE "WORK OR FIGHT" SLOGAN.

We continue to get reports of the abuse of the "Work or Fight" slogan in Southern communities. The latest was a despatch carried in the New York dailies this week, which stated that the business men and planters of Pine Bluff, Ark., were planning to make a rigid application of the work or fight order to women, alleging that colored women living on allotments received on account of drafted relatives refuse to work. The despatch couples up this information with the further information that it is impossible to secure sufficient hands to pick the cotton crop. The N. Y. Age

If it were intended to apply this order to all the women of Pine Bluff and vicinity, the action would still be open to criticism; but we know full well that it is intended to apply it only to colored women, and most likely to colored women whose only work has always been the taking care of their homes. C-28-18.

Some Southern communities have passed ordinances making it necessary for all men, at least colored men, to carry work cards; if found without these cards they are liable to arrest. We have heard of instances in which this card system has been used to reduce wages. In a furniture factory the manager told the colored workmen that he would have to reduce their wages. The men said they would quit because there was plenty of work at good wages. The manager said, "All right, quit, but turn in your work cards." The men turned in their cards, and before they could get home, the manager telephoned the police, and the men were arrested for being without cards.

Of course, the Government never intended any such meaning to be read into the work or fight order. The order means that men of draft age will either have to fight or work in some essential industry. The idea of including women and of profit for private employers does not enter.

The Advancement Society, through its secretary, Mr. Shillady, has taken up this Pine Bluff matter with President Wilson and the Governor of Arkansas; and in doing so, it has undertaken something of the most vital importance to the race. This abuse of the work or fight order could result in actual peonage of our people in the South or could bring about an absolute stop of their free movement in search of better employment.

NEGRO LABOR

Christian Recorder 8-22-18

Negro labor is now passing a crisis. With the "work or fight" order before us, and the United States Government supervising through its employment agencies the distribution of labor; and the evident disposition of many to keep Negro labor out of skilled trades as was shown to be the case at Hog Island in our article of last week's issue, we are facing a most delicate situation. If during the war all Negro labor is be commandeered, and forced downward instead of upward then we shall lose much that we have gained during fifty years of freedom.

The labor situation is this: There is a great dearth of unskilled labor. The unskilled labor which for years has been the burden of society is now in demand. There is also great demand for skilled workers but that is not as great as for unskilled. Now it appears that some people want this solution: Put Negroes, as far as possible, in unskilled positions and whites in the skilled; weed the Negroes out of the skilled work as adroitly as possible and reduce them to unskilled jobs, while the whites will be gradually pushed into the skilled positions. Now whether this is the government's policy remains to be seen—we cannot believe it is; but it certainly appears to be the policy of certain parties who have some power to carry it out.

Now we should oppose this policy. Every community ought to have its labor committee who shall co-operate with the government, become familiar with the government's labor policy and be in a position to see that the Negro is not imposed upon. Otherwise it will appear that after the war the nation will be burdened again with a surplus of unskilled labor and this surplus will be chiefly black.

Another phase of the labor problem is the work of women. This is a serious problem—serious for white women, more serious for Negro women, and a phase which we must all watch.

We can rest assured that white women will get some consideration, though not all they should have; but already it is hinted that Negro women will be used to do hard labor. Already they have been given pick and shovel, the lifting of heavy cross-ties on railroads and other work which will make them physically unfit. Already Negro women have been hired under false pretense; told by labor agents that they had light work to do, and then forced to do hard physical labor.

Now these women are to be the mothers of future generations, and we must see that they are properly safeguarded as to the kind of work they do.

Not only are Negro women in danger of hard physical labor, but also of undue moral temptation. As a rule our women have worked in domestic service, as cooks, maids, etc., and had a home environment in their work, where they have had an advantage over the white factory girl. Now they are going out into industrial work, where they shall not have the ordinary home protection. We must insist that the people who hire them give them proper hours of work, proper rest periods, proper rest and retiring places, and proper opportunities for recreation. We must see that they get proper protection from vicious men, white and black, and that while they help the nation win the war, they are not degraded physically or mentally or morally.

Then we must insist that these women, who are in war work, get proper wages. If men are getting 25c. per hour, then give women 25c.; if men get 40c. give women 40c.; if men get 60c. women should demand 60c. for the same kind of work. And the time to demand it is when you are being hired, not after you have signed the contract. Remember there are two jobs opened for every woman, and if one man discriminates in pay do not engage to work for him.

Pastors should take interest in this phase of our labor problem. They are the women who attend church chiefly and the pastors can perform a great service in seeing that the women are properly treated and properly paid. The pulpit should instruct and warn as to labor as never before; for as we said in the beginning, we are now passing through a great labor crisis in this country.

ABOUT COTTON PICKING.

Houston Observer 8-3-18

The Observer does not oppose the effort to get men, women and children to pick cotton, but it does oppose centering all the efforts towards placing the members of the colored race in the cotton patches, while other races are still doing nothing to help harvest the present cotton crop.

The government is calling upon men and women everywhere to secure employment where they are most needed in assisting the Republic to win the war.

Consequently, the Federal government has established employment bureaus throughout the country, where employers can find employes and where such jobs as the government desires its citizens to engage in can be secured.

Houston has one such employment center, located in the City Hall, and it is under the direction of this office that the colored workers, headed by Prof. James D. Ryan, are laboring in their endeavors to register cotton pickers.

But unless this cotton picking proposition is made democratic, i. e., if color is to play any part in it like most things undertaken in the South, then the committee might as well dissolve itself right now, look to the Lord and be dismissed.

The colored man is just as patriotic and loyal as any other citizen of this comonwealth, but he is tired of being made the "scape-goat," figuratively speaking, for the laziness and aristocracy of the South.

One white paper suggests that the colored domestics be released or given a leave of absence to go pick cotton and the white women do the domestic work.

But it appears to The Observer that shop should be closed up and both races go to the fields and assist in harvesting the crop.

Then, again, a man ought not ask another man's wife or children to do something that he would not think about permitting his to do, especially when the world's interests are at stake; and om colored cotton pickers for alleged and trumped-up of- fees from c fenses, ther here enters another side of the local situation.

The best method of teaching is objective; the best way to im- It is a press people with your sincerity is to do what you ask them to do: in a rural d teach both by precept and example. from the ci

As most of the committeemen are now enjoying a vacation Therefo and since all honest labor is honorable, after they enroll and enlist ton patches **their forces for the cotton fields, The Observer believes that it habitable in** would be a very fine idea for these same committeemen to lead who, perhaps, these cotton volunteers in picking the South's leading and most valuable staple and product.

The Observer urges our people to register, if they want employment in the cotton fields; but on the other hand it wishes to warn those in authority that unless conditions are changed in these cotton picking localities, where members of the race are mistreated by ham-fat, ignorant and despicable petty officers, who have previously waxed fat by exacting extortionate and exorbitant

Labor-1918

SHORTAGE.

JAMES W. JOHNSON, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

New York Age 7-25-18

RESPONSE TO A GOVERNOR.

We do not wish to appear to be crowding this column with comments on incidents happening in Florida, but so many things of importance seem to be happening in Florida just now. A few weeks ago we said something about a meeting which was held in the armory at Jacksonville, when the members of the Third Liberty Loan Committee presented to the colored people an honor flag for having gone over their quota in the drive. The colored people were alloted $250,000 and they subscribed for $290,000 worth of bonds. We commented on the fact that this meeting opened up the armory to the Negroes of Jacksonville.

Last week another joint meeting was held in Jacksonville. On the program it was called an "Encouragement Meeting." This meeting was held in the Duval Theatre, a building which colored people heretofore have been allowed to enter only by the side door and take a pair of stairs that led only to the "peanut gallery." On this particular night they went in by the front door, they sat in the auditorium, in the balcony and in the boxes. Colored and white citizens sat together on the stage.

Several addresses were made. One was made by Mr. Cliff Williams, white, of Mississippi, who in some way represents the Government in mobilizing labor. He spoke briefly and with a rather rough and ready style of oratory, but said many things worth hearing. Dr. George E. Haynes, our representative in the Department of Labor, also spoke, and gave a mass of facts that enlightened both the colored and white people of the audience as to the industrial part that the Negro is playing in the war. But the address of the evening was the one delivered by the Honorable Sidney J. Catts, Governor of Florida.

Governor Catts was down for an "Address of Encouragement." Just what Governor Catts conceives to be the thing to encourage colored people we do not know; but, at any rate, he started in and said a great many complimentary things about himself and a great many uncomplimentary things about the Negro. Perhaps it did encourage the colored people in the audience to learn that they had such an excellent governor, and to learn it from his own lips; but we doubt that they got much encouragement from hearing a detailed catalog of all the faults they possess and of a good many they don't possess.

Mr. Williams, in his remarks, did admit that the Southern white man had not treated the Negro fairly, and he expressed the belief that from the war a great many wrongs would be righted. The Governor started on no such basis; he seemed to think that every handicap under which the Negro suffered could be traced to some fault of which the Negro himself was guilty. At one place in his speech the Governor seemed to imagine that he was talking to a crowd of gamblers and loose women. Had he not been the Governor he would most likely have been hissed. He enlightened his audience as to why the Indian had vanished; he said it was because the Indian would not bow to the white man, and that no race could hope to survive along with the white man unless it bowed. He also stated that if he were a Negro he would be ashamed to be a brown one or a yellow one, he would be ashamed to be anything but a black one. He spoke of keeping Negro labor in the State as though Negroes were peons. He spoke of soldiers and venereal diseases as though most of the women in the audience were to be held responsible.

When the Governor sat down, the state of depression could be felt not only on the colored, but on the white people present. Then something happened. J. H. Blodgett, a well-known colored citizen of Jacksonville, was called upon for the response. Mr. Blodgett began by saying that he could not be expected to make a regular speech because he was nothing but an illiterate man. At this, the Governor lay back in his seat and beamed on Blodgett, evidently in anticipation of a real "good nigger" speech.

But the apology of illiteracy which Mr. Blodgett offered proved to be mere camouflage; and he lit upon facts with a force and power and a command of wit and humor that stirred the big audience to applause and laughter.

He said that it was a waste of time and energy for the white people to hold meetings to urge the Negro to be loyal; that the Negro's loyalty was not on trial; that he had been proving it ever since the time he helped the white man take this country from the Indian, and he was still proving it; that what the Negro wanted to hear was how the country intended to reward him for his loyalty. He then went on to tell the Governor why so many of the faces he looked into were brown and yellow; and he told him why so many Negroes had left and were leaving the State; and about lynching and "Jim Crow" cars and political inequalities.

In the meanwhile, the Governor's beam had faded, there was a grim look on his face; he rose, and with pointed finger and in a tense voice, declared that Blodgett was assailing him, had insulted him, and made him the butt of ridicule. Mr. Blodgett denied that he had any intention of insulting the Governor or holding him up to ridicule, and appealed to several of the white citizens on the stage as judges of his remarks; these citizens sustained Mr. Blodgett. After five minutes of charges and rebuttals exchanged between the Governor and Mr. Blodgett, the latter abruptly closed his speech and sat down. The audience sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" and the meeting was dismissed.

We often hear of brave, outspoken colored men; many of them are brave and outspoken at a meeting in a colored Methodist or Baptist church; when they have a chance to speak plain and fearless truths before the very people who ought to hear them, they are often as one struck dumb.

When colored men have to listen to such speeches as the one Governor Catts made, there is no good in sitting still and grinning under it, and then going outside to hurl thunderbolts at the speaker. Mr. Blodgett did the courageous thing, he said there and then what he had to say, and his words reached those for whom they were intended.

It was a sad spectacle to see the Governor of a State with the opportunity to address an intelligent body of his colored fellow citizens, citizens who only a few weeks before had bought nearly $300,000 worth of Liberty Bonds and more than $75,000 worth of thrift stamps, an opportunity to say something that would be inspiring, but who could do nothing except rehash the old stock charges against the race about laziness and loose living.

But there was real inspiration in the fact that Jacksonville had a colored citizen brave enough to make the fitting response.

We hope the example will be generally followed. Let the motto be "DON'T LET THEM GET AWAY WITH IT."

EVERY MAN SHOULD DO WORK OF SOME KIND, SAYS GOVERNOR

Sheriffs to Tighten Up on Vagrancy Laws—Not for Arrest, But to Make Producers

Advertiser 4-23-18

It is not the purpose of Governor Charles Henderson, who has sent letters to all sheriffs in Alabama, asking them to tighten up the enforcement of the vagrancy laws to make criminals, but to make more producers

"Arresting a man" the governor said Monday," should be done only as a last resort." The letters sent out by the governor called upon the sheriffs to give the greatest publicity possible to the matter and to reach men, not with the purpose of making an arrest but to put them to work.

Duty Of Men

"In such a time as this," the governor continued, "every man should feel it his duty to do some kind of work."

It was considered doubtful by the governor whether the laws relating to vagrancy could be made any more stringent than they are now. Laws are enacted setting out the number of hours men and women can work, but no laws have ever been passed in Alabama setting out the number of hours men and women must work. It is considered that such a law would be unconstitutional, unless the country was placed under martial law and labor conscripted as Germany has done.

"On the farm, said the governor, there seems to be a greater willingness to listen to appeals for greater activitiy. The governor thought that this was due to the fact that the farm laborer was much nearer the owner and understood better the food situation, while the man working in large industrial centers, was far removed from the owner, separated by intermediaries and was not in the position to realize the great need for his working every moment.

Getting Results

Reports received by Governor Henderson from sheriffs are that they are enforcing the vagrancy law strictly with good results.

The educational side of the movement is what the governor believes will result in the most good. The power of public opinion expressing disfavor at the man who slacks in his work and made to feel that he is not "doing his bit" will it is thought by the governor result in a marked increase in all kinds of work.

Reason For Idleness

High wages the governor said had been given him by many citizens as a reason for idleness. A certain class have found if they work for a few days each week, it is enough to keep them and they quit for the rest of the week. Employers of such labor, under normal times would not permit such conduct,

but with the labor shortage, so acute, and competition for any kind of labor so intense, it is not hard for any one to find employment.

A LABOR MEETING.

Governor Dorsey, Hon. Cliff Williams and Prof. W. S. Buchanan, of Normal, Alabama, Will Address the Labor Convention in the House of Representatives at Eleven O'Clock Today—The Public Invited.

Atlanta, Ga., July 27, 1918.

A labor meeting will be held in the house of representatives at the State Capitol today for the purpose of explaining the government's purpose in insisting upon all classes of able-bodied men and women applying themselves to some useful and helpful vocation as an effective measure in winning the war. Governor Dorsey will explain at length employment service and how it will operate and contribute to the winning of the war. Mr. Williams, of the Labor Bureau, and Professor Buchanan will talk along the same lines.

It is earnestly desired that the colored people will turn out in large numbers to hear Hon. Cliff Williams and Governor Hugh Dorsey explain the plans and purposes of the United States Employment service today at 11 o'clock in the house of representatives at the State Capitol. At this meeting an organization will be formed to control the conservation and distribution of labor and the colored people are invited to take part in the discussions and some of them will be assigned to important committee work.

President Walter S. Buchanan, of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College at Normal, Alabama, is touring Georgia with Mr. Williams and helping to explain the work to the colored people. He brought out more than a thousand colored citizens to the meeting at Hanover Park, Brunswick, Ga., last night. President Buchanan took a manly stand regarding what his race can reasonably expect out of this war and he showed that there is every reason why they should put every shoulder to the wheel in this great crisis. It appears from the serious enthusiasm which the Negroes showed in the meeting in Brunswick last night that slackers and loafers are not tolerated by thinking members of the race and that in its work or fight program as in all others the government will find the colored people willing and anxious to do their part. A committee of six leading white men and as many leading colored men will be appointed to handle inter-racial problems pertaining to the distribution of labor.

Industry, Unified to Win the War, Will Work an Economic Revolution

Few realize the far-reaching importance of the action taken on Wednesday at the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce when M. W. H. White, Jr., acting under authority of the United States war industries board, welded the representatives of industry in four states into an organization to support the government's war work.

For many years the national and state governments have discouraged combination in business and have contested the march of consolidation at every stage. Now as a war necessity, and as the only means of securing the efficiency of production necessary to win the war, there is effected, with the express approval of the government and under direction of its appointed agents, a unification of industry such as was never dreamed of before.

This is being done as a war measure, but the indications are that the organization will continue after the war for the purpose of securing foreign trade, because in foreign markets after the war American manufacturers will have to compete with the unified industries of other nations and to meet that competition will have to act as a unit. For these reasons the organization just effected is one of far-reaching consequences amounting to an economic revolution.

Mr. White, the organizing director for this region, has described the objects of this organization as follows:

Mr. White's Statement.

"Production of war supplies in the United States during the first year of the war has been inadequate for the government's requirements. With the treasury filled to overflowing, it has been impossible to purchase the supplies needed because sufficient industrial energy had not been devoted to their production.

"The United States government has now recognized the need of thorough-going industrial readjustments, and plans are being developed for the diversion of energy from the less essential lines to war industries.

"American business men engaged in the less essential lines have a two-fold reason for shifting to war industry as soon as possible; (a) because it offers an opportunity to render patriotic service to the nation in its hour of need; and (b) because the curtailment of the demand for luxuries that is taking place, coupled with the application of priorities' rulings by the government, will shortly mean heavy losses for many hitherto profitable concerns.

"Upon the effectiveness and the rapidity with which American business is readjusted to meet the task before it, very largely depends the outcome of the struggle in which we are engaged.

"To meet the constantly increasing demands of the government for new resources and to supply the war needs of the army and navy and other government departments, the war industries board has created the resources and conversion section of the war industries board and I have been appointed director to organize the industries of this region, comprising the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

"The primary object is to assemble as soon as possible full information concerning industry on the following points: First, those not engaged on war work but capable of undertaking it; second, those partly employed on war work and able to increase such production; third, those now employed in war work on contracts near completion.

"To accomplish this in the most efficient way it has been decided to divide the country into regions and organize them thoroughly under the leadership and with the co-operation of the local chambers of commerce and other business men's organization.

"It is desired to enlist the aid of all classes of industry and to bring this about it is imperative that all industries of a given region should be asked to participate whether they are now members of business organizations or not.

"With the aid of an able committee to assist me in getting this organization under way we have divided each of the states comprising this region into sub-regions.

"For instance, we are dividing North Carolina into five sub-regions, with headquarters in Charlotte, Asheville, Greensboro, Raleigh and Wilmington. In South Carolina three sub-regions, with headquarters in Columbia, Charleston and Spartanburg; Georgia into eight sub-regions, with headquarters in Atlanta, Albany, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Rome, Brunswick and Savannah; Florida into two sub-regions, with headquarters in Jacksonville and Tampa.

Organization of Sub-Regions.

"The plan for effecting the organization of a sub-region is as follows: Organize through your local chamber of commerce or other business or industrial committees, the principal industrial city having been selected as headquarters for the sub-region. Each sub-region has a local war industries committee which co-ordinates all industry within its territory. Within each sub-region manufacturing is divided into the following classes: Castings, forgings and stampings, machinery and machine products, rubber products, clay products, chemicals, oils and paints, textiles and clothing, wood and leather, engineering, automotive, food, etc. Other classifications may be added for important lines of industry. Each line of industry will organize its committee and appoint its chairman.

"The regional organization has an executive committee, to whom all chairmen of war industries will report and through these chairmen industry will come in contact with the executive committee.

"In the sub-region the chairman of each industry makes his own sub-classifications. For instance, under castings we may have aluminum and brass castings, gray iron castings, malleable castings and steel castings. A sub-chairman is placed in charge of each sub-classification. If the sub-classification is a large one, each sub-chairman may have a committee large enough to enable him to report promptly and in detail the capacity available in all plants in his sub-classification.

"With this organization in working order, detailed information of the capacity of the plants in each industry to produce materials will be made available to the chairman of the industry, and by him be communicated to the executive committee of the region. This regional committee in turn will make this information available to the resources and conversion section of the war industries board in Washington, and through this section to the various supply and purchasing officers of the government. Similarly, when government requirements are made known to the resources and conversion section of the war industries board, telegraphic communication from this section to the chairman of each region will promptly set the machinery in motion to secure the production of the necessary supplies in minimum time and with maximum efficiency. There will no longer be any necessity for individual manufacturers to go to Washington to secure war contracts. The distribution of the production of munitions and supplies within each region will be accomplished through the representatives whom the industries themselves have chosen."

Mr. White's task is that of an organizer. The organization, when complete, is headed by two men, E. H. Inman, regional adviser, the appointee and representative of the government, and Thomas K. Glenn, general chairman of the region, the elected representative of the manufacturers. They will continue the work through the organization as a going concern.

ALABAMA LABOR AFTER THE WAR.

The United States Employment Service, for the State of New York, sent out five hundred questionnaires to war industries asking what workers were to be released by the coming of peace. Each of the hundred replies so far received answered the question with the flat word: "None."

The same governmental agency was notified by forty peace industries that they needed a total of twenty-one thousand employes, skilled and unskilled, men and women. Although the war is over and some of the war work is slowing down, there are still more jobs than there are workers.

The employers of Alabama are deeply interested in the fact that the questionnaires were sent out and in the character of the replies that were sent back. They are interested, because if something is not done thousands of Alabama soldiers will be persuaded by governmental agencies to take jobs in the industrial centers of the north and west. They are interested because it is the apparent policy of the Labor Department to assume control of the distribution of all labor of all classes, as the soldiers are mustered out.

Now no official announcement has been made that the Labor Department will devote all its agencies to finding out what industries need men and in distributing the men as they are released from the army, yet the concensus of opinion in Washington is that the bureaus which at present are handling the labor problems should canvass the country and report the number, who can be absorbed and then assign to them the soldiers as they are mustered out.

It does not require a moment's reflection on the part of any Alabama employer to convince him that his interests are jeopardized by this plan, and that he opposes it. The Alabama employers, except in a few instances worked no large number of men; in most instances they had to relinquish only one or two, or two or three of their workers for the war. They want these men back, and these men want to come back to their old jobs. Neither the worker in the army nor his employer back home, want any governmental agency, forcing or persuading the mustered out soldier to go to some big industry in the North, which may need four or five thousand men in a lump.

On the other hand the small employer who has seen his one or two workmen—the men he has trained go into the army—may be compelled to accept any workers sent to him by the Department at Washington.

The Advertiser would be opposed to the proposed plan, if for nothing else, on the grounds that it is paternalism and centralization of the worst sort. The country has had enough centralization and absolutism in the war; it submitted, in the belief that sacrifices ought to be made to win the war, but it is in no humor to see the industries of the country, great and small, but under the absolute control of one department in Washington.

In this connection the Opelika News offers a timely suggestion, which, if adopted, would safeguard the interests of the small employer, whether he be a farmer, a small storekeeper or the operator of a little mill. It suggests that the Washington government should be persuaded to announce to the country that on affidavits showing the need of their services in necessary industries, the War Department would muster out the soldiers specifically needed. Under the plan proposed by the News, the parents of a boy now in the army whose labor is left the department stating their condition and their need and so secure the trained workers, who are now so badly needed. On this page the suggestion is set forth at greater length.

We are convinced that this plan is much fairer and much more equitable, than the attempt now made in Washington to control all industry through absolute control of labor, when the interest of the small employer would be ignored.

Labor - 1918

Shortage

FERGUSON APPEALS TO SEC. M'ADOO

The Birmingham

WIFE IS PUT IN JAIL AND KEPT THERE ALL NIGHT ON CHARGE OF VAGRANCY—MUCH FEELING WAS EXPRESSED.

Reporter

EXPLAINS THROUGH AGENT

12-8-18

Work or Fight Order is Not Intended to Interfere With House Wives or Those Wives Who Are Looking After the Affairs of the Men Folks at Home.

It is very clear in Negro circles that the "work or fight" order has been misdirected, and the purpose of Mr. McAdoo or those in authority, has been overdone in many instances in the Birmingham district. Colored women have been arrested, placed in jail and held there on the charge of vagrancy and the arresting officer having for his backing the "work or fight" order.

Mr. Andrew Ferguson, a very energetic man, whose family is located at 1020 North 18th Street, was very much humiliated a few weeks ago when upon reaching his home, tired, worn and hungry, found that his wife had been taken early in the evening on Labor Day and locked up in the county jail, charged with vagrancy. When told of the incident, Mr. Ferguson was very much worked up and threatened violence. He went to the jail in an attempt to rescue his wife, but found that it was impossible, for the reason that all sheriffs had gone and there was nobody to approve her bond. He was delayed on his run the next day and it cost him $25.00 to bail his wife out. Mrs. Ferguson said that she tried to explain to the officers that her being on the porch did not mean that she had nothing to do. She had plenty to do, and she was then about to arrange to prepare her husband's supper. After bailing his wife out, Mr. Ferguson wrote to Mr. W. G. McAdoo, Director General of the Railroads, and here is the reply from that department:

United States Railroad Administration, W. G. McAdoo, Director General of Railroads, Washington, D. C. Bureau for Suggestions and Complaints.

September 18, 1918.

Subject: Work or Fight Order:

My Dear Mr. Ferguson:

Your letter of September 12th, regarding the arrest of your wife and another lady for violating the work or fight order, has been referred to me by Mr. McAdoo with the request that I give it attention. I am very much obliged to you for the information. It is the first case of the kind I have heard of.

This is to advise that the work or fight order was not intended to be applied to women who keep house for their men folks, and I am at a loss to understand the process by which your local officers operated in holding your wife and the wife of your fellow workman amendable to it. I am deeply interested in the case, and would appreciate it very much if you will let me know just how the complaint against the ladies was worded and what the judge's decision was.

Very truly yours,

BALLARD DUNN,
Assistant Actuary.

Mr. Andrew Ferguson,

1020 N. 18th Street, Birmingham.

Editor's Note:—This publication has upheld the work or fight order. Our faith in the order has not been shattered. We still believe it to be one of the best orders that could have been issued during these times of warfare, bloodshed and a struggle for liberty and happiness, but like many good things in the hands of reckless and mean people, they show up in many instances as being more harmful than good. Certainly Mr. McAdoo has explained it. Housewives are not to be humiliated and colored workmen are not to be put at a disadvantage because of this order, but on the contrary, they are to be helped. Think of a man working hard, day and night, firing one of these jacks, hungry and tired, thinking that he will be cared for when he arrives home and instead finds his wife in jail. This man makes from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five dollars per month and is spending his time and money in the support of his government, then he is forced to make a bond, pay $25 to some bonding company to get his wife out of jail. We consider this an extreme case, one that should attract the attention of our thoughtful citizens to the extent that we will not have a repetition of this act as is shown here in the case of Mr. Andrew Ferguson and Mr. Lee Rollen. It cost these two men $50.00 to get their wives back home and the cases are still pending in the Inferior Criminal Court. This kind of administration of the law will not help the cause, but will excite bad feeling and may plunge us into serious trouble for the moment at least.

VOTE EXPECTED TODAY on WORK-OR-FIGHT BILL

7-18-18

Amendments Passed Changing Age to 16-55 and Exempting Students.

As was forecast on Tuesday, when the house gave partial consideration to the work-or-fight bill, the measure gave rise to heated discussion when taken up Wednesday morning under the head of unfinished business.

The bill has already passed the senate, with but one dissenting vote, but is meeting with stout opposition on the part of certain members of the house. Debate continued until noon Wednesday, when the general assembly met in joint session to hear the address of Lieutenant Milsom, and final vote was deferred until Thursday morning.

Mr. Arnold, of Clay, who is urging the passage of the bill, went into details concerning its operation.

Mr. Smith, of Fulton, stated that he was heartiily in sympathy with the main purpose of the bill, but that he could not support it in its entirety, since there are sections in it providing for the arrest of persons in public places, subsequent prosecution as for a misdemeanor, their arrest constituting prima facie evidence of their guilt.

Mr. Pickett, of Terrell, scored the position taken by Mr. Smith with regard to striking out section 10, which refers to loiterers around poolrooms, stores, hotels, railroad stations and other places. Mr. Pickett declared "Everybody ought to be made to work and do everything he can to help win this war."

Two Amendments Passed.

Mr. McCall, of Brooks, expressed doubt as to the constitutionality of the bill, opposing it on the ground that the performance of a civil duty was required under penalty of law, according to the provisions of the bill.

As far as the action of the house went at its Wednesday session, it is already certain that the bill, as originally introduced, will not be passed. Two amendments were passed and a third failed of passage. Mr. Langford offered an amendment changing the age limit from 18 to 50 to 16 to 55, which passed by a vote of 67 to 31. Mr. Davidson, of Putnam, offered an amendment exempting bona fide students during the school term from the provisions of the bill, this being also adopted. Mr. Bale, of Floyd, offered an amendment fixing the days of the week at five instead of five and one-half, as provided, but the amendment was voted down.

At the close of the joint session, the members of the assembly went out to the Georgia School of Technology, where they were guests at a dinner tendered by the Tech board of trustees.

Bond Election Measure.

The Fulton delegation introduced a measure of especial interest relating to bond elections, coming as it does on the heels of a recent bond election in the city of Atlanta. The bill provides that in cities with a population exceeding 150,000, bond issues may be carried by two-thirds of those voting on election day, provided that the two-thirds constitute a majority of the qualified voters.

Much interest was manifested in a resolution offered by Mr. Pace, of Sumter, calling on the street car strikers to go back to work,, according to the appeal of the war labor board, and submit their grievances to the board for final adjustment. Speaker Holder ruled that the time for the introduction of resolutions had passed, and since this was not a privilege resolution, it could not come up until Thursday morning.

To Enjoin Strikers.

The resolution follows:

"To enjoin upon all persons in the state of Georgia, regardless of character and condition of employment, the faithful and loyal pursuit of their employment and the submission of any difference between themselves and their employers to legally authorize and established boards of arbitration.

"Whereas, There is at this time a strike among the employees of the Georgia Railway and Power company which has stopped entire electric transportation service in Atlanta and vicinity, including that to army cantonments and hospitals and other government enterprises, and otherwise affects the successful conduct of the war; and

"Whereas, The national war labor board, established for the purpose of adjusting differences of this character, has communicated the following message through the governor to said strikers, towit: (Here the resolution quotes the telegram of the war labor board to the strikers, which is given in full in the story of the strike).

"By which it appears that representatives of organized labor have entered into a solemn agreement with the government that there shall be no strikes during the war.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, That the house of representatives, the senate concurring, respectfully urge such employees to resume their employmnt and submit their differences to said war labor board.

"Be it further resolved, That it is the sentiment of this body that all able-bodied persons in the state of Georgia should pursue, without interruption, some useful and productive employment and lend their loyal and unselfish assistance to a victorious conclusion of this war."

PATRIOTIC MEETING AT BETHEL CHURCH

VICKSBURG MISS HERALD
JULY 30, 1918

DEAN L. B. MOORE OF WASHINGTON ENTHUSES AND INSPIRES.

Change of Attitude By Many Colored Citizens On Account of the Patriotic Meeting.

At the Bethel A. M. Church, last evening, in the presence of one of the largest and most enthusiastic gatherings of colored citizens ever congregated in Vicksburg, local authorities and clergymen, and the distinguished colored lecturer, orator and philosopher, Dean L. B. Moore, of Howard University, assisted by musical numbers, presented one of the most enthusiastic and patriotic programs ever rendered in Vicksburg.

Notwithstanding the capacity of the church, long before the opening of the patriotic ceremonies, standing room was aat a premium. Through the more than three hours of varied Americanized entertainment, the congregation remained and participated.

Mayor Hayes.

Mayor J. J. Hayes told the audience of the desire of the rank and file of the citizenship of this city to render unto those who are evading no laws and participating in no disloyalty, every protection and encouragement that the law affords. He told of his desire to use every energy of the citizenship of this community to forever rid this community of the slightest suspicion of unfairness. His remarks were received with rounds of applause and when he asserted his desire to see the colored citizenship remain in Vicksburg and take part in the work that they had undertaken he was greeted, from all sides, by the utterance, "We will stay, if we are to be protected." The entire talk of the mayor made a profound impression and he was frequently interrupted by rounds of applause.

J. H. Culkin.

In the absence of Sheriff Scott who was out of the city, Prof. J. H. Culkin, county superintendent of education, represented the constituted county authorities and told of the determination of all officials and citizens to see that nothing would be done to prevent continued protection and care to all those who are law-abiding and loyal. He spoke on the necessity of seeking industrial development and the uplift of the homes and lives of the race and complimented the colored race on its active and intelligent participation in the military activities of the hour.

Dean L. B. Moore.

As the special representative of the American Government to carry the message of the war to the colored race, Dean L. B. Moore of Howard University held his audience at attention for more than two hours. He related the story of the war from the point of view of the critic of administration and clearly demonstrated the selfish motive and cowardly attitude of those who still indulging in this character of act, word or deed. He named the reason why we are fighting in this war and what the future held in store those who failed to do their full duty—be they of the white or colored race.

He presented facts to illustrate the great changes that have come over the world, relative to the war-mad spirit that a necessity has inculcated in a people which is peaceful and law-abiding and devoted the lives of devotion and honor and sacrifice. His eulogy of President Wilson, connecting his life and advent in American life to the work of God and, by comparative analysis, placing him along side of the greatest men and most renowned benefactors of the human race, was a masterly effort. This part of his oration was espec-

ially applauded by the large audience.

He answered, in no uncertain terms, the question, "Well What is the Negro to Get Out of this War?" by telling that they had more to gain and less to lose than any one in the struggle. He said that the financial returns, the economic advances and positions of trust, thus far obtained, were many times greater, proportionately speaking, than the good that had come to any other people participating.

Dean Moore's remarks relative to the needs of living better lives, elevating standards of citizenship, in business dealings and in rendering service, thus making the progress, on this side of the Atlantic that the colored soldiers are making, "over there," in an effort to make a brand of democracy represented by the people of the colored race, after the war, in keeping with the new ideals of the returning trained and skillful workers from the trenches were timely and instructive.

He told the audience that a single act or a violation of what seemed to be the rights of a community, was not a basis for the forming of a case against a town or its people. Those who thought in this way should not run from the condition but should stay and study the situation and live lives that would prove that the race was far above any single act of violence or injustice.

Numerous quotations connected with the current history of the world, chosen from the leaders of thought at this time, and several illustrations connected with each topic treated made the address enjoyable, instructive and filled with a philosophy that was inspiring and, at the same time, within the reach of all the members of the gathering. Frequently he was roundly applauded and cheered.

At the end of the meeting, many representatives of the race came forward and told Mayor Hayes and others that they had changed their minds relative to leaving Vicksburg and that the act of a few could not be looked upon as a direct attack on the colored race by the rank and file of the citizenship of this community.

The entire interesting program is as follows:

America" ..... Audienc

NEGROES ARRESTED AT SHOW GROUNDS

SELLING SANDWICHES TO THE CROWD CAUSES MUCH STIRRING ON THE PART OF FEE OFFICERS.

Editor Makes An Appeal For The Persecuted Poor

Race Can't Understand Why They Are Thus Treated. Exodus is Threatened Because of the Unfair Action of Fee Officers.

9-28-18.

Because of the unusual stir among colored people within the district, growing out of the wholesale arrest of Negro men and women at the circus grounds last Monday, when the Ringling Brothers appeared in this city, the Editor of this publication felt called upon to write the Age-Herald a letter complaining against the practice of fee officers in dealing with Negro people, which is a constant annoyance, and is destroying the happiness of thousands of Negroes whose homes are here and who desire to remain in this district. There is a willingness and an effort on the part of all the leaders to keep harmony and a kind, sympathetic relation that should exist between the races, not only in the South, but in every section of this great country. The letter is here given:

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 24, 1918.

To the Editor of The Birmingham Age-Herald:

I am anxious to call your attention to a condition that is creating quite an unrest among my people within the Birmingham dtsiriet. I have lived in Birmingham for a number of years. I was born and reared in Alabama and received my education in the Alabama schools. I am thoroughly acquainted with Southern conditions, the Southern spirit, and the problems confronting the races here. I am a taxpayer in Birmingham. I have spent all of my manhood life in Jefferson County, and have made myself active in all the affairs for the advancement of my city, my State, and my country. This, I believe, is my duty, and I will continue this practice.

The thing to which I refer, with respect to my people, is the exploitation of the colored people of Birmingham by the fee system in the hands of the Constables in the city of Birmingham. This is the only remaining fee office in the city, and it is working a hardship on the ignorant poor more, perhaps than can be conceived of by slight investigation.

Colored people are arrested day after day, their homes searched, they being subjected to inconvenience and indignities on frivolous charges, largely because of the fee system. On yesterday, over one hundred Negroes who were selling sandwiches to the large crowd at the Circus, were arrested, and in one court were made to pay fines and fee bills. These colored people are scattered in every section of Birmingham, they are humble people, they are poorly educated, ninety per cent. of whom are very ignorant. It is impossible to have them understand why they should be arraigned before the courts and thus humiliated and disturbed when they attempted to make a few pennies from the passing crowd. It is to be understood that the colored people are anxious to uphold every law and to obey every order coming from our city, state and National Government, but it is hard to explain to an humble people the purpose of such a practice when it is only practiced on a particular race and a distinctive element of that race. The statute as we understand them, or the laws as we understand them are only guides to see that justice be done under the law, and not instruments planned for the making of money out of a defenseless people. The question would arise, Mr. Editor, during these times of distress and worry, bloodshed and suffering, what good could come from a practice like this on a faithful and loyal people, who are doing their best to conquer an enemy that is threatening the life of all of us? This evil should be eradicated. It certainly has done our community and State no good. The three or four hundred dollars gained from these humble Negroes in fees have hindered our progress and shaken the morale of Negro people in almost every section of this City. These kinds of things cause an unrest that make the colored man feel that he is no being treated justly and renders it difficult for the leaders among them to get the results necessary in these times when every bit of our energy should be put forward for the safety of mankind in the world, and more particularly, the men and women of our own country.

It occurs to me that if the Solicitor would require that all warrant for these frivolous charges be approved by him before they are issued that many an unnecessary arrest would be avoided. I know the Solicitor, and believe that if his attention is called to this matter and the result it is bringing about, he will not approve it, and will readily adopt the above suggestion, or some other, to stop this crusade that is demoralizing the Negro workers in this district. Think of the number of men stopping their work today to accompany their wives or their daughters to the courts can there be any gain in this? Has the State gained anything? It has not, but on the other hand has lost, and the purpose of the State to keep peace and happiness with all of its people has failed. Is it only because somebody wanted a fee.

A prominent Lawyer of Birmingham, stated before the Commission of Birmingham a few days ago, that he knew of Negro women being taken from their washtubs on the charge of vagrancy. Certainly this condition should not be allowed to continue.

It is but proper for me to say that Judge H. B. Abernathy, who has a wide experience in handling criminal matters, and the unfortunates among my people, brings a large sympathy into the handling of the cases before him, and is bending his almost efforts to combat those who would make arrests merely for fees.

Very respectfully,
OSCAR W. ADAMS.

This letter was used in full by The Birmingham Age-Herald, Wednesday, morning, and has helped wonderfully among the colored people. As it is generally expressed that the feelings of the people have been known.

Negro Committee Before Board of Trade

DISCRIMINATION AND INJUSTICE CHARGED TO POLICE

One-sided Operation of the Work Card Sytem Unfolded at Meeting

A committee of Negro men from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People appeared before the Savannah Board of Trade ing Friday of last week, to protest at the methods of certain police officers, mostly new and inexperienced men, in the enforcement of the work-card system.

It was point out that certain of the police were intimidating, embarrassing and terrorizing the Negroes but were not molesting white men at all. It developed that these new men exercised little or no discretion and judgment as to those they accosted, and had no ground of suspicion that those they stopped were vagrants.

It further developed that certain groups of workingmen, mostly longshoremen and freight handlers, whose work is of such a character that they do not work each day, were put to the expense and inconvenience of reporting to their employers daily to have their cards punched, even when they knew they were not to work.

Several instances of abuse of the police power in inaugurating the system were cited, with the result that steps were taken to eliminate the objectionable and discriminating features.

The legality of the rule was not gone into, but it was agreed that cards were to be issued to all working men, white and black alike; that police were to be instructed to exercise judgment and discretion in their crusade and to practice no discrimination in the carrying out of the order.

It was decided that a special card be furnished longshoremen and men similarly employed, so as to relieve them of the inconvenience of daily reporting when not actually working.

All agreed that it was the duty of every man to work every day, but that abuse of the rule would destroy any possibility of good out of the card system.

Clare Williams Didn't Have Card; Gets Ninety Days

The first arrest and conviction for failing to have a labor card properly filled out, resulted early yesterday morning when Clam Williams, a negro was arrested by Patrolman Johnson, and when tried in the police court yesterday afternoon was given 90 days in jail. The woman when arrested produced a labor card, but it was signed by a negro, who, according to the police, has no visible means of support and had no authority to sign the card.

The woman stated in the court she was employed by the negro, but the arresting officer, said he had seen the woman loitering, and that she had no "regular" employment.

Chief Smith stated that he expected other arrests to follow for failing to have regular employment, and for failing to have labor cards that have been properly endorsed.

"There have been a number of cases reported where persons were only working one or two days each week, but this must be stopped, as they will be arrested for vagrancy. Under the new law anyone who is not regularly employed can be arrested for vagrancy and conviction can be secured," said Chief Smith.

Chief Smith said he believed many negroes were carrying labor cards that were not properly signed by reliable people, and that if such persons are located arrests will follow.

MACHINERY ON THE FARM.

Under the auspices of the Georgia Council of National Defense a demonstration of farm tractors is to be staged at Albany, this week, in which a number of the leading tractor manufacturers of the country will participate.

The defense council is interested only in the winning of the war. It knows, of course, as does everybody, that the war cannot be won without food, and that there will not be adequate quantities of food unless the farmers produce it, and it realizes furthermore, that the country, especially the south, is suffering today as it never has before from a dearth of farm laborers engaged in the production of food crops.

The council realizes, too, that there is no hope for an improvement in the labor

Labor-1718

Shortage

IDLE HANDS AND THE LAW

Constitutionality

Just before its adjournment the other day the legislature of New York passed an act requiring all able-bodied men between 18 and 50 years of age to be "habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful and recognized profession, business, occupation, trade or employment, until the termination of the war."

Governor Whitman promptly affixed his signature to the bill, thus making it law, but in his memorandum of approval he expressed a measure of doubt as to its constitutionality.

It is to be hoped that the act is constitutionally sound, because if it is proven so to be it will undoubtedly serve a splendid purpose and set a fine precedent for the legislatures of other states in which idleness and willful aversion to useful toil is proving an actual national deterrent.

The New York anti-sluggard statute is made operative upon rich and poor alike. It makes no difference whether the able-bodied man between 18 and 50 is in receipt of income sufficient to sustain him without daily work, or whether he is as poor as a church mouse—loitering and lounging about in the streets, saloons, depots, pool rooms, hotels, stores or elsewhere is to be taken as prima facie evidence of a violation of the law, and subjects the offender to three months' imprisonment or a fine of $100, or both.

The New York Sun editorially "doubts the expediency" of going quite that far. "Suppose." it argues—

> a man by the time he reaches the age of 40 has, by industry and perseverance, made enough money to support himself for the rest of his life. The state of New York, under this new law, will force him to go to work again, willy nilly. Does not this savor somewhat of petty tyranny?

Were the world running smoothly, and conditions normal—when whatever any man did or did not do was nobody's but his own business, so long, of course, as he transgressed no rights nor trespassed upon the pleasures of another—such legislation would not be needed.

But with a large part of our best young manhood out in the battlefields fighting for the benefit of the rest of us, the least that any of us can do is to work to sustain them, and insure their service against the possibility of proving service in vain.

Whether or not any individual in civilian life needs to work for his own support is entirely beside the question. He might have an income of a million a month, but that does not discharge his duty to his country, nor does it absolve him from his obligation to humanity and to the fellow that is doing his fighting for him "over there."

It is neither the spirit nor the intent of such a law as this to make everybody maul rails, dig coal or hoe corn. Many, it is true, are now doing nothing but loafing away their days and nights, and such a law would put them in harness.

Society should afford no semblance of haven for a drone, rich or poor, at least "until the termination of the war."

Chinese for Western Farms—Why Not?

(From The Philadelphia Enquirer.)

There is much ado about labor. There will be much more ado shortly. The draft has hit all parts of the country. Labor rushes to munition plants and to shipyards. The mines feel it. The farms feel it. There is no immigration. It is difficult to replace labor drawn from the mines. As for the farms, it is more than ever necessary that there should be continually increasing production. Boys can help on the farms. Women may be able to do light work. But boys and women will not solve the agricultural problem. There must be much additional man power.

If the situation is as serious as all this indicates—and it is—why not consider the Chinese? Chinese in large numbers have been sent to France. Why not bring them to the farms—especially to the western farms—of the United States?

Oh, yes; we know all about the cry of "Chinese cheap labor" that Dennis Kearney used to raise on the sand lots of San Francisco years ago. We do not forget that the Pacific slope in recent years has dragged us into serious disputes over cheap labor from Japan, and that the trades unions, unless fully conversant with the scheme, would be apt to enter a gigantic protest. But there is an extraordinary condition confronting us. So extraordinary is it that in California and other far western states sentiment is rapidly developing in favor of the importation of Chinese. The matter has long been before a committee of congress, which apparently fears to bring it into the light of day.

Why should it fear? Why not face the facts? There is a tremendous shortage of labor on the farms. The Chinese make the best of farmers. Then, why not in the emergency put them at work?

No one advocates the indiscriminate use of Chinese. No one would introduce them into the mills and factories and plants to compete with home labor. But they could be brought in under contract, just as East Indians are brought into Jamaica to work on the banana plantations, the contract to expire with the close of the war, or at a fixed subsequent date; and their activities could be exclusively confined, under severe penalties exacted from employers, to farms and to households as servants.

Something has got to be done to save the farms, already largely denuded of help, and to speed up production. The Chinese would fill the bill and not a workingman of the United States would be injured.

We can find no valid objection to the proposition. The only serious question concerns transportation. And yet Chinese are actually brought across the Pacific to Canada and thence sent across the Atlantic to France; and if to Canada, why not to the United States?

This Chinese question is pretty certain to become an important one, and we might as well get used to it.

Montgomery

DIVERSIFIED FARMERS Advertiser

Pullman Porters to Farms.

Our good friend, Leslie Gilbert, suggests in a labor conference at Birmingham, that Pullman porters be among those who are included in the "work or fight" order.

If they were included it is certain that many of them would go back to the farms. In fact, a number of Pullman porters have already left their jobs and gone back to farming. The Pullman company doesn't pay its porters very much. The Pullman company expects Pullman patrons to pay its porters in tips and this the public generally does. Under war conditions and high prices of foods a number of the porters have found it more profitable to go back to farming and have gone back. The large majority of Pullman porters are good, honest men with a job that is far from a cinch, especially during war times. Many of them have been food farmers and only left the farms in the old days when farming was not nearly so profitable as it is now. It wouldn't need much urging to get many of them into production again.

However, their places would have to be filled as passengers cannot make up their own beds—it is too complicated a process. Friend Gilbert suggests that women be given these places. We seriously doubt if this would work, unless enough unusually able-bodied women were secured. Handling Pullman berths requires a great deal of heavy arm and back work and constant bending and straining and lifting. That women in this job would be even half-way successful is to be doubted. We daresay it would result in a number of passengers having to sit up all night.

Women can be substituted in other jobs far more easily than those of Pullman porters. The tendency nowadays is to put women in men's jobs. In some places it will work; in others it will be a failure. That has been England's experience and it will be our experience before we are done.

MAKE THE IDLERS WORK.

Atlanta Constitution 11/30/18

At the instigation of Governor Dorsey, and supported by state, federal and municipal peace authorities generally, the councils of many of the larger cities of Georgia have under consideration local legislation whereby to reduce idleness to the minimum, forcing habitual loafers and loiterers to work, either at wages or on a chain gang.

This movement is in the right direction.

H. M. Stanley, state commissioner of labor, is authority for the statement that "in all of the cities there are a number of idle negroes, who are not vagrants, but who work only two or three days in the week. It is estimated that there are from 2,000 to 4,000 of them in Atlanta alone."

To the same point W. E. Dunn, Jr., secretary of the Southern Metal Trades association, said in a recent communication to Chief Beavers that in his opinion neither negroes nor white men should be permitted to loiter away their time in pool rooms or elsewhere, "particularly in these times when manufacturing establishments, and many of them with government contracts, are being hampered on account of the shortage of colored labor, and on account of the fact that what laborers they have are inefficient and lay off several days a week."

Mr. Dunn declares, furthermore, that "production by the manufacturers throughout the south is being seriously retarded on account of the indifference on the part of colored labor, in working only about half the time."

There is evidence indicating some of the negroes believe that Commissioner Stanley's statement, and all of the current anti-idleness agitation, is aimed directly at that race. The answer to that is to be found in the communication from B. J. Davis, a well-known Atlanta negro, which appears elsewhere upon this page.

This correspondent, in stronger terms even than have been employed by Mr. Stanley or others who have discussed this question, deplores and condemns idleness among the able-bodied men of his own race and of the white race as well.

The point he makes—and the whole point of all that has been said or written about it—is simply this: That every man, white or black, who is physically able to work ought to be working. He ought to be working to a purpose, and producing something that will count on the side of the country and humanity in this war.

Whoever he is, rich or mendicant, white or black, and wherever he is, if he fails to work by his own volition he should be made to work under compulsion.

And if the existing law is insufficient—if it does not clothe the officials with all the authority needed to round up the idlers and make them work—then, the sooner the various cities, by acts of council, supply the deficiency the better it will be for them, for the state and for the country.

THE WORK-OR-FIGHT BILL.

A measure that would go a long way toward the solution of the labor problem in Georgia—a problem which is reaching an especially acute stage on the farms of the state—is now pending before the house of representatives, and for the best interests of Georgia and of the country at large, it is to be hoped it will be passed speedily to enactment.

The bill, called the "work-or-fight" bill, or the "compulsory work" bill, was prepared by the committee on labor by the state council of defense, and in all essentials it follows closely the lines of similar acts already in

force in several other states, and which have performed remarkable service in those states in weeding out loafers, driving hoboes to other pastures and putting the habitual idlers to the task of earning their daily sustenance and helping to win the war.

It was introduced in the senate, where it received overwhelming approval, and it has been favorably recommended by the house committee to which it was assigned. Now it is awaiting final action by the house, and those sponsoring it are hopeful of early consideration by that body.

There is little occasion for doubting but that the bill will receive almost the unanimous approval of the house; but time just now, with the harvest season at hand, is precious. Every available able-bodied man in Georgia is needed in the vitally-important work of the day. The fellows who are loafing away their time, or who are working only part time each week and lounging away the rest, ought to be driven out into the fields of industry and compelled to do their full part in the world's work.

The proposed law, while imposing no hardship, no unreasonable demands, no extraordinary duty, upon any man, undoubtedly would work to the end desired, and for that reason it ought to be taken up by the house and passed on for the governor's signature without an hour's unnecessary delay.

LOYALTY LEAGUE FORMED TO PUT LABOR TO WORK WHERE NEEDED

Second Labor Conference to Be Held in State, Last Night, Is Largely Attended

COMMITTEE WILL PLAN ORGANIZATION

Cliff Williams and Dr. R. J. Bateman Principal Speakers—Government Prepares to Use mailed Fist

A Self-Preservation loyalty league for Montgomery county was organized at a meeting of several hundred citizens at the city auditorium. The organization was the result of a conference last night which was addressed by Hon. Cliff Williams, of Meridian, Miss., and Dr. R. J. Bateman, also of Meridian. The conference was one of six such meetings that are to be held at different points in Alabama.

Composed of several of the most representative business men of Montgomery and a large delegation of the members of the labor unions, which was swelled later by the appearance of a large number of members of the Painters Union, which came into the hall in a body, the large audience drank in every word that fell from the lips of the speakers and time and again they were interupted by the hearty applause that showed the spirit of every one in the audience was with the great movment.

Work is Summed Up.

The object and the working of the labor department was best summed up by Captain W. T. Sheehan, in the final address, who said that he gathered from the addresses of the speakers that the government was giving a velvet glove on a hand of steel in a preliminary message to have the individual secure essential employment before the work or fight order would be enforced.

Hon. Cliff Williams in charge of the sixth labor district, in his characteristic way delivered a lengthy address in which he told of the inception of the movement and of the need for more producers to provide for the 28,000,000 who had been added to the list of consumers since the war began nearly five years ago and of the work that he had done in organizing Mississippi and Louisiana. He also told of the plan for organizing Montgomery county.

Bateman Eloquent.

Dr. R. J. Bateman, now of Meridian, but formerly pastor of the First Baptist church at Troy, painted the situation in most eloquent words, the theme of his address being individualism and the part every man must play as his brothers keeper. His talk was most enthusiastically received.

The resolution from which the organization will spring was offered by Matt E. Barganier, one of the leading labor leaders of the city and state. It was adopted by a rising vote, being carried unanimously. The resolution in full was as follows:

Resolutions.

Whereas, An ample supply of labor and its proper distribution are essential in the successful prosecution of the war, and,

Whereas, Labor is vitally necessary to the construction of ships, without which the cotton and food crops cannot be moved, which condition inevitably depresses prices; and,

Whereas, The present means for securing labor for all of the above mentioned purposes are unsatisfactory, inadequate and in some cases actually destructive of industrial enterprise, and the government is endeavoring to inaugurate a systematic method of distributing labor through the coordination of all industrial needs, therefore, be it,

Resolved, by this meeting of representatives of all the industries of Montgomery county, that we pledge the people of this county to hearty co-operation with each and every government agency which seeks to stabilize the labor situation of our county, state and section; to the end that the indiscriminate employment of labor may be stopped. It's aimless migration be brought to an end, its constant occupation be accomplished, its proper distribution be made possible and its highest efficiency be developed to its own and the common good, be it further

Resolved, that the chairman of this meeting be and is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of one from each beat of the county to effect a permanent organization to carry out the purposes set forth in these resolutions, such organization to be called the Montgomery County Self-Preservation Loyalty League, its officers to be a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and treasurer and Law Officer These officers to be selected by the committee on organization, for a period of one year and their successors to be selected at an annual meeting to be called for that purpose, except that the law officer shall be the sheriff of the county. The chairman of the league shall appoint an executive committee of one from each county beat, each of whom shall appoint two assistants.

George W. Jones, Chairman

Following the playing of several selections by the 46th Infantry band, the meeting was called to order by Hon. George W. Jones, chairman of the Council of Defense of Montgomery county, who said, among other things:

"It is not by purpose, and I am sure it is not the purpose of any of the speakers on the program, to enter into a dissertation upon the causes which impelled our country to draw its sword in the world cataclysm. * * * It is sufficient for the purpose of this conference to recognize that we are in the war, and to declare that we are presenting and shall continue to present a solid front to the enemy; and that we will not turn back until the Hun is driven from the land and sea; that we shall win this war ,because we must win this war.

"We are here tonight to proclaim to the world that we hold the success of the entente allies in this war to be paramount to every other consideration in this world, regardless of its character. We are here to pledge ourselves to subordinate every interest, every sentiment, and to make every sacrifice—our lives, our fortunes and our all, to achieve victory.

Labor's Position

"Our government recognizing the paramount importance of labor and the necessity for its conservation and intelligent distribution, has brought about this conference in order that there may be free and open discussion and interchange of views to the end that we may not fail to utilize to the best advantage every resource at our command to sustain the armies and navies of the United States and our allies. Labor in this crisis, therefore, takes its pre-eminent position in importance. I am sure that every one here will cheerfully bind himself or herself to work in essential industries six days in the week, or seven if need be, and as many hours each day as may be deemed necessary for the success of our arms, and to co-operate with our government in a sane, intelligent distribution of labor.

"We are sure that every sentiment uttered here tonight will make it manifest that this is inded a "patriotic labor meeting," composed of true, and courageous, and loyal men and women, workers and employers of workers."

Mr. Jones then introduced Bruce Kennedy, who spoke for Governor Charles Henderson, who was unavoidably not able to attend. In a short introduction he presented Hon. Cliff Williams.

Williams' Remarks

Mr. Williams gained the ear of the audience in his appeal for hearty sympathy and co-operation in this great labor movement. He told a talk he had with President Wilson before he began the work in the sixth district and in this talk he said that the president had said that this work was the most important arm of the service. He said that there were now in Europe 20,000,000 people that had been taken from the producing side and placed on the consumers' list and that 8,000,000 from America had been added to this number, making a total of 28,000,000 since the war began about five years ago, who are now to be fed by America. "What are we going to do?" asked the speaker. "Somebody is going to starve, unless we produce enough to overcome the consumption of the 28,000,000," he answered.

"Australia, a large food producing country is now out of the running and we will have to take care of her, too, whereas she tried to care for England and the allies. To do this a sentiment must be created which will enforce actual work six days a week, or seven if necessary; a concert of action in seeing that every man has a 'he' man's job. Let the girls and women wait on tables and tear calico," he said.

Uncle Sam Controls

Up to this time this part of the country has suffered no inconveniences and has made no sacrifices, but the time has come for the change and the sooner that men take men's jobs and women take the lighter work, the better. By way of inference, he said that "if the government can make a man take a rifle and allow himself to be shot at, then she can make you do most anything."

Mr. Williams denounced the pool room idlers and then launched into the plan of organization for the county.

He closed in appeal to the audience to do its duty and arouse the sentiment of the whole community for a man on a man's job.

At the close of the address of Mr. Williams the resolution of Mr. Barganier was adopted.

Floyd Hooper Talks

Mr. Jones introduced Mr. Lloyd M. Hooper, of Selma, one of the dollar per year men, who is chairman of the State Council of Defense and Mr. Hooper in turn introduced Dr. R. J. Bateman, who delivered a most eloquent address on the "Individualism of the Man," in which he recalled the Bible teaching that everyone is his brother's keeper, and in closing urged that "Every Man Must Be a Man Today."

Mayor W. T. Robinson in a short address urged the importance of the step that was being offered by the government.

Mr. Barganier told of what labor was doing in patriotic work. He said that Labor Day would not be observed by the labor men this year, but that would work right along and that the proceeds of the day's work would be given the Red Cross. He said that all labor men favored the putting to work of idlers and would do their utmost to see that this movement is carried out, saying "We practice what we preach.

Mr. C. J. Bean spoke for the president of the Chamber of Commerce. He said that he could but emphasize the points of the bringing together of the citizenship and the cementing of friendship and brotherly love.

To Organize Negroes

Mr. Williams interrupted for a few minutes to tell the several negroes in the gallery that he would return here in about a month for the purpose of organizing them.

Capt. W. T. Sheehan pledged the support of the press of the city and said that he had come to the meeting wih an open mind and from what he had gathered from the addresses the government was giving a velvet glove on a hand of steel in a preliminary to the enforcement of the "work or fight" message.

The meeting concluded with a short talk by A. C. Darling, of Andalusia, who had driven ninety miles to attend the meeting.

Chairman Jones last night announced the appointment of the committee as follows: W. D. Lowry, chairman, A. R. Ticknor, J. M. Jenkins, E. E. Cobb, T. L. Bear, Kitchin, Frank Matthews, J. B. Walter, M. E. Barganier, A. H. Liston, Jack Harris and Thomas W. Oliver.

SHORTAGE OF LABOR IN GEORGIA SERIOUS

Fulton County Council of Defense Will Meet to Discuss Remedying Situation.

Edgar Watkins, chairman of the Fulton county council of defense, has called a meeting for Monday, August 26, to discuss the question of remedying the present labor shortage in Georgia.

In his call for the meeting Chairman Watkins says:

"It is of the utmost importance that the Fulton county council of defense give immediate and active assistance in meeting the labor shortage. Georgia is called on at this time to furnish 6,070 unskilled workmen, and unless labor is obtained we shall lose the mammoth picric acid plant at Brunswick. Labor to gather crops is lacking. These and other questions demand our attention. The need is great! Please lay aside all other matters and attend a meeting of the council at my office, 502 Fourth National Bank building, Monday, August 26, at 3 p. m."

With Chairman Watkins the following compose the Fulton county council: J. C. Wardlaw, J. W. Simmons, Mrs. C. J. Haden, Sheppard Bryan, Edgar Alexander and John L. McCord.

Labor-1918

Shortage

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS
JUNE 21, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN HERE ORDERED TO WORK

Negro women in Birmingham must go to work.

Birmingham detectives have been "crusading" many weeks, and conditions they are reported to have found have forced them to the decision to include negro women in the "work or fight" order of General Crowder.

The women can't fight in the trenches—at least not at this time when there are so many men available to do the fighting, but they can and must go to work if they have no visible means of support, say the detectives. The order has gone out from the office of the Municipal Employment Agency and Friday Detectives Hickman and Malone started out on the first lap of their tour of the city.

"These women are consuming too much valuable foodstuff," said Detective Malone. "They must go to work. The streets now are used exclusively by men and women who are serving their country in this crisis. There is no good reason why these negro women should be permitted to kill their time strolling the streets and alleys of the negro districts."

As a foretaste to show the women the city means what it says, the detectives took charge of twenty negro women late Thursday afternoon. They went to the county authorities on warrants charging vagrancy.

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 24, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN NOT ALLOWED TO BE IDLE DURING WAR

Police Will Bring Them Under Work or Fight Order, Same as Men.

The "War-or-Work" order is to be extended to the woman of Dallas.

Those who are not working and who should be doing so are going to be called upon by the police to "get busy."

It has developed that there is a disposition on the part of many negro women to remain idle, being content to subsist on the allotment made by their husbands or sons who have enlisted for service. No idling will be tolerated, the Police Superintendent said, and he has given orders to pick up all negro women who may be found loitering in public places.

Officers Combs and Blankenship of the purity squad, Monday night raided a resort and took into custody five negro women.

There is a great demand for negro help throughout Dallas at this time, and it is the intention of the police department to assist in every way possible to fill this demand.

—Pershing Pledge—

LABOR SITUATION SERIOUS IN CITY

JACKSON, MISS., NEWS
MAY 7, 1918

Local Enterprises and Industries Facing Acute Help Shortage

Jackson is now facing the most serious labor shortage in her history. The calling of men into the service and the work of labor agents from other states has caused several hundred negroes to leave the city, and labor conditions are acute in local industries and enterprises.

Employers are not only finding it difficult to obtain help, but are experiencing considerable trouble in retaining those employed by them now.

Local lumber mills, a majority of them filling war contracts, have made several substantial increases in the salaries of their laborers in order to keep them satisfied, and to prevent them from following the labor sharks to other states under tempting offers.

Experienced mechanical help is also scarce, local oil mills having lost a great number of white men, experts in their lines, who have volunteered for service in the army or navy, or have been inducted into service by reason of their special qualifications.

Garages in the city are short of men for the mechanical departments, more than twenty-five of the city's best auto mechanics having volunteered for service in the quartermaster corps of the army or aviation section of the navy.

Colored restaurant helpers are scarce. Substantial salaries and "board and lodging" in the navy as mess attendants or cooks has caused numbers of them to depart from the city.

Ship yards are claiming a number of Jackson's expert technical men, approximately two hundred white men having left the city for this work since the call came for ship builders, according to Mr. Virgil Howie, who had charge of the work of securing men from this city.

Local bakeries are in need of experienced bakers. The army has claimed about half a dozen master bakers from Jackson, and has left local baking house proprietors short of help.

In order to assist as much as possible in securing help for the local industries, and work for the unemployed, the United States Department of Labor has opened offices in this city in charge of Mr. John Harvey Scott, and there is a probability that the conditions may be somewhat relieved in the near future.

THE PROBLEM OF THE IDLE.

When thirteen able-bodied negroes of Montgomery county prefer confinement in jail to open-air work on the farm, there seems to be nothing left to do but provide for them a suffiency of work in the jail. Idleness appeals to them. They feel no sense of obligation to work. Employment being offered, they refuse it. Their wants are few. Food and a place to sleep in are sufficient. Such persons present a problem that must be met intelligently and firmly. The industrious are not called upon to provide support for the idle, and if the matter is properly handled, the idle can be taught that this is so. There has been no noticeable change in the old rule that expects man to work for the living he gets.

MACON GA NEWS
APRIL 30, 1918

Loitering Charges Against Thirty Negroes Dismissed

Thirty-two negro men who were arrested in raids in Broadway Monday afternoon by Detectives Newberry, Roland and Turner, were tried in police court Tuesday morning, and all of the negroes with the exception of two proved that they were employed, and the cases against them were dismissed.

Jack Stokes, who was also charged with loitering, carrying concealed weapons and carrying a pistol without a license, was bound over to the city court under a bond of $150. The loitering case against him was dismissed.

Walter Ceyler and John Warren, stated that they had no regular employment and were fined $15.75 and $10.75 respectively.

Those against whom cases were made and dismissed follows: Amos Hurley, Louis Nitbet, Mitchell Johnson, Willie Ctanford, Joe Smith, Farrell Reeves, Robert Groom, Lovett Washington, Amos Williams, Will Brooks, Jesse Russell, Groom Cobb, Jim Lewis, A. B. Clowers, Roscoe Arnold, Neel Colquitt, Jim Martin, Dave Burt, Frazier Sanford, Willie Hand, Richard Richardson, Robert Smith, Jesse Reese, McKinley Jefferson, Robert Farr, Louis Holt, John Thomas and Charles Stephens.

MACON GA NEWS
SEPTEMBER 29, 1918

Double Slacker Charge Is Made Against Negro

Coat Wimbush, a negro, was arraigned before Recorder Maynard in police court Saturday on charges of loitering, violating the work or fight law and being a slacker. He was arrested Friday by Officer Turner, who said he claimed he registered in East Macon in June of last year, but could produce no registration card. On the slacker charge he was turned over to the federal authorities. Wimbush said he had worked regularly for the Acme Bottling Works and his employers, A. M. and N. M. Block, managers of the plant, will be summoned to appear in court Monday to testify.

WORK SIX DAYS A WEEK TO HELP WIN THE WA

JUNE 8, 1918

The Negro farm demonstration agen of Alabama at a recent meeting at Tu kegee Institute started a campaign th they hope will put an end to the old cu tom in the South, especially among fa mers, of observing Saturday or part it as a holiday. They formed an organ zation known as the "United States Sa urday Service League," and in co-opera tion with the United States Departmen of Agriculture are urging farmers an farm laborers throughout the South t work six days in every week to meet th war need for food and feedstuffs.

In furthering the movement the league is issuing posters, registration cards and service badges. Upon becoming a member a farmer or farm worker is registered and receives a service badge inscribed with the letters "U. S. S. S. L." All members who work at least six Saturdays are given another badge with a silver field and gold letters. At the end of the crop year, November 30, all members who have worked twenty-one Saturdays will receive a badge with a gold field and silver letters.

It will be no easy task to change the practice of Saturday holidays, the demonstration agents say, but to allow it to exist when hundreds of thousands of the best laborers are leaving the farms is "nothing less than criminal." The demonstrators appeal for the co-operation of farmers, landlords, and merchants, in addition to the farm workers.

Three Are Fined On Charge of Violating Work or Fight Law

Three negroes were arraigned before Recorder Maynard in police court Tuesday on charges of loitering and violating the state work or fight law.

Charges against Dan Rigers, who was arrested Monday by Special Officer Alex Thompson, were dismissed on the recommendation of Chief of Police Bowden, who said he had information that the negro had been employed for three months by Albert Willingham.

The trial of Lucius Mitchell, who was arrested Monday by Patrolman Howard, was contlinued until Friday, when an additional charge of driving a car without a state tag will be heard against him.

Charges of loitering against Richard Stephens were dismissed because of insufficient evidence, but he was committed to the city court under a bond of $100 on the state charge.

varne was fined $25.75 or thirty varne was fined $25.75 or thirty days days. An additioal charge of violating the state work or fight law was dismissed because of insufficient evidence.

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS.
APRIL 4, 1918

LOAFING NEGRO IS PUT TO WORK BY CITY JUDGE

Following the recently adopted policy of putting all loafers at work, Judge Fitzhugh fined Henry Jones, 16, negro, 4 E. Trigg av., $25 in city court this morning, and held it up provided he would go to work. Representatives of three firms were in court to take charge of all defendants who were willing to go to work. The negro was charged with disorderly conduct.

Arresting officers testified that Jones loafed around moving picture shows, and often created disturbances. He was turned over to the Potts-Crowell-Gifford Co. of 115 S. Front st.

Acting in accordance with the plans of Police Chief Burney, Judge Fitzhugh will fine all loafers heavily, but will hold up their fines provided they accept the invitations of firms needing help and go to work. If they wiggle out the fine will be binding on them and they will be re-arrested.

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
JULY 27, 1918

Negro Leaders to Aid in Labor Drive

Negroes of Fulton County have responded readily to plans outlined by Cliff Williams, superintendent of the Sixth District of the United States employment service, for handling the labor situation in this section.

A number of representative negroes attended a conference held Saturday morning in the office of H. M. Stanley, State Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, and took a prominent part in discussions of the problem.

The following negroes were appointed to serve with the white committeemen in perfecting an organization to improve labor condition: S. W. Walker, of the Pilgrim Insurance Company; B. J. Davis, editor of The Atlanta Independent and Farmer; A. D. Hamilton, W. S. Cannon, T. K. Gibson and Harry H. Pace.

The committee of white citizens is composed of J. K. Orr, David Woodward, W. Woods White, E. R. Craighead, E. T. Ward and S. C. Dobbs.

The negroes are in hearty accord with the plans for adding to the labor supply and increasing production through an educational campaign.

N Y C SUN
SEPTEMBER 22, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN SPURN WORK.

anters Short of Help Seek "Work or Fight" Order.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Sept. 21.—Alging that negro women are refusing work, thereby causing a serious shortge of cotton pickers and farm labor, ocal business men and planters to-day egan a movement to have the "work r fight" order applied to women.

It is said the women are living on allotments paid by drafted relatives.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

PROTEST IN BEHALF OF NEGRO WOMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Telegrams of protest against the application of compulsory work laws to women, addressed to President Wilson and Governor Brough of Arkansas, were made public on Wednesday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The protests are based on reports that planters in Arkansas are trying to compel Negro women to work on cotton plantations against their will. Compulsory work laws, applied to Negro women only, are also reported in a Georgia town.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
SEPTEMBER 18, 1918

THREE IDLE NEGROES FINED

Charged In Police Court With Violating Compulsory Work Law.

Three negroes before Magistrate Shaw in the Southwestern Police Station, this morning were fined $10 and costs each for failing to be regularly employed. They were charged with violating the Compulsory Work law.

The men—Louis Henson, 23 years old, 534 South Addison alley; Nelson Henson, 34 years old, 318 South Vincent street, and Harry Nash, 22 years old, 518 South Addison alley—had been employed in an abattoir plant, but told the police they had been idle because there were no hogs in. When Patrolman Michael Hunt went to the foreman of the place, he learned that this was not the case and the negroes' arrest followed.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
MAY 4, 1918

Police Offensive Nets 32 Negroes

A second offensive in the campaign against pool room loafers was launched by the police Friday afternoon, when thirty-two negroes were taken in a raid on a pool room on the East Side. Officers Ladd, Defee, Garrison, McCoy and Jay closed in the net at 3 o'clock. Police Sergeant Frank Evans, reporting on duty at that hour, was kept busy for thirty minutes entering the names on the record book.

"The campaign against loafers has been going on steadily, and from time to time we will raid such places as come to our notice as hangouts for loafers," said Chief Porter Friday afternoon. "We have made arrests from time to time and I think we have just about stopped street corner loitering."

Chief Porter also said that motorists were complying with the new parking ordinance to a much more satisfactory degree. There were few arrests made Friday for violations of the traffic law, and only one speeder was nabbed during the day.

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
JUNE 7, 1918

Forcing Negroes to Accept $3 a Day Pay

Special to The Evening Journal.

McKinney, Texas, June 7.—Negroes are being arrested by the Sheriff here if they refuse to continue working in the harvest fields at $3 a day. There is a campaign on here to see that no idlers are permitted to go unmolested.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
OCTOBER 4, 1918

BOGUS WORK CARD CAUSES NEGRO FINE

Persons who take it upon themselves to try to fool the police officials or representatives of the department of justice in substituting their own names on work cards for those to whom they were originally issued are making trouble for themselves.

Will Hill, negro, was brought before Judge Fitzhugh Friday morning on the charge of vagrancy and suspected of having appended his name to another man's work card. Close questioning during the hearing revealed that Hill had erased another man's name from the card which was found on his person by the police, and substitueed his own. Hill testified that the card was given to him by a "yaller gal" who worked for the Home Bottling works. Judge Fitzhugh fined him $25 and ordered the doman's arrest.

WILKESBARRE INDEPENDENT
JUNE 28, 1918

Not Necessary To Look For Job, Here, Recorder Tells Negro

Arrested on the charge of loitering Verne Boyd, a negro, was fined $20 or thirty days Tuesday by Recorder Maynard in the police court.

Patrolman Smallwood, who made the arrest, testified that he caught the negro loafing on Broadway last Monday night, and that he could give no satisfactory account of where he worked, or what his occupation was.

The negro stated that he had just quit work the day before and was looking for a job. He was told by the Recorder that he did not have to look for a job, as there was plenty of work in Macon for everybody.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
AUGUST 14, 1918

GALVESTON NEGROES WILL PICK COTTON IN FORT BEND COUNTY

The Galveston bureau of the United States employment service is anxious to obtain a large number of cotton pickers for the Duke Bros.' plantation in Fort Bend County. Raymond G. Miller of the bureau said yesterday that he has received applications from fifty negro men and women and that he probably will send most of these to the plantation. The owners of the plantation can use as many cotton pickers as the bureau can obtain, according to Mr. Miller. He said other planters are also in need of many cotton pickers and that the bureau will endeavor to obtain several hundred pickers during the season.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JUNE 8, 1918

OWNS RENTING HOUSES; NEGRO NEED NOT WORK

According to Recorder Johnson in police court Friday, a person who has visible means of support does not have to work.

After dismissing the case against Monk Boyd, a negro police character, charged with loafing, Judge Johnson said, "It is true that this negro does not work, but so long as he has visible means of support, I can do nothing more about it, but if I had my way I would have every loafer and vagrant shot at sunrise."

Monk Boyd has figured in several sensational blind tiger cases tried here, but as he is the owner of several rent houses from which he receives an income of about $100 monthly, the courts car not hold him as a vagrant.

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
MAY 6, 1918

Negro Citizens Call Convention Tomorrow

A Colored Citizens' Convention has ben called for 8 o'clock tomorow evening at 827 Mississippi av., the object of the meeting being to discuss the labor shortage and to devise means to stop the exodus of negroes from the South at the present time.

The convention will be addressed by Bolton Smith, C. J. Hayes and by several of the leaders among the negroes of the city. oBth white men and negroes who are interested in the subject to be discussed are invited to be present at the meeting, which will be presided over by Bishop E. H. Taylor. Dr. E. B. Waul is acting as manager.

N Y C MAIL
NOVEMBER 8, 1918

20,000 Negro Troops to Get Work Furloughs

Washington, Nov. 8.—The War department announced to-day that 20,000 negro limited service men are to be furloughed to work on extensions at Camp Bragg, N. C., Camp Knox, Ky., North Camp Jackson, S. C., and at ordnance supply depots where shortage of labor exists.

The men will be furloughed six months and will receive from the contractors current wages, and transportation from camps.

N Y C EVE WORLD
JUNE 25, 1918

Six Go From Latonia Race Track to Jail.

COVINGTON, Ky., June 25.—Six men, three of them negroes, who registered as "horse trainers and horsemen" were arrested at the Latonia race track to-day and were fined $100 and costs and sentenced to sixty days at hard labor by Judge Lewis Manson. They violated the State law which requires every able-bodied man from sixteen to sixty years to work at least thirty-six hours a week.

WESTERLY R I SUN
SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

THE WILL FINDS THE WAY

As the south has long had to grapple with a more serious labor problem than any other part of the country, the reported methods employed by that section in meeting the present farm labor shortage are of especial interest. We have space to mention only a few of these. In Alabama five thousand boys are being mobilized to aid in the harvest and women are largely employed with a view to release men for the heavier work. In Georgia, where anti-loafing laws are forcing able-bodied idlers to work, white women are organizing to pick cotton and have already packed a large part of the peach crop. In Kentucky, in addition to similar methods including the forcing of idlers, city men in business and in industries are being enlisted for farm work. Louisiana has closed pool rooms.

Labor—1918

Shortage of

"WORK OR FIGHT" LAWS FOR WOMEN.

The war has made labor scarce. It has made domestic servants still more scarce. Women who used to be cooks and chambermaids and washwomen are now working in factories and munition plants for men's wages.

This condition is particularly acute in the South. Many colored men in that section are making so much money that they do not need the assistance of their wives to help support the family; so where these women once used to go out to cook or to wash, they now stay at home to cook and wash for their own families and take care of their children.

The New York Age 11/2/18.

This is making a good deal of trouble and embarrassment for the white women of the South who are not accustomed to doing their own work; so many Southern communities are trying to remedy the situation by law. The latest community to try to do this is Memphis, Tenn.

In Memphis, the Cotton Exchange and the other business exchanges of the city have appointed a WAR WORK COMMITTEE, and this committee has published in the Memphis daily papers half-page "WARNINGS" to all "idlers." These warnings state that every every able-bodied man, woman and child between the ages of 18 and 60 shall work 6 days each week, and that they must be in possession of a work card, signed by their employer, to prove that they are working, or they will be subject to arrest and imprisonment.

This warning goes on further to say, "The Government demands it" and that those who do not comply will be declared "war slackers."

Now, the Government does not and never has demanded any such thing. The work or fight demands of the Government do not even contemplate women. Of course, we know it will be said that the Memphis regulation purposes to enforce the rule against white and colored women alike. But we know absolutely that it will never be enforced against white women who do not have to and do not wish to work; and we should like to see any WAR WORK COMMITTEE brave enough to try it; such a committee would not belong in Memphis, but right on the battle front.

Just how these regulations are working out in practice may be seen from the two following clippings, the first taken from the Memphis News-Scimitar of the 24th and the second from the Memphis Press of the same date:

REFUSED $5 A DAY; WORKS FOR 40 CENTS.

Mildred Anderson, young negress, 666 Saffrans avenue, boasted to the "white folks" that she wouldn't work for less than $5 a day, but she will begin service Thursday at the Shelby county workhouse at 40 cents a day. She was fined $10 by Police Judge Fitzhugh on a disorderely conduct charge.

Officers McGaha and Thomas said she aroused the neighborhood with her boisterousness and they arested her on complaint of neighbors.

FINE NEGRESS FOR REFUSING TO WORK

On testimony that she had refused several offers of $5 a day to work, Mildred Anderson, negress, was fined $10 in city court this morning on a loitering charge.

"I'll give you a job at 40 cents a day in the workhouse," declared Judge Fitzhugh when he imposed the fine.

This particular instance is as gross a violation of individual rights as there ever was. These regulations have neither Government sanction or the authority of law behind them. They will not stand if tested in the courts, and it is the duty of colored citizens to test these regulations in every community in which an attempt is made to enforce them.

With such laws as these in force, no colored woman, no matter what her economic and financial condition, would be safe in her home. She could be dragged away from the care of her own household and her own children to do household work or drudgery for somebody else. Such dangerous regulations, we cannot call them laws, must not be allowed to stand. The N. A. A. C. P. has for several weeks been investigating these "work or fight" regulations in the South through a personal agent, and it has taken up the Memphis matter and demanded to know by what legal or federal authority the WAR WORK COMMITTEE of that city has issued and is executing such orders. This is a question of vital importance, because it is not a matter of "abstract" rights, but it is a matter of every-day, individual liberty and safety.

WASHINGTON OFFICIALS DENY REPORT WOMEN CAN BE MADE WORK

The New York Age.

Memphis Mayor Says No Ordinance Providing Women With Work Cards Will Be Passed.

In response to an inquiry addressed to Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, THE AGE is advised that the statement which has been industriously published throughout the South that "colored women supported by soldier husbands would have to work," is erroneous. This whole matter has been taken up, Mr. Scott advises, by the departments in Washington.

The Director General of the United States Employees' Service advises:

"That no instructions have been issued to the Community Labor Boards which would give them authority to issue such statement, and that obviously there is no legal authority by which a Community Labor Board can compel women to work."

THE AGE makes this publication in response to many inquiries which have reached this office.

John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has received the following telegram from Mayor F. Monteverde of Memphis:

Answering your telegram of the 28th inst., I beg to advise you that the City of Memphis has not passed such an ordinance providing work cards for females either white or colored, and no action on this matter is contemplated at this time.

Sample of Mississippi Democracy.

Similar articles as to the following, which was published in a Jackson, Miss., daily, is said to have been responsible for the inquiry into the departments at Washington as to the fight or work order:

"Many housekeepers are unable to employ cooks and domestic servants. The cooks and servants have not gone to the war zone, nor have they been drafted into any kind of army work. They are here, but they just won't work.

"As they have no household duties which keep them employed at home, the natural inference is that they are loafing, or, as some persons would say, idling, and come within the purview of that Labor Card ordinance passed by the city commission on the 17th day of September, 1918, recorded on the ordinance book on the same day.

"The ordinance was duly signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, before it was inscribed upon the pages of the official ordinance book. This is the Work or Fight ordinance, and is in strict accord with the wishes of the Federal Government, as explained by the director of the United States Employment Service, and by the local superintendent of the service. If a person is not working then he or she is not entitled to a Labor Card, and should be haled before the police judge.

"Under the card ordinance, as well as another municipal ordinance defining vagrancy and vagrants, persons who will not work, whether white or black, are liable to arrest and a pretty stiff fine.

"The housekeepers need the cooks and servants: the Federal Government wants everybody to work or fight, and the city commission passed the ordinances, but the ordinances are not self-enforcing. The housekeepers who are trying to employ cooks would like to see these ordinances enforced, to the end that the servant problem will be relieved of some of its terrors.

"The ordinances can be enforced and the cooks and house servants required to work or be arrested and fined.

"Small fines will not accomplish the desired results. A $6 fine on some of these women is a joke. If the $100 fine is not to be considered except in the abstract, the ordinance should be amended and the maximum reduced to a sum that will be imposed.

"These ordinances were passed for a purpose, but they are not serving the purpose for which they were passed, because they are not enforced.

SERVANTS MUST CARRY WORK CARDS

Case Pending

Valdosta, Ga., July 12.—Chief of Police Dampier (white), known as the "cock of the walk" in this city, which has the record of lynching a woman, Mrs. Mary Turner, her husband and two other members of our Race, has recently issued an order which declares that all domestic servants, such as cooks, maids, washerwomen and general house workers must carry work cards. However, he exempts from this rule persons of the white race, and it is claimed that he has instructed his officers to arrest all women of our Race who do not possess cards. Several respectable women have been the object of insulting remarks hurled at them by burly white policemen.

'INDEPENDENCE' OF NEGRO LABOR CAUSING FARMS TO REMAIN IDLE

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
APRIL 13, 1918

Heads of Mecklenburg Industrials and Representative Farmers at Hearing Agree Labor Problem Is Grave—Negroes Have Become "Unreliable, Inefficient" and "Irregular" With Unprecedented High Wages—White Labor Not Reproached — Federal Labor Bureau Branch Here Seems Probable.

The second and perhaps the final ...y of the inquiry by Luther C. Stewart, of the federal department of labor, into labor conditions in Charlotte and Mecklenburg county, developed at the hearing yesterday afternoon at the city hall that many farmers throughout the county are forced to let many acres of their land remain uncultivated this year because of lack of labor, and that the industries are not only short of labor, particularly negro labor, but the negroes employed were described as "unreliable, disorganized, independent, inefficient" and "irregular."

At the conclusion of the inquiry, when about 20 representative farmers and heads of cotton mills, cotton oil mills, contractors and others described the situation in which they were involved with respect to labor, Special Agent Stewart expressed the opinion that "later" a branch of the federal labor employment bureau probably would be established here. He declared compulsory labor laws appeared to him to be the only solution, and expressed the opinion that such laws should be enacted by state legislatures, and not the federal government. He added that employers "must cut loose from prejudice and precedent" and exercise individually their judgment to cope with what he described as a "grave national labor emergency." He forcaste a "long, hard road" for any effort to obtain legislation authorizing drafting of labor.

The hearing was formally conducted by Mayor McNinch, and Commissioners Wearn and Moore were present during the inquiry. Mr. Stewart and Mayor McNinch questioned the various men, sometimes at length, after they had made their statements. Frequent reference was made to the advisability of employing high school boys, and some farmers expressed doubts as to whether such labor would be satisfac ory. Others said they would willingly give the boys a trial.

F. B. Beatty, a member of the board of county commissioners, declared the negro women in his section had "organized" and refused to work more than 10 hours a day.

Chairman A. M. McDonald, of the board of county commissioners, declared there are "2,000 unemployed in Charlotte," and demanded that the government establish a labor employment bureau branch here and "make a census of the loafers."

President John M. Walker, of the county farmers' union, said he was convinced the industrials had not been taking the labor from the farm, but the public works. "The farmers cannot compete with the prices for labor paid by public work."

Joseph Garibaldi, chairman of the farmers' bureau of the Charlotte chamber of commerce, said the farms should be supplied with adequate labor at all costs, even "if some industries must be closed." He declared the acreage in the county which will lie idle this year is "appalling."

Says Negroes Are Defiant.

W. A. Reynols, of the Southern Cotton Oil company, declared he found negro labor defiant, and their plants here and elsewhere were unable to operate on Saturdays and were forced to pay common negro labor $3 per day. He said his pay-roll showed his laborers average five days per week. Only about 70 per cent of the employes of the Highland Park mill No. 3 is stable, declared B. J. Dobbins, superintendent. He said the mill was operating with 90 per cent of employes and labor cost had increased 50 per cent in 12 months. He was not aware that there is much loafing, he said.

White labor is described as short and negro labor as very short and very unreliable, irregular and inefficient, by E. J. Davis, of the Elba Manufacturing company. He read figures showing labor difficulties alone had increased the cost of crushing cottonseed $1.20 per ton in four months.

Sterling Graydon, of the Afghan mills, explained that many operatives on the pay-roll of his mill worked only from two to four days weekly. "Many of them only want enough to barely pay living expenses, and I find $35, the average wage for a full week's work by certain classes of operatives, does not influence some of these classes, who continue to earn only $20 per week, their pre-war average income."

The three cotton mill men complained of a high percentage of floating labor population, which was described by each as unreliable and undesirable.

The opinion that the negroes who have left the farms will never return unless they are paid weekly and worked only about union hours, was the opinion expressed by J. L. Chambers, of the Liddell company, foundrymen, who reported a "great loss" of skilled laborers during recent months. He declared that negro labor is "completely from under control of the employers."

Farm Lands Not Cultivated.

That farmers in the Huntersville section must pay twice as much for farm labor as was being paid a year ago, was reported by Will Mays, of Huntersville. He said the farmers in that section are not cultivating all available lands because of labor shortage. W. B. Bradford, of the same section, reported that he was cultivating this year "about the usual acreage" under labor handicaps.

A. F. Long, of near Charlotte, said he is planting a normal acreage, including grain acreage, which requires a minimum of labor to cultivate. He held the camp responsible for "the labor disorganization."

"There is much land in my section which will lie idle this year because of labor deficiencies, and the farmers would not have been justified in trying to plant a larger than usual acreage," declared W. M. Garrison, of the county. "I and those farmers near me are greatly handicapped by the lack of hands," he added.

Lloyd Summerville, of the Magnolia mills, reported that this mill is operating with 50 per cent of require labor. "One day we have sufficien labor, the next day almost none," h said.

Ray Lee, a farmer of Sharon, sai he had been forced to reduce his lan under cultivation by three one-hors farms because of inability to get la bor to cultivate the crops.

After declaring he paid a premiu for labor, J. W. Hawes, of Charlotte a contractor for cement work, said h yesterday had only five men employed despite strenuous efforts to secure la bor, as compared with 78 men regularly employed this time last year "The labor I have been working is nov loafing around town, and works only three or four days weekly, on the average," he added.

The declaration that "quite a number of able bodied men can be seer loafing around our plant every day," was made by E. O. Anderson, of Highland Park mill No. 1. "They don't want to put in full time because of increased pay," he said. He employs only white labor, he explained.

Negro Women "Have Organized."

F. B. Beatty, member of the board of county commissioners, said "a lot of one-horse crops will lie idle this year all through my section. The negro women have organized and refuse to work over 10 hours a day. There is no way to control either the negro men or women. We have only a slight decrease in the quantity of labor, but the efficiency is far below normal."

W. B. Newell, merchant and farmer of Newell's, asserted "I don't see how we can raise the same crops this year as we did last year, and we are planting less acreage in cotton, despite the high price, because of the lack of people to work the crops." He said the work at Camp Greene had demoralized labor, and "high wages brought prosperity unheard of for the negro." The only solution he had in mind was to regulate the pay of labor according to work accomplished and efficiency.

WANT LABORERS FOR U. S. PLANT

"Montgomery county must furnish a quota of three hundred laborers for Muscle Shoals," said W. W. Lancaster. "And it is vitally important that Montgomery go over the top in this campaign," he continued. Mr. Lancaster will begin Monday visiting the various farms throughout the county in an endeavor to recruit this number of workmen in the next ten days.

Less The Mining Men Forget

As the time draws nigh for registration of all available manpower in the United States, the Production Committee of the Fuel Administration is fearful lest the soldiers in the mines should be so eager to be soldiers in France that they will forget the importance of their service over here. Consequently, Judge Selheimer, Production Manager for Alabama, has been urged by the Administration to impress upon all mine operators the necessity of impressing upon the miners the importance of filing claims for deferred classification.

Here is a brief excerpt from a vigorous letter received by the Production Manager:

Please do not fail to take up with the District Draft Boards having juriddiction in your district the necessity of protecting the mining industry against any further loss by drafting mine workers essential to the maintenance of coal production.

Learn from these draft boards just how claims for deferred classification should be filed and see to it that every operator in your district knows exactly how to proceed.

Please also use every means possible to convince mine workers that it is their patriotic duty, when they are granted deferred classification, to accept it and to exert every effort to increase production.

The importance of all of the above cannot be exaggerated and we urge your most earnest endeavor in this direction.

It is no longer necessary to plead for every red-blooded American to put every ounce of his strength and energy into this war. Every man worth his salt is going to some sort of job with a will. Our main concern is to see that our energies are not misdirected; to see that not a single ounce of energy may be lost in tasks which others may carry on.

Doctors, lawyers, unskilled laborers, captains of industry, and ditch-diggers, printers, poets and scalawags may be changed into soldiers without great loss to the industries. Their places may be taken by others. A hundred men may take your place and mine, unless you be a miner.

The miner is our industrial Galahad. He strikes with a strength which ten or twenty of us would be unable concertedly to approximate.

That's why the miner must be made to understand, no matter how great may be his eagerness to get over there, that for the sake of the success of American armies in France, he must bring forth fuel with which to keep the furnace fires burning.

He may resent this. But the Commander-in-Chief of the United States has said that he can serve democracy and the world better by staying on his job. In his own way, he has become as important as the American Marines—perhaps a little more important. Because the Marines could not transfix Huns on steel bayonets unless there were fuel for the furnace of the plants that manufacture bayonets, the miners must respond cheerfully to the will of the Commander-in-Chief. They should be proud fo the chance to serve in this fashion.—Birmingham News.

No greater warning could come to miners than the one made the Birmingham News in the above editorial expression. Miners are to be judge not because they register as such but because they work regular and produce as miners and they will be judged in no other way. Let us hope that there will be no one who mistakes his position as the thing that will exempt him the real reason for the exemption is that you are serving and producing what the government needs and are doing more as such workman than there could be done by such a producer on the front.

TWO NEGRO WOMEN GIVEN DRESSES OF TARS AND FEATHERS

(Associated Press.)

VICKSBURG, Miss., July 15.—Two negro women said to have boasted they did not have to work and were causing dissatisfaction among other negroes, were tarred and feathered here yesterday by members of a vigilance committee, the motto of which is "make Vicksburg and Warren county 100 per cent American."

The women after receiving the tar and feathers promised they would secure immediate employment and were released.

The cases of Dr. A. J. Miller, negro physician, and Dave Cook, white, farmer, tarred and feathered yesterday for alleged disloyalty, were investigated today by Mayor J. J. Hayes and a committee of 20 citizens.

Following the hearing of evidence and statements of witnesses, Miller was released upon his promise never to enter Warren county again and Cook was given a railroad ticket to Memphis, placed aboard a train and warned not to return.

Miller and Cook were placed in jail last night following the tarring and feathering.

Labor—1918

Shortage

17,000 Labor Cards Given Out as Result of Story In The Advertiser on Friday

Hearty Response to "Work or Fight" Rule Is Given by the People of Montgomery

As the result of the publicity in yesterday morning's Advertiser there was a rush for labor cards when the htadquarters of the Self Preservation Loyalty League of Montgomery county opened yesterday morning. The office was literally flooded with applications for cards and when the day closed, it was found that 17,000 of the 20,000 cards that had been provided had been issued to hundreds of employers who called and voluntarily requested them.

Officials at the headquarters were gratified indeed over the splendid spirit manifested by the employers and it was apparent that the people of Montgomery county have joined in the "work or fight" movement with whole heart and soul. The intention is at first to obtain the results by moral persuasion, and if there should be any difficulty encountered, harsher measures will be resorted to. It is hoped, however, that such measures may not be necessary and that everyone will immediately discern the importance of the movement as a means of winning the great war

Among those who procured cards at headquarters yesterday, most were citizens of Montgomery, but there also was a sprinkling of farmers. It was announced, however, that the league expects to reach the rural sections immediately and this morning will mail about 1,000 cards to each of the beat committeemen for distribution in their localities. Early yesterday, Police Chief Smith secured a supply of cards and issued them to a great many employers to assist the work of the league.

According to the officials of the league, the program as mapped out covers everyone between the ages of 17 and 55 years in Montgomery county, and even applies to domestic servants, male and female, whose employers are requested to get cards for them. All employers must keep a check on their labor, and the employes must have the cards on their persons to prove that they are working. The cards also must be renewed weekly.

An idea of the needs for the cards in the future can be obtained from the first distribution, and it is planned to send supplies of cards direct to employers after this week. Of course, if they should run out before receiving these supplies, they are requested to call at headquarters, Room No. 206 Bell building, and inquiries may be addressed to the secretary of the Montgomery County Self Preservation Loyalty League, Chamber of Commerce.

Arrangements have been made to have the headquarters open at 9 o'clock this morning so that if any employers have missed getting cards, they can secure them.

GOVERNOR ASKS FOR SERMONS ON LABOR SITUATION

State Executive Issues Address in Which Ministers Are Asked to Preach on Labor Next Sunday

Governor Charles Henderson has called on the ministers of the state to preach from their pulpits on Sunday June 9, on the labor situation and the duty of every citizen to contribute his labor during this present crisis.

"From the present price of our food products it is evident that there is no surplus on hand and if each one does not turn his hand so far as he can toward producing his own supplies and contributing to the needs of others we may have such a deficiency as might produce serious results," says the governor.

Vagrancy Laws

Attention is called by the governor to the fact that the vagrancy laws of the state are being enforced not to produce criminals, he says, but to secure labor. Efforts should be made to create in the minds of all the duty he owes to the country to be of the greatest assistance possible.

The governor Saturday in discussing the labor rpoblems in the state said:

"Appeals are being made to me daily to assist in some way towards procuring a greater supply of labor. With the thousands who are employed in the construction of camps and with the great number who have been called into the military service of the country, has produced a condition that makes it imperative that every one should contribute his part in our daily activities in order that the demands for labor may be fairly settled. It is evident that there are large numbers left behind who are not engaged in any productive work and it is the main effort at the present time to procure the co-operation of this indifferent or indolent class. The sheriffs and other peace officers of the state have been directed to strictly enforce the vagrancy laws. This is not done to produce criminals, but to secure labor. There are comparatively few, however, who are subject to the conditions of these laws and our efforts should be made towards creating in the mind of every one that it is his duty to be of the greatest assistance possible during this time of great need. Food crops have been planted and are well advanced in cultivation, but there may yet be serious failure for a lack of labor at the proper time.

Habits of Industry

"It is habits of industry and thrift which we seek to inculcate into the minds of the people but this cannot be done except through continuous hammering at all gatherings and through a strong public sentiment. We are all setting examples, whether it be along righteous or unrighteous lines; the course is left to the individual selection. It has been suggested that the ministers of the state be requested to preach from their pulpits Sunday, June 9th, on the labor situation. This question is if interest to every community and I am sure much good would be derived by concert of action on the part of all the church people. There is no surer road to right living than that which is to be acquired from the habit of industry. It not only moulds character but makes one feel that he is contributing to the necessities of life. I believe that much good would come from discussing the question from the pulpit and all other gatherings of the needs of labor at this time. In fact, it should not only be talked in time of war, but in peace, as well, because industry means so much to our social welfare.

"From the present price of our food products it is evident that there is no surplus on hand and if each one does not turn his hand so far as he can toward producing his own supplies and contributing to the needs of others we may have such a deficiency as might produce serious results. The only sure way of avoiding this is for all to get busy and to see that others join in towards increasing the present labor supply.

"It is with confidence that we anticipate the record which our soldiers will make in France. It is just as vital to us and our welfare to interest ourselves as to what will be the record we shall make at home while our soldiers are fighting for us in Europe."

VOLUNTARY WORK OR CONSCRIPTION.

Atlanta Independent

Mr. Cliff Williams, Superintendent of the Sixth District United States Employment Service, will address the citizens of Atlanta, this morning at 11 o'clock, at the house of representatives, in joint session, where he will undertake to explain in a forceful way the acute situation that confronts the government from a labor standpoint. He will undertake to enthuse every man, woman and child with a patriotic spirit, which has not yet prevailed, to the extent that our entire population will become war workers.

This is a very important meeting and the public generally is invited to be present, both white and colored. It is desired that the representative colored people of Atlanta will make it their pleasure, as well as their duty, to attend this meeting in sufficient numbers so that they can be organized into a committee on national defense and also a community labor league. It is also desired that at least six of the representative colored men of the city meet Mr. Williams at the Piedmont Hotel for conference at 9:30 this morning.

The government calculates that it will take seven civilians, working five and a half days each week, to support one soldier. This gives an idea of just how important it is that every man and woman, who is physically able to follow some productive employment, get on the job. The war must be won, and it can only be won by labor. Explosives, munitions, clothes, foods and every other implement of war must be produced, and the one aim of the government is to create enough patriotic sentiment among the civilians to work at productive employment to avoid conscription.

The government must have the necessary implements and essentials to win the war, and it is going to have them. If the citizens do not apply themselves to productive pursuits out of patriotic motives and impulses, the government will conscript all of us and force us to leave our businesses and take places in the munition plants, on the farms, in the fields, in the shipyards and other places that are producing war material.

We almost tremble in our boots when we read of the "work-or-fight" bill before the Georgia legislature; but when the strong arm of the federal government approaches every able-bodied man, it matters not whether he is a bank president or a rail splitter, and says the government needs your services, in the nitrate plants, in the munition factories, in the shipyards and in the fields to produce the essentials and necessary implements to prosecute the war to a successful conclusion. no excuse will be accepted and trembling will have no effect.

So, let us attend the meeting at the Capitol and after the meeting organize in this community a committee to assist the National Council of Defense along labor lines and organize into a community league for the purpose of seeing to it that every man, who is able, gets on some productive job with a view to winning the war.

"WORK" ORDINANCE DECLARED ILLEGAL

KANSAS CITY MO. JOURNAL
JULY 13, 1918

Assistant City Counselor Opposes Measure Affecting Idlers.

JOBS ARE PLENTIFUL

Employers Declare They Cannot Induce Men to Accept Employment.

The ordinance proposed by the Chamber of Commerce and the industrial and commercial interests of Kansas City making it obligatory on all men between the ages of 18 and 55 years, be they poor or rich, to engage in some lawfully recognized labor or business, was pronounced illegal by Assistant City Counselor Smith yesterday. The announcement was made when Aldermen La Rue, Adams and Melody, a special committee from the upper house of the council, were reviewing the ordinance with the representatives of several business organizations.

"You can't require men to work by ordinance," declared Mr. Smith, "and I have my doubts if even the state could pass a law of that kind. It is up to the federal government to enact such a law, and even then it would have to be stipulated that it was in the interest of war just as the government drafts men for war service.

"I'll admit that we are facing a deplorable situation when men won't work when it is offered them at good pay."

Would Curb Idleness.

"Even admitting that the ordinance is not legal wouldn't it have an effect on idlers from a moral standpoint?" asked Alderman La Rue. "It is the proper belief that the council passes lots of ordinances the legality of which could be attacked, but are not because of their moral effect."

"I do not believe in that kind of ordinances. They have a tendency to create a disrespect for the law and bring it into ridicule," replied Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith was reminded that other cities have put a similar ordinance into effect and it has had a salutary influence on making idlers go to work.

"I maintain that no city or state can create such a law, but the government can," insisted Mr. Smith.

J. H. Rayburn, industrial commissioner for the Chamber of Commerce, said that the coal companies had complained that they could not get men to drive their delivery wagons, and that an official of one big coal company reported that he had counted 500 idle negroes along Eighteenth street.

Negroes Refuse to Work.

"Such an experience was had by B. Howard Smith," reported Captain H. H. Anderson of the Employment Association. "He counted 131 negroes idling along Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, and when he offered them 50 cents an hour to unload cars they assured him they were not looking for work. Every industry in Kansas City is short of help."

"A survey made by the Chamber of Commerce of over 200 industries in Kansas City showed they were lacking 1,360 men in different branches," said Mr. Rayburn. "We have established an employment bureau and have 200

places waiting that pay 35 cents an hour, ranging from cashiers to common laborers but can find no one to fill the places."

Alderman Mellody did not consider that unusual, and cited that the city is paying common laborers $3 a day for eight hours' work while contractors on public work are offering a wage of from $4 to $4.50 a day. He expressed displeasure because the labor organizations were not invited to send representatives to the meeting.

A representative from the Montgomery Ward Company said that his firm was paying $16 a week for common labor, eight hours a day work and a half holiday on Saturdays, but are having difficulty in getting hands.

"We hired six negroes today at the weekly scale with a promise their wages would be raised another dollar after three weeks," continued the representative. "They worked a short while, and then struck because there was no place handy to get beer."

U. S. Officials Approve Measure.

E. T. Wilder of the American Protective League said the ordinance would go a long way in forcing idlers to go to work and put the police in touch with the slackers. Similar observations were made by E. M. Tucker of the Witte Iron Works, and Louis T. Disparios of the American Radiator Company.

W. J. Bovard said the building interests were crippled for lack of men, and that offers of $3 and $4 a day were no temptations to laboring men.

Letters indorsing the ordinance were read from several government officials. Aldermen Adams and La Rue were ready to approve the ordinance, but Alderman Mellody balked on the grounds that Assistant City Counselor Smith had declared it illegal.

To give Alderman Mellody time to think it over the ordinance was taken under consideration. Failure on the part of anyone between the ages indicated to go to work if the ordinance becomes a law calls for a fine of $100 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or both.

MOTON URGES HIS PEOPLE TO JOIN SIX DAYS' WORK PLANS

Crime Can Be Prevented by Doing War Work on Usual Saturday Holiday, He Says

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSKEGEE, Ala., June 17.—R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskeegee Institute, has issued a statement urging the negroes to join in the movement for six days full service in the war.

The statement is as follows:

"Twelve millions of us are being weighed in the balance. Thank God our feelings of patriotism are above question, but America wants to know, and the world wants to know if we can translate our feelings into action, into useful service and self-control.

"One hundred and thirty-seven thousand of our sons and brothers are already in arms fighting for our country. What will you do to help your country, and to help your sons and brothers on the battle field? Over there, their lives may be snuffed out by cannon shot at any minute. You are not exposed to danger. They are liable to suffer from hunger; you have food. Would you let a single American die from hunger when it is within your power to share a crust with him? Yet every time you waste food, every time you neglect your garden and crop you are snatching bread out of the mouth of the American soldier.

Quotes Scripture

"In our work we have strayed far from the rulings of the Scripture, "Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work," not five; that is the word of God, and upon that word all that we are as a people has been built. Do you realize what you lose when you stop on Saturday? The average farmer plows four acres of land every day during cultivation for one month. If he lays off on Saturday he misses sixteen acres. If he runs two plows he misses thirty-two acres. In a great many cases our crops suffer because of lack of cultivation. If you work all day every Saturday, during the crop season, you can double your amount of cultivation and increase very materially the yield of your corn and cotton.

"Again throughout the Southland, Saturday is a day for breeding crime. The rceords of our police courts will show that fully two-thirds of the crimes committed by our people are committed between Saturday and Monday. Our young men get into gambling on Saturday, fights, resulting in cutting and some times in killing, often occur at games and picnics on Saturday. The friction between the races and among the colored people themselves, frequently come where our people are gathered about the streets in town on Saturday. A great many cases of immorality among our young people, as well as among our old people have their beginnings on Saturday. The Southern Negro wastes more of his money, money that ought to go to educating his children by loafing on Saturday. A great deal of our farm stock by hard driving and by neglect is killed directly or indirectly on Saturday.

"Let us turn Saturday from a curse into a blessing by working all day, by saving our money, by keeping out of mischief, and by making more food to support our sons in fighttingthe battle of freedom. Our white friends can greatly help us in this. A few extra pennies will yield a hundred fold right now when crops need cultivating. They will save many head of cattle and stock, which are neglected, and will bring forth a better workman on Monday morning. A little encouragement, a good day's outing when crops are laid by, will do much to make our people content to work on Saturday.

"As a last word, I want to beg the ministers and leaders in every community in the South to discourage Saturday holidays, and especially Saturday picnics, in order that the people may save their money on the one hand and on the other, work their crops and supply food for our soldiers and those who are our allies. May it never be said of any one of us, that our men at the front suffered because we would not feed them.

ANTI-STRIKE PROVISION IN WORK-OR-FIGHT BILL

Women Are Not Affected by Measure as Passed by the Senate.

A long discussion in the senate was allotted Friday to the question of agreeing to the report of the conference committee on the "work-or-fight" bill. The particular part of the report to which certain members of the upper house objected was the recommendation to omit women from the provisions of the measure, but after two hours of debate this item and two other provisions were adopted.

The two other recommendations of the committee were to make the age limits of the bill from 16 to 55 and providing a system by which strikes would be taken care of. This system provides for a board consisting of a labor representative, a representative of the employers and a third to be selected by these two. This board is to investigate the facts of the strike and make a report to the governor, who shall determine whether the facts warrant the continued idleness and appoint a reasonable time in which the disputes must be settled. The whole report was adopted by the vote of 17 to 15.

Favors Including Women.

In the attack on the report of the committee to leave women out of the bill, Senator Davidson, of the Nineteenth, was the leader. He stated that the committee had "practically destroyed the meaning of the bill as passed by the senate." He was particularly anxious that women be included, as he claimed that negro women would not work and that the cotton in south Georgia would remain in the fields. He said that both houses had passed the provision including women and asked "where the conference got the right to change the wishes of both houses."

Senator Andrews upheld the position of the committee, saying that the bill is a "work-or-fight" measure, and women can't fight." He declared that the governor favored the eliminating of women from the provisions and his wishes should be complied with, as he is in close touch with existing conditions.

Senator Wohlwender also pleaded for the report, saying that if the measure was drawn to hit at the idle negro women, a distinction could not be drawn between the two races, and there was sure to be trouble.

Senator Moore quoted the vagrancy laws of the state to show that they would take care of the idle women.

Absent Voters' Bill Passed.

The report of the conference committee on the absent voters' bill was adopted by the vote of 23 to 3. This committee reached a happy medium by making the measure apply only to men in the service and limiting the measure to one year after the treaty of peace was signed.

The report of the conference committee on the bill of Senator Elders to increase sheriffs' fees practically 60 per cent was adopted. The committee reached an agreement by reporting that a substitute to the Elders bill be adopted in a bill which was up for second reading in the senate by Senator Price. Senator Price's bill differs only slightly from the Elders measure.

President Olive appointed Senators Denny, Merry and Moore as members of the conference committee on the DeJarnette substitute for the general tax bill, to which the house failed to agree.

Senator Andrews' bill providing for a general increase in the salaries of statehouse officials and employees which are not fixed by the constitution was tabled because of strong opposition.

The senate killed, by a vote of 17 to 14, the second plumbers bill of Senator Andrews, eliminating the proposed state plumbing board and leaving the matter up to local boards.

A bill by Senator Ficklen was passed which enables a voter to cast his vote at the voting booth nearest to which he resides, instead of forcing him to vote in his own precinct. This was passed with an amendment by President Olive which makes it apply only to counties with a population under 45,000.

The anti-tipping bill, passed by the house, came up before the judiciary committee of the senate Friday afternoon, but consideration was postponed until Monday at 1 o'clock.

Adjournment was made until 10 o'clock Monday.

PROTESTS AGAINST NEGROES' ARREST

LEADING MEMBERS OF THE RACE CHARGE DISCRIMINATION UNDER WORK OR FIGHT ORDINANCES.

MACON GA NEWS
SEPTEMBER 1, 1918

The following statement was issued Saturday by the Negro Auxiliary of the Self Preservation League:

"In the present acute labor shortage, when the necessity arises for full time to be made by all workers and when every lost day from work does that much in delaying the government in developing its highest degree of production, it becomes necessary for us to call upon our people to work regularly and steadily in order that we may do our full duty in helping to bring the war to a victorious end for the allies.

"Wages are higher now than they will ever be again and people who work steadily and save their earnings will find that they are not only performing a patriotic duty by working, but will have a snug bank account when peace is declared.

"While we are desirous that our people should continue in steady employment, we must also protest against discrimination being used in issuing work cards to force negroes to cary a work card and to allow other races to refuse one is on its face an open discrimination based upon color alone.

Protests Against Arrest.

To arrest innocent negroes who refuse t oaccept a card or who, after having accepted one, happens not to have it in his possession when accosted by an officer and who is then and there arrested—this arbitrary power given to police causes unrest, and discontent and encourages migration.

"This committee feels that its good offices are hampered and its power to stabilize labor is seriously cut off when officers under the supposed force of the law irritate and exercise questionable methods in dealing with members of our race.

"Although the amount paid in wages per week may be greater than ever paid before, this does not necessarily mean that the laborer is satisfied.

"As long as the government is in competition with private business and the government worker is better paid and is not forced to carry a card, private concerns will be compelled to resort to methods entirely different from those now practiced in Macon.

C. H. Douglass, L. J. May, S. C. Clemons, Richard Walker, J. A. Moore, M. D., chairman; T. R. Epps, secretary.

BUSINESS URGED TO AID FARMERS SECURE LABOR

J. E. Bodenhamer Suggests Organization for Mobilization and Distribution.

J. E. Bodenhamer, who is connected with the state department of agriculture in the state capitol, in the capacity of farm help specialist, Friday suggested that the business men of the state should at once form organizations for the purpose of mobilizing and directing the distribution of all labor that may be available for farm work.

Mr. Bodenhamer stated that every precaution should be taken to prevent a failure to gather the crops, and business men should begin at once to take steps by forming the necessary organizations. He stated he believed that especially in small towns this matter could be handled with much success, and committees of business men and farmers should get together at once to devise plans for putting this idea into effect, which has been tried in many parts of the country and met with success.

"Georgia farmers," he says, "have planted large acreages this year and every farmer practically in this state is working full capacity, and at the present the crops are well worked and in good growing condition. We have had the most favorable seasons for farm work that have ever been known in Georgia. Even though we get favorable weather through the remainder of the cultivating season the harvest is coming and labor conditions may be even worse in the fall than they are at present.

"This proposition could be handled and plans worked out for such co-operation between towns and surrounding farms as to give farmers in emergencies the greatest amount of help from every available source of labor that could spend a day or two of each week, or even more, in farm work. An organization of this kind in the towns could prepare lists of available help, fix working conditions, hours, wages, etc., and could render a most patriotic service in emergencies.

"It should be borne in mind that should there be a waste of crops on account of the shortage of labor on the farm during the harvest season, that the towns and cities will suffer more than will the farmer."

Labor-1918

Shortage of.

Governor Calls Six Labor Conferences to Assist In Mobilizing Man Power

Directs Attention of People to Winning the War and Necessity of Sacrifices From All

For the purpose of discussing and devising ways and means of completing the cultivation and harvesting the crops and for keeping in full operation all industries and enterprises necessary and essential in winning the war, six conferences have been called by Governor Charles Henderson, to be held in cities of the State.

"The hands and head of every liberty-loving citizen, man, woman or child, should turn to the task of producing something beneficial to our State, nation and courageous allies, and especially in support and comfort of those brave young soldiers, who are making the supreme sacrifice for us all," the Governor's proclamation reads.

Cliff Williams, superintendent Sixth District, United States employment service, who attended a conference at Montgomrey Wednesday to discuss the labor situation in Alabama, declared that these labor conferences could not be emphasized too strongly.

They will be held as follows:

Mobile, July 8; Montgomery, July 9; Birmingham, July 10; Decatur, July 11; Gadsden, July 12; and Tuscaloosa, July 13.

Wants Co-operation.

"The effective mobilization of the man-power of the nation is absolutely necessary for the winning of the war," said Mr. Williams Wednesday. In speaking of the newspapers, he said: "I am counting on you for your hearty co-operation, for without it my efforts to line up the labor power of our State may be unavailing."

Twenty-eight million men, Mr. Williams said, have been abruptly removed from the ranks of producers while they continue to consume and destroy at a terrific rate.

"We must take up this labor slack in order to prevent Prussian supremacy and world-wide disaster," he said.

Mr. Williams said that at the close of each of the six conferences, he would meet the representatives of essential industries in a special conference to learn the number and character of laborers they need and to endeavor to assist them.

Governor's Call.

Governor Henderson's proclamation announcing these six conferences follows:

A LABOR PROCLAMATION.

The State of Alabama, Executive Department, Montgomery.

Because of the necessity for a sane and proper consideration of certain grave problems which compel immediate action, I hereby urge all the sheriffs, county superintendents of education, ministers of the gospel, mayors of municipalities, members of the State and County Councils of Defense, members of the Legislature, representatives of labor, newspapermen, all State, county and municipal food and fuel administrators, and representatives from all the essential industries, such as agriculture, manufacturing, ship building, transportation, timber, et cetera, to attend one of the meetings hereinafter named:

In Mobile, Ala., on the 8th day of July, 1918.

In Montgomery, Ala., on the 9th day of July, 1918.

In Birmingham, Ala., on the 10th day of July, 1918.

In Decatur, Ala., on the 11th day of July, 1918.

In Gadsden on the 12th day of July, 1918.

In Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 13th day of July, 1918.

The Purposes.

For the purpose of discussing and devising ways and means of completing the cultivation and harvesting the crops of our State and for the keeping in full operation of all the industries and enterprises necessary and essential to our government in winning the war. We have reached a time in our State and national life when no person should be idle, every consumer should be producing and no man, woman or child in our great State should be without his or her task. Truly, in this grave hour in the life of our common country, all should hear and heed the injunction: "Six days shalt thou labor." The hands and hearts of every liberty-loving citizen, man, woman or child, should turn to the task of producing something beneficial to our State, nation, and courageous allies, and especially in support of those brave young soldiers who are making the supreme sacrifice for us all.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Alabama to be affixed, this the 26th day of June, A. D., 1918.

CHARLES HENDERSON.
Governor.

PROF. WRAY URGES FARMERS TO WORK SATURDAYS

Raleigh Progressive Farmer 6-29-18

To the Negro Citizens of North Carolina:

As never before in the history of this nation, the State and the United States authorities are urging conservation of Food, Feed, Fuel, Transportation and every kind of material needed for the prosecution of the war. The chief factor of winning the war lies, primarily, in conservation. We have even found it necessary to save daylight. But one of the very important forces we need to conserve is labor. I have received a letter from Director B. W. Kilgore of Raleigh, N. C., accompanied with a letter from Dr. Bradford Knap, Washington, D. C., both of which endorsed plans, inaugurated by Dr. J. F. Duggar of the Alabama Polytechinic Institute, Auburn, Ala., which shows how the Negroes of Alabama are being organized to conserve labor by working Saturday afternoons to increase food production.

Our liberty for which the fathers of both races fought, the freedom as a result that we all enjoy, the rightful heritage of posterity, is now hanging in the balance. White and black men alike have gone by the hundred of thousands to fight in the trenches of France to preserve this Freedom. Thousands will die on the battlefield in defense of it. Without food, ammunition and guns, the enemies domination is inevtable. If these men can sacrifice their relatives, friends and their lives, if need be, can we not sacrfice Saturday afternoons to work in our garden, on the farm, or in canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables or to engaged in some other productive work that will have an important bearing on the successful prosecution of the war? Think for a moment of leaving friends and loved ones to face the German Submarine and their terrific rain of shot and shell, while the people who are to furnish you with supplies and equipments are thousands of miles away. Don't you think that you are unworthy of the liberty you now enjoy, if you fail to support the men who thus risk their lives to preserve your liberty? Do you think you should be allowed to share equally or fully the victorious blessing if you willingly refuse to do your part to make it possible? Do you think your children should be allowed to share equally with those whose fathers and friends have sacrificed and died for the freedom and unlimited opportunities of mankind?

All persons above 10 years old who wish to join "Uncle Sam's Saturday Service League", will be required to sign the enclosed card and return to the office of the Farm Makers' Club Agent at once. Upon receipt of this card, you will be sent a beautiful button, which shows your patriotism. Those who live up to their pledge until Nov. 30, 1918, will be given a button with a silver field and gold letters. And those who continue until Nov. 30, 1919, will be given a button with a gold feld and silver letters.

Now I hope every leader of the race will urge our people to take hold of this proposition. Dn't let the North Carolina Negro be Slackers. By workng Saturday afternoons, 500,000 Negroes in the State can contribute in this way. That would mean a saving of 210,000 days or 685 yrs. per week. Don't you think this is worth while? Those who are interested in such a league should write at once to the Farm Makers' Club Agent, A. & T. College, Greensboro, N .C.

Yours for Liberty,
Jno. D. Wray
Farm Makers' Club Agent.
L. E. Hall
Dist. Agent, Farm Demonstration Work.

LABOR RALLIES MAKE GREAT SHOW

The Birmingham Reporter 9-21-18.

The white and colored people of Birmingham and Mobile held two big labor meetings, the first was in Birmingham when some six or eight thousand people assembled at Capitol Park after a heavy rain, and heard Hon. Bensmore Hon. Cliff Williams, Governor Chas. Henderson, Pres. W. S. Buchannan, of the Normal A. and M. College, Normal, Alabama, and Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, Director of Economics among Negroes, Washington, D. C.

The singing at Birmingham was in charge of Rev. J. C. Olden, whole the High School band furnished music for the occasion.

A representative of this publication attended both meetings. In Mobile, at least fifteen thousand people gathered in the square, five thousand of which were colored. It was a great affair, and, it was stated by old settlers of that community that this was the largest gathering of white and colored people during the history ofthe city. Practictally the same speeches were delivered at Mobile by the same persons.

Mr. W. B. Driver was in charge of the activities among colored people here and made a wonderful success of the effort. Dr. H. Roger Williams was chairman among colored people in Mobile, and his work has not been surpassed by any activity among colored people anywhere in the State. Dr. Williams, with the assistance of Malciah Wilkerson, of Birmingham, led three hundred men and women in a song service during this Mobile occasion. He paraphrased several patriotic hymns, and the crowd, both white and colored, went wild at the effort of these colored singers.

The following is a sample of one of the songs gotten up by Dr. Williams, and sung to that great audience:

If the Nation's voice would call to you today,
Saying, "Give to me you all;"
And should ask your money for war saving stamps,
Would you heed the nation's call?
Chorus:
Answer "Yes" to the call,
There is work, my friend, for you to do;
Answer "Yes" to the call
And your service God will bless,
Answer "Yes" to the call,
And no matter what the sacrifice,
Do not falter, hesitate, nor question why,
But answer "Yes."

Men of Dixie Land, the Nation calls to you,
Are you willing to obey?
Will you answer "Yes," and not a question ask,
If it be to go or stay?

Can you to your Nation all you have confide,
Trusting in God's grace alone?
Can you answer "Yes" if it requires of you
Every comfort you have known?

Though the call may lead you to the battlefield,
Or to suffer scorn and jeers;
Can you fight on bravely for humanity
Trusting God and know no fears?

We must check the Huns no matter what the cost,
Are you ready to wade in?
Will you do your bit and help the armies on,
Till they capture old Berlin?

This is only a sample of the songs presented. President Walter S. Buchannan and Dr. Geo. E. Haynes were the colored speakers at this occasion, and both attracted great attention. They again pledged to the American

Government, the support and patriotic interest of twelve million American Negroes.

Twenty-five thousand people heard the message from these old experienced speakers and patriots who told the people that now is the time that every man, woman and child must be at work on something necessary for the winning of the war. While all praise were given the boys at the front the men at home is made wise as to their positions and how they might fight to win the war. All must work was the keynote.

FORCE COLORED WOMEN TO FIELD LABOR, IS CRY

WHITE NEWSPAPERS, INCLUDING BOSTON HERALD, PREPARE PUBLIC FOR THE ENSLAVEMENT, BY NEWS-STORY THAT COLORED WOMEN ARE GETTING RICH AND ARE NOT NEEDED FOR THEIR HOMES—CLAIM THEY QUIT SIMPLY FOR PLEASURE—REALIZE THAT RULE SHOULD APPLY TO WHITE IF TO COLORED, HOWEVER.

(James C. White in Boston Herald).

Washington, Sept. 26, 1918.—The Colored female workers in the South have gone on a strike, and the adoption of a "work or be jailed" regulation for women in general is the only solution of thep roblem, as the labor sharps see it.

Charge deny to be idle, which is false.

Farm labor in the South in the past has been performed to a considerable extent by the Colored women who are rated as better workers than the men. Now that the men have gone into the army, the demand for female help for agricultural tasks is greater than ever.

But the women have struck. Not for higher wager, or shorter hours, for for the vote, or for any of the many things they strike for in the North but for thep rivilege of enjoying the good time in idleness, which their United States maney has made possible.

The Colored woman in the South for the first time in her generation, at least, i senjoying the handling and spending of real money which, like the manna in the Bible, falls from heaven. The money consists of the government allowances for herself and children which is being handed out in return for the absent father who is a soldier in the army.

Deride their large families and exaggerate income. Mothers worked from necessity and are needed at home.

Inasmuch as children are plentiful in most Colored families the women are receiving more money than they know what to do with and the business of trying to dispose of this golden flood is made doubly arduous by the necessity of working in the fields. Therefore being removed from the danger of need of working for money and having more than living expenses demand the "mammies" do not see why thye should labor in the fields.

They never worked in the past except to gain money for their pressing calls, an dthey do not see why they should work now when their desires are being realized.

Southp lans a work law for Colored women only and for South only.

Therefore a compulsory work law for females is under consideration. and very serious consideration. This particular problem is confined almost eitirely to the Southland, but the wisest of legislators do not see how they ca nenact a law or adopt the phrasing of a proclamation, which will only apply south of the Mason and Dixon line and to the Colored women. It is plain of course ,that the ruling which has driven so many men into the actual producing classes, namely, that thye must "work or fight" cannot be applied to women.

Colored women worked only to save children from want.

Housewives in the North would object most decidedly to the argument that housekeeping was not an essential occupation, and yet these Colored women in the outh can also enter the same plea properly, even though their housekeeping arrangements are on a simpler scale, and in thep ast have never interfered with their adgricultural labors.

LABOR PROBLEMS TO BE DISCUSSED AT MASS MEETING

Cliff Williams and Other Labor Workers of National Repute to Deliver Addresses Here

Intense interest in Montgomery as well as in other sections of the State. centers in the series of meetings which will be held for the consideration of war labor problems now confronting the people. The first meeting under a schedule arranged by Cliff Williams, superintendent of the United States Employment Service, Department of Labor for the Sixth District, and other government employment officials sometime ago, will be held in Montgomery Tuesday night. The meeting will take place at the city auditorium at 8 o'clock and a speaker of national reputation will make an address on interesting war subjects.

Reports from all sections of the State show that the food crops in grass; that many essential industries are slowed down, because of the lack of labor. And it is to discuss ways and means for relieving the labor situation that the meeting will be held Tuesday night.

While the general public is urged to attend the meeting, Mr. Williams, in announcement calling the meeting, especially urges the attendance of the heads of industries producing war essentials, and farmers.

The committee in charge of arranging the details for the meeting Tuesday night is composed of George W. Jones, chairman; Bruce Kennedy, secretary; Mrs. J. Brevard Jones, C. J. Beane, Frank Matthews, Matt E. Barganier, A. H. Liston, C. E. McCord. The plans for the meeting have been approved by R. F. Hudson, head of the United States Employment Service of Montgomery.

One of the most important and interesting addresses will be delivered by Hon. Cliff Williams. Mr. Williams, who through his official connection with the Department of Labor, has kept in close touch with the labor situation in all parts of the country, will lay before the meeting the situation as it exists. He will make practical suggestions for the betterment of conditions.

Governor Charles Henderson attaches so much importance to the meeting in Montgomery and other places and to the general movement that he has issued a proclamation urging the support of all the people. The proclamation is as follows:

Labor Proclamation.

The State of Alabama, Executive Department, Montgomery.

Because of the necessity for a sane and proper consideration of certain grave problems which compel immediate action, I hereby urge all the sheriffs, county superintendents of education, ministers of the gospel, mayors of municipalities, members of the State and county councils of defense, members of the Legislature, representatives of labor, newspaper men, all State, county and municipal food and fuel administrators, and representatives from all the essential industries, such as agriculture, manufacturing, ship building, transportation, timebr, et cetera, to attend one of the meetings hereinafter named:

In Mobile, Ala., on the 8th day of July, 1918.

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In Gadsden, Ala., on the 12th day of July, 1918.

In Tuscaloosa, Ala., on the 13th day of July, 1918.

The Purposes.

For the purpose of discussing and devising ways and means of completing the cultivation and harvesting the crops of our State and for the keeping in full operation of all the industries and enterprises necessary and essential to our government in winning the war. We have reached a time in our State and National life when no person should be idle, every consumer should be producing and no man, woman or child in our great State should be without his or her task. Truly, in this grave hour in the life of our common country, all should hear and heed the injunction, "Six days shalt thou labor." The hands and hearts of every liberty-loving citizen, man, woman or child, should turn to the task of producing something beneficial to our State, nation and courageous allies, and especially in support of those brave young soldiers who are making the supreme sacrifice for us all.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Alabama to be affirxed, this the 26th day of June, A. D., 1918. CHARLES HENDERSON,
Governor.

WITH DECREASE IN LABOR, ACREAGE HAS BEEN INCREASED

Commissioner of Agriculture Issues Bulletin Forecasting 13.6 in Crop Acreage, Following Survey

Although there is an 8.6 per cent decrease in farm labor in Alabama, there will be an increase of 13.6 per cent in crop acreage according to a bulletin issued by the agriculture and industries department, giving an analysis of farm labor, livestock and crop conditions in the state.

Co-operating with the department of agriculture and industries was the United States department of agriculture state department of public instruction, Alabama extension service and the state food administration. The field work was done by school students. F. W. Gist, bureau of crop estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, compiled the analysis.

Survey by U. S. Agents

The survey was made at the request of W. J. Spillment, chief of the farm management division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The impossibility of a complete census was realized both from lack of time and available assistance and it was decided to make a survery of such a number of farms in each county as would be representative. The department of education selected certain schools in each county and called upon them to engage in the work. Schedules were supplied 210 schools an average of three to a county and each student was requested to visit 10 farms.

This plan, it was thought would reach 20 per cent of the farmers. The first and second days of February were designated as the days upon which the census should be taken. Owing to delays, work in seven counties did not begin until a month later. Returns were made from 128 schools and 902 students engaged in the work, in several instances girls taking the place of boys. Sixty-five counties reported, Calhoun and Cleburne making no reports In the introduction much credit is given the pupils for their work, in some instances epidemics of measles preventing a full report.

Indicated Acreage

A summary showing the indicated acreage for each crop in 1917, the indicated acreage for 1918, follows:

Crop:—	Acres 1917	Acres 1918
Corn	4,371,830	4,537,430
Cotton	1,725,810	2,163,550
Peanuts	760,450	937,195
Velvet beans	1,693,640	1,882,180
Hay	765,840	881,970
Syrup cane	138,730	145,370
Cowpeas	435,460	599,060
Sweet potatoes	118,120	147,360
Irish potatoes	26,930	47,650
Oats	349,870	419,340
Wheat	100,850	151,350
Totals	10,487,530	11,928,455

Gist's Comment

F. W. Gist says, "It may be pointed out with propriety that the intended increase in corn acreage is not satisfactory in view of the probable heavy demands for this product unless there should be a very marked increase in the acre yield'"

Contrary to general belief the report shows that counties in which army camps and government operations are located do not show as great apparent shortage of farm labor as some other counties. This is noticeably true in Lauderdale and Calhoun counties, but in Montgomery county the shortage is considerably above the average. The highest shortage is in Baldwin, Mobile and Conecuh counties. The report suggests that if the cotton acreage was reduced the labor shortage would also be reduced.

There are a total of 379,580 plows in operation in Alabama with 9,920 in operation in Montgomery county.

Live Stock Census

The census of live stock shows a total of 429,780 horses and mules, 378,550 milch cows, 775,930 other cattle, 249,610 brood sows, 1,104,150 other hogs and 116,370 sheep. It is indicated that Montgomery county has 7,260 brood sows and 36,960 other hogs, and 8,620 sheep. This county also has 12,780 horses and mules, 14,080 milch cows and 34,260 other cattle.

195,800 Laborers Needed

A total of 195,800 farm laborers are needed at the top of the harvest season and of this number, 40,030 are not yet secured. In Montgomery county 8,520 have not been secured with 38,400 needed. The number required to do the farm work in the state totals 1,149,910.

Work-or-Fight Cards For Women Will Be Considered Friday

Alderman John S. McClelland, chairman of the ordinance committee, announces that there will be a hearing before his committee on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock on the proposed work of fight bill for women. This requires that women who work for compensation shall carry a work card. An opportunity will be given those most vitally interested to present their arguments on Friday afternoon.

TOLEDO O. TIMES
OCTOBER 9 1918

TOLEDO MEN NAMED TO HELP MORALE OF NEGRO

In an effort to bring the negroes of Toledo into contact with essential industries, and to replace those who must leave the non-essentials by negro women competent to handle the new work, Harrison W. Fisher and Bert M. Ward have been named members of an advisory committee for Ohio, under direction of the department of labor.

It will be the purpose of these two men to do whatever they are called upon to keep the morale of the negro at its highest efficiency, to prevent them being discriminated against in the matter of selecting workmen, and to place those who are not able to do heavy manual labor in jobs where they may be of the greatest service to the city and nation.

Labor - 918

Shortage

BIRTH OF THE LOYALTY LEAGUE HAS BROUGHT WHITES AND BLACKS TOGETHER FOR WINNING WAR

MONTGOMERY ALA TIMES
OCTOBER 9, 1918

Cliff Williams of Meridian, Miss., struck upon a happy thought when his fertile brain gave birth to the self-preservation loyalty league idea.

Williams is a plain, successful business man, and the league is a practical working organization.

In the first place it brings together capital and labor in a heart to heart conference to consider the industrial situation of the government and in the second place it brings the colored people and the white people together for the same general purpose.

Recently four large mass meetings have been held under the auspices of the local self-preservation loyalty leagues. In each of these meetings the guiding genius and chief spokesman both in organizing and conducting the meeting was Cliff Williams, and he arranged in every instance to have capital, organized labor and the negroes all heard from.

These meetings ranged in attendance from 7,000 in Montgomery to 20,000 in New Orleans.

Governor Henderson presided at the Birmingham meeting, both Governor Henderson of Alabama and Governor Bilbo of Mississippi spoke at the Mobile meeting, and Governor Pleasants presided at the New Orleans meeting.

In each place the negroes made up about one-third of the audience and occupied about the same proportion of the speakers' stand.

At each meeting a chorus of from 100 to 500 negroes sang melodies and patrotic airs and speeches were delivered to the vast audience (which stood in every case save Birmingham, where seats were provided for 8,000) by employers, the employed, and negores.

The government's needs came first with each speaker and a kindly feeling and helpful understanding resulted from the frank and earnest discussions.

The negro was invariably represented by Walter S. Buchanan, president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical college for negroes at Normal, Ala.

Buchanan takes a high and manly stand for his race, without offending his white hearers, and his remarks are certainly calculated to inspire his people to more earnest and patriotic endeavor.

His speeches are highly commended by both races which shows that the strong plea which he makes for fairer treatment of the negro and the sound advice which he gave his own people is appreciated by both white and black.

Let Williams and Buchanan go on. They are doing good work. The loyalty league idea should spread. It has three salutary effects: It brings about a better feeling between capital and labor; it gives the colored brother a hearing and makes him feel better; and it speeds up production.

Sheriffs Too Fast In Enforcement of Work or Fight Law

The Constitution 9-22-18

Quickly following the posting of "work or fight" posters, which were recently sent to the sheriffs of the state by Commissioner of Commerce and Labor Stanley, it has been reported to Mr. Stanley that some police officers are precipitate in preferring charges against possible violators of the law. Mr. Stanley issued the following explanation of the intent of the law:

"The law contemplates that the commissioner of commerce and labor shall formulate rules and regulations by which this law may be enforced," said Mr. Stanley. "It is the desire of the commissioner not to undertake to declare what occupations are essential and non-essential, unless it shall be determined that there is a much greater shortage of labor in Georgia than is now apparent. It does not seem advisable to close up a non-essential business simply on general principles. The government requires that all within the draft age shall engage in some essential occupations, and it is probable that some of the police officers and sheriffs of the state have confused the law."

After a conference between Mr. Stanley, Governor Dorsey and Claude Bond, farm examiner for Georgia, it was decided not to go into the question of essentials and non-essentials at the present time, and until this is done arrests of persons engaged in non-essential work is premature.

TAR-AND-FEATHER COATS FOR TWO NEGRO WOMEN

Constitution 9-25-18

Vicksburg, Miss, July 24.—Two negro women, said to have boasted they did not have to work and were causing dissatisfaction among other negroes, were tarred and feathered here today by members of a vigilance committee, the motto of which is "Make Vicksburg and Warren County 100 Per Cent American."

The women, after receiving the tar and feathers, promised they would secure immediate employment and were released.

The cases of Dr. J. A. Miller, negro physician, and Dave Cook, white farmer, tarred and feathered yesterday for alleged disoloyalty, were investigated today by Mayor J. J. Hayes and a committee of 20 citizens. Following the hearing of evidence and statements of witnesses, Miller was released upon his promise never to enter Warren county against, and Cook was given a railroad ticket to Memphis, placed aboard a train and warned not to return.

Miller and Cook were placed in jail last night following the tarring and feathering.

NEGRO FARMERS AND CITIZENS TO HOLD GREAT MEETING AND DISCUSS PROBLEMS.

Atlanta Georgian 7-31-18

At 10:30 o'clock Thursday morning, August 1st, a large number of Negro farmers and citizens from Bibb, Houston, Monroe, Jones and other counties will meet in the city hall, Macon, Ga., and listen to lectures by state officials in the persons of Dr. A. M. Soule, Hon. J. J. Brown, Professor J. Phil Campbell and other educators. Beside the addresses of the speakers named there will be a lively discussion of problems growing out of the war.

This meeting promises to be one of inspiration and far reaching in all of its phases. And it is expected that every Negro farmer and citizen will avail themselves of the opportunity of attending and taking an active part in the discussions.

FULL TEXT OF ACT FOR COMPULSORY WORK.

Atlanta Georgian 9-21-18

The full text of the Georgia compulsory work law follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That, as there is now a state of war in which the United States is engaged, it is declared to be the duty of every able-bodied male resident of said state, between the ages of 16 to 55 years, to be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment, whenever the governor of said state shall issue a proclamation determining such employment to be necessary and essential for the protection and welfare of said state and the United States, and, therefore, until after the termination of such war; and any able-bodied male resident of this state, between the ages aforesaid, who shall fail or refuse to be so employed for at least five and one-half days per week for the number of hours usual to the occupation in which he is engaged shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as prescribed in section 1065 of the Penal Code of Georgia.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That in no case shall the possession by the accused of money, property or income sufficient to support himself and those regularly dependent upon him be a defense to any prosecution under this act.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, that in no case shall the claim by the accused of his inability to obtain work or employment be a defense to a prosecution hereunder, unless it shall be proved that the accused promptly notified the commissioner of commerce and labor of the State of Georgia of his inability to obtain employment, and requested that work or employment be found for him, and that such employment was not furnished him, and shall hold a certificate from the commissioner of commerce and labor that such application has been made.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the commissioner of commerce and labor of the State of Georgia whenever any person shall inform him of his inability to obtain employment as aforesaid to register forthwith the name of such person if the department of commerce and labor, together with the address, age and any other information which he may deem necessary. The commissioner of commerce and labor shall thereupon assign, or cause to be assigned, such person to occupations as aforesaid, such person to occupations as aforesaid, carried on by the state or any county or municipality thereof, or by private employees, engaged in agriculture, or other occupations of the character above mentioned, and who accept the services of such persons to occupations as aforesaid carried on by the state or any county or municipality thereof or by private employers, engaged in agricultural, industrial or other occupations of the character above mentioned and who accept the services of such persons; provided, however, that no person shall be required to work under this act any greater number of hours per day than lawfully constitutes a day's work in the occupation in which such person is required to engage. In the event of the commissioner of commerce and labor being unable to procure employment for such persons applying as aforesaid, it shall then be the duty of the said commissioner of labor to so certify to such person in writing.

Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That all persons required to work under this act shall receive compensation of not less than the wage or salary paid to others engaged in the same nature of work to which each such person is assigned. If any such person is assigned to work for any department, board or commission of the state, then the compensation of such person shall be paid him by such department, board or commission out of the appropriation made to it by the state. If any such person is assigned to work for any county or any municipality or for any private employer, then the compensation of such person shall be paid him by such county or municipality or by the private employer accepting his services.

Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That any person failing, refusing to do, or continue to do, the work assigned to him, or who, in the meanwhile, has not become regularly or continuously employed in some lawful, useful and recognized business, occupation, trade, profession or employment as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemaenor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as prescribed in section 1065 of the Penal Code of Georgia.

Sec. 7. Be it further enacted, That as soon as the proclamation has been issued, as herein provided, it shall be the duty of the commissioner of commerce and labor to prepare and publish such rules and regulations governing the assignment of persons to work under this act as will assure that all persons similarly circumstanced shall, as far as it is possible to do so, be treated alike. In assigning anyone to work the commissioner of commerce and labor shall take into consideration the age, physical condition and other appropriate circumstances of the person so assigned, and the rules and regulations to be promulgated by said commissioner of commerce and labor under the provisions of this act shall make allowance for such facts and circumstances.

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That after the issuance of the proclamation hereinbefore provided for, it shall be the duty of the police officers of the various cities and the sheriffs of the respective counties, and of any other officer, state, county or municipal, charged with the enforcement of the law, to seek and continue to seek diligently the names and places of residence of able-bodied persons within their jurisdiction, between the ages aforesaid, not regularly or continuously employed as aforesaid. Any police officer, sheriff or other officials failing to do his duty in enforcing this law shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished as prescribed in section 1065 of the Penal Code of Georgia.

Sec. 9. Be it further enacted, That the provisions of this act shall not apply to persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers. In case of strikes or lockouts the governor shall imme-

diately appoint a board of inquiry, consisting of one representative of such authorized representative of the department of commerce and labor as the commissioner may designate, to the end that such persons may be assigned to work, at occupations of the character aforesaid, in the manner and upon the terms provided by said act; and

Whereas, a state of war does now exist between the government of the United States and the Imperial German government, and because of the existence of such state of war, I do determine that it is necessary, for the protection and welfare of the people of this state, that all able-bodied male persons between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, inclusive, within the state, with the exceptions provided in said act, who, on and after the first day of September, 1918, are not regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, shall be required to work at occupations carried on by the state, the counties or the municipalities, or any of their agencies or shall be employed in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether agricultural, industrial or otherwise, which occupations are essential for the protection and welfare of the people of this state and the United States, and which must be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this state and of the United States require without resort to said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh M. Dorsey, Governor of Georgia, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me as aforesaid by said act, do hereby require every able-bodied male person between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, inclusive, within the state, with the exceptions therein provided, who, on and after the first day of September, 1918, is not regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, to register, on and after said date, his name, address, age and any other information which I shall require, with the commissioner of commerce and labor, or with such other authorized representative of the department of commerce and labor as the commissioner may designate, to the end that all such persons may be assigned to work at occupations of the character aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said act.

In testimony where, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State of Georgia, at the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, on this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) HUGH M. DORSEY,
Governor.

By the Governor:
MARSHALL NELMS,
Executive Secretary.

GEORGIA PEACH MEN APPEALING FOR LABOR

Lot of Fruit Will Go to Waste Unless the Situation Is Relieved.

By J. A. Hollomon.

Washington, May 24.—(Special.)—Georgia members of congress were appleaded to today by the peach-growing interests of central and south Georgia, particularly those in Bibb, Crawford, Houston and Macon counties, for quick government relief in harvesting and marketing the crop. It is estimated there is no less than three million dollars' worth of the fruit in these counties alone that will be lost unless arrangements can be made for an adequate labor supply at once, continuing until at least the 20th of July.

The suggestion has been made that 3,500 colored soldiers now at Camp Gordon be assigned to that work. Several members of the delegation, including Larsen, Wise and Crisp, took the matter up today with the adjutant general and ascertained that such a course is impracticable. The delegation then sought relief from the federal employment bureau and this auxiliary has undertaken to investigate and see what can be done. In the meantime it is safe to say that the Fruit Growers' Association of Georgia cannot hope for adequate help from the government branches in Washington by reason of the present enormous demand for labor.

An appeal to the woman's committee of the Georgia State Council of Defense, and also to Commissioner Stanley, of the labor department, may bring more immediate results. Suggestions are being wired to Georgia tonight that the schools, male and female, be adjourned so that the students may engage in the helpful and inviting work of fruit harvesting and thus save the crop. Women war workers in cities may also quickly organize women workers for that purpose just as the cities in the east are today sending thousands of women into the vegetable and dairy farming sections to relieve the situation.

COLORED BOYS TO SOON ORGANIZE WORKING RESERVE

At a conference of the Tuskegee authorities and other colored educators of the state here late this week, it was determined to organize the colored boys into a division of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve to be headed by T. M. Campbell, assistant federal state director, who will have general charge of this division in Alabama.

This is the first attempt made in the South to organize the negroes into a division of the Reserve, and a great deal of credit, it was stated, is due to the Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute for taking the initiative in this work. It is well known that this institute has been the most prominent and progressive educational force among negroes in the South, and the unqualified endorsement and support that they are giving to the Boys' Working Reserve in Alabama is a guaranty of its success.

T. M. Campbell is prominently connected with both Auburn and Tuskegee, so both of these institutions are assisting him. The forty colored farm demonstration agents that Mr. Campbell supervises will all be called upon to serve.

State Superintendent of Education, Spright Dowell, has suggested that the week of October 7 to 12 inclusive be enrollment week of the colored boys of the state, and this period will be set apart for a drive.

All school teachers dealing with teen-age boys and all farm demonstration agents will be enrollment officers. The Jeanes' Fund supervisors will be called upon to serve with the demonstration agents in the various counties and the women agents will be particularly requested to assist.

Inquiries regarding this work should be addressed to T. M. Campbell, assistant federal state director, Tuskegee Institute.

From records in hand there are five thousand colored boys between the ages of 15 1-2 and 18, eligible for the Boys' Working Reserve and it is expected that the majority of these boys will be on the roster at the end of the enrollment week.

THOMASVILLE SOLVING THE LABOR PROBLEM

Thomasville, Ga., August 3.—(Special.)—The new organization for helping to solve the labor problem in Thomas county is already well under way and results from it are beginning to come in even before it has been thoroughly organized in all sections of the county.

A few days ago W. N. Powers, a farmer living out a few miles from Thomasville, appealed through the Commercial association for assistance in gathering a large acreage of fodder and also thirty acres of peanuts. His appeal was made after a thorough but ineffectual effort by him to find laborers for the work. Now Mr. Powers has his crops gathered and in a letter to the association he expresses his heartfelt thanks for the assistance rendered him and says that he asked for ten hands and he now has seventeen, who are helping to take care of all of his crops. He is very enthusiastic over the work being done in solving the labor problem and is anxious to see every farmer in the county join in the organization to solve this problem and assist it in every way.

Meetings have been held here and in the other towns of the county this week and chairmen and sub-committees appointed from every district and community who will pledge themselves to get in touch with and organize workers to assist in finding out the amount of labor needed, for how long and the nature of the services required. In this way a full report will be made to the Commercial association for the exact conditions in the county, so that it will be known just exactly how much labor is needed and when.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
AUGUST 7, 1918

FLEES UP ALLEY AT THE PROSPECT OF REAL WORK

Officer Gore Lends Chase, However, and Brings John Johnson Into Law's Toils on Violation of Work-or-Fight Law.

A negro giving his name as John Johnson yesterday broke loose and ran away from the prospect of work, according to the statement of Special Officer Gore, who arrested Johnson. Johnson, in company with another negro, was walking down Broadway, Officer Gore said, when he stopped them and asked them a few questions about their respective professions."

"I works fo de major at Camp Wheeler," one of them told the officer.

"What major at Camp Wheeler?" the officer querried.

"Das right, I done fogot, I don't work o dat major no mo'. I done quit and now I works fo de Red Cross," said the negro.

"Got any money?" Mr. Gore asked.

"Naw suh, I ain't got no money, now—had to pay de shurance man."

The officer told the negroes to walk down the street with him and he would get them both a good job, whereupon they both expressed joy at the prospect of work. As they reached an alley, however, both negroes broke away and ran up the alley. One of them got away, but the officer caught Johnson and locked him in the barracks on a charge of idling in violation of the work-or-fight law.

N. Y. SUN
NOVEMBER 13, 1918

Where Money Flies.

The Ghost Does Not Walk, He Gallops, in Government Employ.

To the Editor of The Evening Sun—

Sir: Senator Martin in his interview on the extravagances of the Administration on war expenses does not put it strong enough. We have a specific case in our family. My son, aged 24, a shipwright, working in New York on repairs of naval vessels, brings home around $112 a week, part of which is for extra time. The above was the exact amount for last week. His helper, an unskilled laborer, draws $20 regularly, exclusive of extra time. I asked my son if there was no one there representing the Government to scale down such astounding wages. He answered yes—plenty of naval officers. Their O. K. is attached to all labor bills.

It appears from this instance that the Government is throwing away the money of taxpayers by hundreds of millions.

I know another case reported to me by another son on a big ranch in the South. The ranch was depending on getting some fifty negro laborers this autumn at $1.50 to $2 per day. The negroes held off until they learned what the railroad would pay. On the railroad the Government management not only jumped the wages to over $3 per day but allowed back pay to last October. The result instead of helping the labor market thoroughly demoralized it not only for civilian but for railroad employment as the type of laborer in question will not work except to meet his absolute necessities. Then he lays off.

THE NEGRO'S OPPORTUNITY.

There never was a time in history when the negro race enjoyed such signal opportunities to elevate its status as confronts it now.

Never before was there such a demand for labor, and never before was labor compensated so liberally. This state alone is crying right now for more than 6,000 "hands" to work in industries necessary to the prosecution of the war, and this at a time when the farmers are unprecedentedly short of help in the fields. There is work for everybody; and if every man, woman and child in Georgia, who is able to work, were employed in useful occupations the demand for laborers would still remain unsatisfied!

Furthermore, a few years ago prophesy of the "going wage" of today would have been looked upon as mere romance!

There is no reason why every able-bodied negro in the whole country—men, women and children—should not be engaged in useful and essential employment and earning more money in one day than he or she could have earned in two or three days prior to the outbreak of the war!

Think, then, what it would mean if all were to become employed in the jobs that are begging for them, and work industriously and conscientiously and at the same time conserve their income and live according to their customary standards of economy!

There is not an able-bodied colored citizen in the whole country that could not acquire a bank account that a few years ago would have seemed to him like an unattainable dream!

Then, when peace comes, to what wonderful account might even the surplus of that negro-owned capital be applied toward race-development! Think of how it could be used in the upbuilding of negro schools, negro churches, negro institutions of other kinds, and in improving negro living and economic conditions generally without the necessity of appeal for public donations and alms!

The negro now has a rare opportunity to achieve a higher plane of citizenship than he ever before deemed possible, and by his own efforts—unaided and independently. He has a splendid and a rare opportunity to eradicate from his race habits of indolence and shiftlessness, and to implant in their stead habits of thrift and self-reliance, and at the same time—while making of himself a better and a more useful part of our citizenship—to render patriotic service to the country.

Let us hope that the race as a whole will take advantage of this golden opportunity.

Labor—1918
Shortage of

HELPING THE FARMER

It has become a custom in the United States—one that we have borrowed from England since the beginning of the war—to indicate proper names by initials alone. In Alabama and other States of the far South, Tuskegee Institute together with the United States Department of Agriculture is fostering an organization under the initials "U. S. S. S. L." The initiated know these letters to stand for the United States Saturday Service League.

Why any group of people should pick out a day like Saturday for special service is cleared up by the bulletin of the W. S. S. S. L. which states that most of the farm labor of the South, both races, work from four to five and one-half days, seldom six days the week. A half holiday is religiously observed everywhere on Saturday, and of course no Sunday "thou shalt do no work, thou nor thy son, nor thy etc." In order to meet the war need for foodstuffs, the League was formed with the idea of getting a full six days work out of every farm laborer and thus in some measure making up for the thousands of laborers who have already left the farm for city life.

In this effort to create a popular feeling for work on Saturday the W. S. S. S. L. is putting itself in opposition to an ancient farm custom. In addition it does not appear to believe that the labor unions' scale of 44 hours per week as a maximum ought to apply to farm laborers. To put it differently, the League wants farm laborers to work six days a week from sun-up to sun-down—twelve, thirteen or fourteen hours per day as the case may be—while laborers in city factories and industries work from eight to nine hours daily and on Saturdays enjoy a half holiday. At the same time farm laborers receive $2 to $2.50 per day and city laborers $3 to $3.50.

Here in a nutshell we have part of the secret of the rush from farm work to city work. If our well-meaning organizations would regard farm laborers as human beings in need of rest, varied recreation and good wages, and not as "rubes" and "numskulls," then there would be no shortage of men for this work. If there are any reasons why two standards should be applied to these two kinds of service they have not as yet become manifest. So far there are no reformers abroad urging city laborers to overtime work with no additional pay. Why then for farm laborers? There is no more important work in winning the war than shipbuilding, yet these workers have the maximum wage scale and the minimum time scale.

What the situation really calls for is a union of farm laborers, which will demand proper hours and adequate pay. If organizations like the U. S. S. S. L. really want to render permanent service, they might consider recreational centres in the farm districts of the South, with educational classes, amusements and the thousand and one things that go to make life bearable to the soldier in the cantonment. Let some one try the Y. M. C. A. habit on the farm laborer—the results in increased production in steady and contented "help" would more than pay for the experiment.

ROUND UP LOAFERS THROUGHOUT STATE AS WAR MEASURE

HARLEM AND COLUMBUS HILL MEN FROM CORNERS AND POOL ROOMS ARE ARRESTED IN LARGE NUMBERS

The New York Age. May 16, 1918.

Every Able Bodied Man From 18 to 50 Must Either Go to Work, Go to Jail or Go Elsewhere—Provisions of Bill Signed by the Governor

New York, May 14.—Since Governor Whitman signed the Robinson Anti-Loafing Bill a large number of white and Colored men in Harlem, San Juan Hill and other sections of the city and State have been arrested and lodged in jail. The bill is aimed at loungers, cocaine sellers and users, hotel rounders, station loiterers, corner gangsters, habitual drunkards, confidence men, gamblers, cadets and jobless actors.

In approving the Robinson measure, Gov. Whitman vetoed another Anti-Loafing Bill, introduced by Assemblyman Cowee of Rensselaer, which provided for the requisitioning of the labor of able-bodied men from 18 to 60 years who are not engaged in a lawful and useful occupation.

The law provides that after proclamation by the Governor, and until the termination of the war, every able-bodied male resident of this State between the ages of 18 and 50 years, inclusive, shall habitually and regularly engage in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment. A refusal by any person to be so employed for at least 36 hours a week constitutes a violation of the section.

If a prosecuted man asserts he tried vainly to get work, it is incumbent upon him to prove this. It will be a defense if he can show that he registered with the Bureau of Employment of the Department of Labor and employment was not got for him.

No person is excused from accepting proposed employment on the ground that the compensation is inadequate, if the wage offered is that usually paid in that locality for that class of work.

The State Industrial Commission is empowered to assign any person registered with the Bureau of Employment to any available job for which the person is fitted. The commission must take into consideration the age, physical condition and other circumstances of the person. The rules of the commission are to have the force of law and a violation of them is punishable in the same manner as a violation of any other provision of the act.

Enforcement of the law falls on Sheriffs and other county and municipal officers charged with law enforcement. They are instructed to seek diligently for persons offending agafnst the statute.

The only persons exempted from the penalty are persons temporarily unemployed by reason of differences with their employers, bona fide students during the school term and persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits.

Any male person found in the State is a resident within the terms of the act. Persons who seek employment unsuccessfully must register with the Bureau of Employment of the Department of Labor within 30 days after the Governor's proclamation or lay themselves open to the penalty.

LOYALTY LEAGUE OF COUNTY HOLDS IMPORTANT MEET

The Montgomery Advertiser 9-7-18

Frank Stollenwerck, in Address, Urges Members of Committee to Co-operate in Work

Frank Stollenwerck, prominent local attorney and a member of the Council of Defense delivered a short address yesterday afternoon at the meeting of the Montgomery County Self Preservation Loyalty League in which he urged the members of the league to cooperate with the executive committee in efforts to enforce the "work or fight" rule. Mr. Stollenwerck said the work of the league is in line with the request of the labor department at Washington, and urged every committeeman to manifest interest and see that no "slackers" reside in this city.

W. F. Matthews, a beat committeeman, reported that in his district a white man had erected a "merry go-round" and only operated the machine on Saturday, but this had caused labor to leave the field, and had caused considerable trouble. Chairman W. D. Lowry said the complaint would be taken up with the solicitor, and if possible the "merry go-round" would be abolished. A complaint was heard from the Atlantic Ice and Coal company in regard to their labor refusing to work seven days in the week, the laborers alleging they were not compelled to work but six days in the week, and would be protected under the "work or fight" rule.

The complaint was deferred.

Chairman W. D. Lowry, Jr., announced that on account of many of the members being absent from the meeting, business matters would be deferred until the next meeting, which will be held on Septmbr 11. It will prob-

ably be held at night at the city auditorium.

Whitecappers Who Tarred Negress Bound Over To Await Grand Jury Action

Bail Is Fixed at $2,000—Quintette Was Also Fined $100.00 for Assault and Battery — Patterson and Penley Discharged and No Affidavit Is Made Against Price—U. S. District Attorney George Says Federal Probe Is Not Complete — Victims Tell of Mob Outrage, but Mob Members Did Not Testify.

Vicksburg Evening Post 1-31-18

O. R. Hoxie, J. Stuart Shaw, E. L. King, W. M. Dotson and J. H. Ford, who were tried before Judge Waggener this morning on a charge of assault and battery on the persons of the two negro women, Ella Brooks and Ethel Barrett, and also charged with "whitecapping" when they visited the house of the two women on last Tuesday night and told them that they must get to work, after they had poured creosote on the Barret woman, were each fined $100 in the two cases of the assault and battery, and put under a bond of $2,000 each to appear before the next grand jury on the charge of "whitecapping."

Frank Patterson and Henry Penly against whom affidavits had also been made were both discharged, and Harry Price who was arrested a few days ago in connection with the case, was not brought up for trial as no affidavit had ever been made against him.

Attorney T. R. Foster, who represented all of the accused men, excepting Frank Patterson, Judge Pat Henry having withdrawn from the case, made an earnest plea to Judge Waggener to reduce the amount of the bonds which he stated were excessive and would work a hardship on each of the men.

The judge held to the original amount, however and all of the men have been making arrangements during the day for bondsmen, with the exception of E. L. King who at last reports had been unable to arrange a bond.

U. S. District Attorney George was present at the trial but took no part in the proceedings.

He stated that a man from the department of justice had been making an investigation of the case and until his report was in, he could not state what action the federal authorities might take in the case.

Mr. George, who came over from Jackson last night to be present at the trial, left for home this afternoon and stated that when the report of the federal agent is presented, he will take proceedings independent of today's trial if the report shows any violation of a federal statute.

J. C. Bryson was also present as the attorney for the Red Cross, in case it should come out in the trial that the Barrett woman was really married to a soldier in the army said that part of the future proceedings will be absolutely dropped, as the woman is not married.

Trial Held in Council Chamber.

The trial which had been set for 9 o'clock, was late in getting under headway, for the impression had in some manner gone abroad that it would be held at the court house, and it was fully 9:45 before all the witnesses were present and Judge Waggener called the court to order in the council chamber, on the top floor of the city hall.

Many curiosity-seekers were present, and in addition, the members of the citizens' committee and many prominent citizens and also several of the clergy of the city.

Many colored people were in attendance, and when the trial got under way the entire hall was packed with a perspiring crowd that listened intently to every word of the testimony.

None of the accused men were called upon to testify, and all of the evidence furnished was brought out by George W. Crock of The Post and Harry Gray, of the Herald, the two women in the case, Louis Garret a neighbor of one of the women and Ethel Greenwood, the 9-year-old daughter of the Barret woman.

After the judge had read the affidavits signed by Chief Groome, to the accused men, Mr. Foster stated that his client plead not guilty and waived trial. Attorney Harry Murray, representing Frank Patterson, also plead not guilty for his client but requested that the case go to trial.

Following the testimony of the witnesses, Mr. Patterson and Mr. Penley were both discharged and they retired from the court room. The members of the citizens committee also left at the conclusion of the testimony of the two women, Ethel Greenwood and Ella Brooks.

Newspaper Men First to Testify.

Harry Gray, reporter for the Herald was the first witness called, and in answer to the questions of Mr. Vollor representing the city, stated that the information which he had regarding the case and afterward published in the Herald came from one or two conversations which he had with members of the party, one before the occurrence of the tarring episode on last Tuesday evening and the other on the following day.

Mr. Gray stated that Mr. Shaw had told him of what the men were planning to do and that they had arranged a meeting of the entire party at which he was to be present.

As all of the party did not arrive on time, Mr. Gray stated that he had left and that Mr. Hoxie had promised to phone him after the visit had been made to the women's homes.

Mr. Hoxie failed to phone him however, and Mr. Gray stated that he had no personal knowledge of the occurrences of Tuesday night excepting what he had been told afterward.

George W. Crock, of The Post was next questioned in regard to an interview with Mr. Hoxie, published in the Evening Post of last Friday and Mr. Vollor merely asked if the statements in the interview, which he read to the witnesses, were made by Mr. Hoxie. Mr. Vollor then stated that he wished to use the newspaper article in the trial of the case.

Ethel Barret Tells Story of Tarring.

The next witness called was the victim of the tarring party, who told in a quiet, straightforward terms of the incidents of last Tuesday night. She stated that she was awakened a little before 12 o'clock by a knock on the door and when she had asked who was there, someone had answered "the high sheriff." She did not open the door, but she said that the men had then broken open the latch of the screen door which was the only one closed and coming into her room, one of the men had grabbed her around the neck and when she refused to remove her gown, had torn it loose from her neck and pulled her out of bed on to the gallery.

The woman stated that she recognized Messrs Hoxie, Dotson, Shaw, Ford and King.

She stated that Mr. Shaw was the man who had grabbed her around the neck and that Mr. Ford had poured the tar. She also said that Mr. Dotson had sat down on a couch when he first came in and had grabbed her small daughter and slapped her to keep her quiet.

After the party had dragged her out into the yard, the woman said that she begged them not to pour any more on her, that she was sick, and that Mr. Hoxie had interceded and tried to get them to stop and that one of the other men had insisted on pouring more on her.

The woman showed the burns on her neck and back and on her forehead caused by the irritating fluid.

She said that during the tarring, Mr. King was leaning on the fence. She did not see either Mr. Patterson or Mr. Penley present.

She stated that she knew nearly all of the men well, and that she recognized them all.

The woman stated that she was not married to Barrett, but had been married to Greenwood and had since gotten a divorce. She gave the names of two or three families that she does washing for, and stated that she worked whenever she could get it to do.

Brooks Woman Next Witness.

Ella Brooks, who lived a short distance away from the Greenwood woman stated that she was awakened by the men late at night when they wanted to get in her house and said, in answer to her inquiry as to who was there, that it was the "high Sheriff."

She stated that she was so badly frightened that she could not tell who was in the party with the exception of Mr. Hoxie, whom she knew.

Ella said that the men inquired where the "tall yellow nigger" was that used to live there and she could not tell whom they meant.

They then looked all over the house, according to her story and not finding the Greenwood woman were about to pour some tar, which she saw in a bucket, on her but that she begged that owing to her delicate condition that they spare her.

The witness then stated that Mr. Hoxie had interceded for her and that while she could not hear what he had said, she felt sure that it must have influenced them to leave her without putting any of the tar on her. They did pour it on the gallery before they left, however.

Made Negro Man Show Them Ethel's House.

Louis Garrett, the next witness, stated that he lived next door to the Brooks woman and he heard the men talking to her and that they had next come to his house and told him that he must take them to the house where Ethel Greenwood was living.

He stated that the men were not going to give him a chance, even to get his clothes on, and that he heard Mr. Hoxie ask them not to harm him that he was a good nigger.

They finally allowed him to get his clothes on, according to the witness, and he went two or three blocks up the street with the party and after showing them the Greenwood woman's house, he hurried to his work at the Herald office, reaching there a little before 1 o'clock, several minutes late. He recognized all of the party excepting Mr. King.

Louis stated that the entire neighborhood was alarmed by the occurrence and that all the members of Mr. James Mundy's household were aroused and came out to see what was the matter. He also said that the ladies of Mrs. Mundy's household had been taking his wife and baby over to their house at night since the occurrence, as they were afraid to stay alone after he had gone to his work.

Negro Child Tells Straight Story.

The last witness called was Ethel Greenwood, the 9-year-old child of Ethel Barret, who was the victim of the tarring.

She was first asked if she knew the nature of an oath and stated "that if she told a lie, she would die and the devil would get her." She then told that she was awakened by the men coming to the house and that seh had heard her mother scream and had run to her. She said that Mr. Dotson had grabbed her, and told her that if she opened her mouth he would kill her. She did not know the other men, or which one had grabbed her mother, but she stated that she knew Mr. Dotson well, for he had come to the house frequently, collecting.

Following the testimony of the Greenwood child, Mr. Foster had a consultation with his clients and then announced that the defense rested.

County Attorney O'Neil Addresses Court.

County Attorney J. J. O'Neil then addressed the court, and stated that the judge was here called upon to preside over the trial of one of the most serious offenses that could be made against a community.

He said that he was convinced that the judge could see from the testimony offered, that a body of men had taken the law in their own hands and had proceeded to usurp the powers that rightfully belong to him as derived from the people, whose servant he is.

Mr. O'Neil stated that he felt sure from the evidence, that the judge could see the truthfulness of the witnesses, who had all told the same story.

"In a case of this kind," said Mr. O'Neil, "it makes no difference whether one or all actually laid hands on the woman. They are all guilty if you believe that one is.

"You have the power to bind these men over to the grand jury under a sufficient bond to insure their appearance before their next session in December on the charge of "whitecapping," and on the assault and battery charge, you have full jurisdiction to make the fine commensurate with the crime.

"I'm going to request that you put each of these defendants under heavy bond for their appearance before the next grand jury."

Judge Waggener then fined the five men each, $100 on the two charges of assault and battery, and put them each under a bond of $2,000 to appear before the grand jury which meets the first Monday in December.

Mr. Foster immediately gave notice of an appeal.

LABOR RECRUITING FROM STATE STOPS

The Montgomery Advertiser 2-17-18

W. W. Lancaster, examiner in charge of the U. S. Employment Service in the city, is in receipt of a telegram from George B. Tarrant, federal director of labor for Alabama, advising him to know no further movement to recruit labor from the state.

Labor - 1918

Shortage

Farm Work Offered in Behalf of Negro

To the Editor of The Star:

After a careful study of the farm output of this state and the general farm production of the United States, we easily see a great chance to improve on what we are getting from this source.

Our farmers are doing their best, but labor is not as plentiful as in days of old, before so many men were needed along other lines. The negro feels that his service should be given his country in common with other Americans along every line necessary to win this war. We have bought Liberty bonds, thrift stamps and we have enlisted and we have been drafted as soldiers to fight on sea, on land and in the air for the only flag we know, "Old Glory."

The citizenship could be divided into groups and each group put in charge of an efficient agriculturist and assigned to duty for a day on various farms at different times so that the labor could be properly divided at the needed time. Should we secure 500 groups we could use twenty groups on one designated day on different farms, so on another day, etc., until the 500 groups were used. Should some one, after volunteering his service be unable to go, then we could have a reserve group out of which we might employ one to work for him on his day. This would greatly assist our farmers and therefore help ourselves to get food to win the war.

All this we do gladly and glad that we can do all this as Americans. In fact, we rejoice to do all we can, not as negroes, but as American citizens. We have read the urgent appeals to our farmers and we feel it will be a patriotic service if we would ordain a farmer's day and every able-bodied American not already enlisted for service would give a day's service to the farmers.

We pledge that the negro will contribute his proportion equal to any other class of our citizens to assist the country in this way or any other way thought best to increase our efficiency as a nation.

We call upon other citizens to join us in this way to assist our farmers, which really is helping ourselves. If food will win the war, for God's sake, let us get food by assisting our food producers. Yours for winning the war to make the world safe for democracy.

WILLIAM HAMPTON.

Indianapolis.

SIX MEN ARRESTED FOR MOB VIOLENCE

Vicksburg, Miss., July 26.—Six white men, alleged members of a "vigilance committee," which tarred and feathered two negro women here Wednesday because they refused to go to work, were arrested today on warrants charging disorderly conduct, and later were released under $500 bond each pending trial next week. The men arrested were W. M. Botson, Lemuel Ford, Stewart Shaw, O. R. Hoxie, Frank Patterson and E. L. King.

Dave Cook, a white farmer, who, with Dr. J. A. Miller, a negro physician, was tarred and feathered Tuesday for alleged disloyalty and later placed on a train with instructions never to return, came back to Vicksburg last night and declared he would demand federal protection. Cook was placed in jail to prevent any further harm befalling him.

NORMAL COTTON CROP DECLARED IMPOSSIBLE

The Atlanta Constitution

Labor Situation in Georgia Is Alarming, Asserts Commissioner of Agriculture.

May 16-1918

It will be impossible for Georgia to make a normal cotton crop this year under existing conditions.

J. J. Brown, commissioner of agriculture, returning from the tractor rally at Albany Thursday with stories of 20-pound cabbages and other exceptional crops, nevertheless made a definite and unfavorable report upon the cotton crop. The report was based upon conferences at Albany and at points on the return route, as well as upon personal observation.

"Seldom has there been so poor a stand of cotton at this time," said the commissioner. "Other crops, too, are backward, but the vagaries of the weather, now warm for a day, then very cold, has injured cotton severely. It will be impossible to obtain a normal crop this year.

"I found the farm labor situation even more alarming than I had previously pictured it, and it is safe to say that a considerable part of the crops of the state cannot be harvested unless there is relief."

In a more optimistic vein, the commissioner exhibited a mammoth cabbage head from the farm of John B. Little, of Lee county, which would measure about 14 inches in diameter. This cabbage head, Mr. Brown said, was only a baby compared with others on the Little farm. Some of the heads, he said, weighed 20 pounds.

It was estimated that the Little cabbage harvest, from only 16 acres of Lee county land, would yield a return of not much less than $7,000 this year.

MACON GA NEWS
OCTOBER 3, 1918

For Refusing To Work a Negro Is Arrested Monday

Because he is alleged to have refused to work and tried to get others to follow suit, Willie Cash, who has been employed by the Atlantic Ice and Coal Corporation, was lodged in the county jail Monday upon a warrant obtained by the corporation.

When Deputy Sheriff Lon Williams approached the ice plant with a warrant in his possession, Cash was seated on a platform. When he saw him Mr. Williams declared that the negro quickly grabbed hold of an ice pick and proceeded to lift a chunk of ice. The officer was not deceived by this camouflage, however, and arrested Cash.

Mr. Williams declared that he heard at the plant that Cash was unruly and obstinate and positively refused to work. He is said to have endeavored to get others to quit work, too. He will be tried on a charge of vagrancy.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
AUGUST 17, 1918

BIBB FARMERS MEET TODAY

Will Discuss Farm Labor Situation at Chamber of Commerce This Morning.

Bibb county farmers will gather this morning at the Chamber of Commerce at 11 o'clock at which time the labor situation on farms will be discussed. The meeting was called a few days ago by W. G. Middlebrooks, farm agent, and will be attended by persons interested in city labor as well as farmers. Labor for cotton picking is particularly in demand.

Robert E. Gann, traveling labor examiner from Atlanta, will be present as well as Charles E. Turner, local labor agent with an office in the City Hall.

The meeting was called after Mr. Middlebrooks received many reports about the farm labor situation and when Mr. Gann arrived in the city a couple of days ago and heard that the meeing would be held this morning he decided to be present.

Mr. Turner stated that a number of farmers have applied to him asking that he have labor ready for them when cotton picking time comes. Most of this labor will be women and children and many negroes.

LARGE ACREAGE OF COTTON IN DALLAS COUNTY ABANDONED

Advertiser 6-24-18

Labor Scarcity Causes the Planters in Selma Territory to Leave Crops; Last Lap of W.S.S. Drive On

Selma Bureau,
Of The Advertiser.
Telephone 77.

A considerable acreage in cotton in the Selma territory has been abandoned on account of labor scarcity, according to county farm demonstrator, John Blake. The seed were planted but the farmers soon realized they would be overcropped and so had to turn their fields out.

Mr. Blake says there never was a prettier outlook for growing crops of all kinds. Most of the crops are well worked and the seasons have been highly propitious. When harvest time comes it is possible the government may take a hand in saving the fruits of the farmers' toils. The supreme importance of garnering the products of the soil, will, it is believed, impress the government in a way that will make the harvesting a problem a less difficult one to handle.

Sheriff of Bartow Pays Negro's Fine To Secure Prisoner

There seems to be a considerable shortage of convicts in the camps of other counties as well as Fulton, according to Judge C. H. Girardeau, county warden, who made this statement Monday after a sheriff from Bartow county had paid a $75 fine for a negro, Will Smith, who was serving a sentence of ten months in default of his fine. Smith was carried back into Bartow county where two charges will be brought against him.

Smith was convicted in Fulton on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. When the sheriff of Bartow county found that he was in the chaingang here, he immediately came after him, paid his fine and returned him to Bartow county, where he will be tried for highway robbery, and aiding some convicts to escape.

The sheriff admitted that his reason for doing this was that the county was short of labor and needed Smith to work more than they did the $75, it was said by Judge Girardeau.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
APRIL 23, 1918

PLAN ACTIVE CAMPAIGN AGAINST ALL VAGRANTS

State Council of Defense Approves Model Ordinance for Use in Cities and Towns.

The campaign against the vagrant and the idler, both white and negro is being continued by the State Council of Defense. The common report is that on account of the unprecedented high wages that are being paid, many negroes make enough in three days to last them a week or two weeks and that they will not work until that is gone.

Frank Pace, a member of the state council, has drawn up a model ordinance, which town and city councils throughout the state will be requested to pass. It provides that any person found within the city of Little Rock, who is able-bodied and more than 14 years of age, who has no regular home and no visible means of support and who has no regular employment and is not actively seeking employment, be treated as a vagrant; that all keepers or exhibitors of any gaming table, bank or gambling device and that all persons who go about from place to place for the purpose of gaming be treated as vagrants. The fine for any one found guilty of vagrancy shall be not less than $10 and more than $20 and imprisonment, in case this is inflicted, shall be for not more than 30 days. In default of payment, or in case of punishment by imprisonment, the mayor shall order the vagrant to work on the streets of the city, the vagrant to be paid $1 a day until he works out his sentence or pays his fine and the costs in the case, that follow upon conviction.

The State Council of Defense adopted a resolution to the effect that it believes the proposed erection of a dormitory for Hendrix College, at Conway does not come within the inhibition of the resolution adopted by the War Industries Board. A contractor has agreed to do work amounting to $25,000 on the dormitory, to apply to the $500,000 endowment that is nearing completion.

The council finds that there has been a great deal of misapprehension in regard to the resolution of the War Industries Board. It is not designed to hamper necessary improvements, but to discourage that which may be deferred without injury to the public interests.

LABOR PROBLEM WILL BE DISCUSSED TODAY

Constitution 8-26-18

Edgar Watkins Calls Meeting to Consider Shortage of Workers at Brunswick.

Edgar Watkins, chairman of the Fulton County Unit Council of Defense, has called a meeting of the unit for this afternoon at 3 o'clock to act directly upon the call made by the government to secure labor for the United States picric acid plant at Brunswick.

The governor is asking his county and community council of defense to aid Labor Commissioner Stanley, also director in Georgia of the United States employment service, to furnish Georgia's quota of labor, which is 6,070. Men cannot, however, be drawn from railroads, mines, farms or other essential industries. They will have to come from non-essential industries.

Georgians Must Do Part.

In discussing the labor situation, Judge Gilbert, chairman of the central committee of the Georgia council, states:

"Our complex labor conditions vitally concern every state interest at the present moment, and all patriotic Georgians should feel the obligation to do their part in adjusting the situation. The county councils, through whom the war defense messages are sent, should receive a general community co-operation

"The two most direct labor problem before us at present are the necessary farm labor to gather the crops and the yielding of our quota of labor for the war industries. For her failure to furnish the necessary labor Georgia is threatened with the loss of the picric acid plant which was to have been established in Brunswick. Similar industrial losses are threatened because of our failure to adjust our labor conditions.

"Commissioner Stanley has stated that there is enough labor to fulfill our labor obligations, but that that labor is not properly adjusted. Men who command labor will have to sacrifice it in the present emergency, at least temporarily. Men who are not working and are capacitated to do so should see their responsibility now and all patriotic citizens who see a way to aid in the general adjustment of labor should offer their advice and services to the communities in which they are, thereby directly aiding the state and the nation in the general war program."

Judge Gilbert is making an earnest appeal to the chairmen of county councils of defense to reply promptly to the communications sent them relative to defense matters.

Must Harvest Crops.

"The demand for labor to gather the crops is most urgent and unless sacrifices are made in this direction and labor is forthcoming from the places and industries that can spare them the harvest cannot be saved and Georgia will not be doing her part to supply food to our soldiers now fighting for us overseas," is the message Governor Dorsey is sending to the chairmen of the county councils of defense in Georgia, urging their aid in recruiting labor for the harvest time.

Every laborer that can be released in towns and cities for even one day should be listed in a properly organized bureau and supplied as needed to save the harvest. The demand is urgent and patriotic men in every community are urged to feel their obligation in this direction and to make sacrifices in the matter of their labor in order that the war harvest be gathered and the men overseas supplied with necessary food.

EDITORIA

For some days now the frequent stories of Coloured men being lynched in the South have been concluded with the statement that their crime was "particularly atrocious." Which shows that after all Dixie has a conscience. Or is it merely adding insult to injury?

The State anti-loafing bill went into effect on June 1, but already Lenox Avenue shows a change. Perhaps it will soon be possible for decent women to go about their business on the thoroughfare without being insulted by imitation men.

Get a job or get into jail has been changed to get a job or go to war. Both sound extremely well to us.

The acquittal by an Illinois jury of the prisoners in the Prager lynching case means nothing less than the breakdown of law in that community. That the man was murdered by a mob has been publicly condoned. Whatever pretense of patriotic motives the leaders of the lynching party may have had to offer, they were guilty of taking the law into their own hands and committing murder. Their escape from punishment can only serve as incitement to fresh outrages of the kind.—The New York World.

MEMPHIS TENN SCIMITAR
APRIL 17, 1918

GET CHANCE TO WORK; NEGROES TAKE FLIGHT

They both said they were going to work, but the facts of the case were that they had already "worked"—worked that old plea on Judge Fitzhugh that they intended to work.

Ed Davis, alias "Poor Me," and Morris Lemmons, two negroes arrested Monday on charges of loitering. In city court they both were released on promises that they would go to work at the DeSoto Oil mill.

On the way out to the mill in an automobile they both jumped out and escaped. The police are now looking for them.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
MAY 1, 1918

The Saturday Holiday.

H. C. Ray, district agent for negro work in Arkansas, has addressed a very sensible communication to the colored farmers of that state.

Discussing the custom of taking Saturday off, this question is asked: "Is it necessary that steps be taken in Arkansas to induce farmers to work six days a week instead of five? Will the shortage of farm hands make it necessary for the men to work on their farms that day in which peace time they spent in the city or elsewhere?"

It is necessary for all of us to work six full days in the week, no matter whether we are chopping cotton, setting type or firing a locomotive.

The Saturday holiday in the south has become a custom. At the same time it is a nuisance.

Not only the negroes, but the white people, rich and poor, go to the villages and small towns on Saturday.

Negroes go there to trade and talk. The white people go to trade and talk.

The negro, and white man, too, can do all the trading necessary by spending one hour in the small town or store. Most of them could send their wives and children to town and they could stay on their farms and work.

And the white man, in this matter, must lead.

Plantation owners and plantation foremen must stay on their places on Saturday and the proprietor of the store and the manager of the bank should stay at their work on Saturday.

It is no time for loafing.

It is very pleasant to loaf on Saturday in normal times and it is not particularly harmful. Men, women and children need recreation. But we ought to cut out all of our recreation periods until this war is over and then when the battle is fought and the victory is won can have a grand holiday for two months during which time we can fish and frolic and attend camp meetings and visit our friends and our kin and go to circuses to our hearts' content.

WORK—LABOR—that is the great factor in winning this war.

MACON GA NEWS
AUGUST 27, 1918

Negro Soldiers Get Furloughs To Aid In Crop Gathering

DUBLIN, GA.—The Dublin and Laurens chamber of commerce has accomplished another project that will mean thousands of dollars for the farmers of Laurens county. The secretary received a telegram from General Sage at Camp Gordon, this afternoon, confirming the application for 100 farm soldiers to come back to the county and work for the month of September

GREENSBORO N C NEWS
MAY 18, 1918

NEGRO MEN SCORN PAY AT 30 CENTS AN HOUR

Business Man Unable to Get Help Among the Leisure Class He Found in Place of Recreation

The reporter met the manager of a large business here as he emerged from a negro pool room. The business man appeared somewhat flustered.

"I have been in there looking for some help," he said. "I found 12 to 14 able-bodied young men and offered them work. Not a man would have it. An offer of 30 cents an hour was laughed at."

The labor question remains serious here and some employers contend it is because those who are at leisure do not want employment. Although the loafing population has apparently been reduced to a minimum, there remain some who are able to work and will not work.

From $2.50 to $3 a day for unskilled labor is the rule rather than the exception here now and the men are difficult to secure at those figures. Building is in a measure retarded by the condition. Those who have plans hesitate to put them into operation because of the uncertainty of the help market. Perhaps this condition has more to do with the lassitude in the building line than any other single situation. The materials are high, but they will remain high and this becomes comparatively negligible in consideration of building plans.

THREATS AGAINST NEGRO FARM HANDS BEING INVESTIGATED

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
AUGUST 10, 1918

Attempt Made to Run Cotton Pickers Out of Rowlett Community.

Written threats against negro cotton pickers of the Rowlett community were taken before the grand jury Saturday morning. The case also was taken up by the Sheriff's office and the District Attorney.

Information of the effort to run these laborers out of the community was brought to the courthouse by C. H. Axe, W. W. Gully and A. P. Perkins. Each has negro families picking cotton.

The men were assured that the case will be investigated thoroughly. Sheriff Reynolds told the men that every effort will be made to arrest any one responsible for violence in connection with the threats. A. H. Mount, Assistant District Attorney, said the situation will result in prosecution if sufficient evidence is found.

The threat found on the Axe farm was written on white paper. It said:

"Negro—Don't let the sun go down on you, no more. This means all."

There was no signature. The note was wrapped around a large cartridge and two matches.

"The labor situation is too critical to permit such action on the part of dissatisfied men," Sheriff Reynolds said in discussing the case.

DROPPING SATURDAY HOLIDAY IN THE SOUTH

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Results so far achieved by the Uncle Sam Saturday Service League, organized among Negroes of the South by agricultural extension workers, indicate that the old custom in the South of observing Saturday or a part of it as a holiday among farm workers soon will be largely abandoned.

Six thousand active members in the league were obtained from eight thousand registry cards distributed in Alabama.

Resolutions endorsing the plan were adopted by the Negro agricultural demonstration agents of Oklahoma and by farmers and teachers attending a short course of instruction at the colored agricultural and mechanical university, Langston, Okla.

The plan is being tried in North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, and reports of progress from these and other sections in speeding up agricultural production in the South are being received by the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

LOCAL NEGROES RALLY TO FARMS

INDIANAPOLIS IND TIMES
JUNE 24, 1918

Harvesting Army of 1,000 or More Being Recruited—Wages $4 a Day.

Agricultural service for harvesting this year's bumper crops is being pledged by the negroes of Indianapolis. A reserve of 1,000 men or more is being recruited to work out by the day on Indiana farms, relieving the labor shortage the farmers face.

Men wishing to join the organization are asked to register with the county agricultural agent in the basement of the courthouse. Joining the organization does not mean continual service but that the men will work one day in each given period of time as a patriotic service to his country. The laborers will be guaranteed $4 a day for their services, William Hampton, the organizer, says.

Luke W. Duffy is secretary of the organization. The committee in charge of the registration and organization follows: G. William Ward, William Hampton, C. D. Williams, B. J. Wesbrook, P. T. Gorham, James N. Shelter, Dr. Sumner A. Furnace and J. H. Lott. An entertainment will be given in Tomlinson hall next Monday evening to raise funds to maintain the organization.

NEWPORT R I NEWS
SEPTEMBER 27, 1918

The South has a new problem. The colored women, who have hitherto done the larger part of the work in the cotton fields, have struck and the harvesting of the crops is said to be jeopardized, all ordinary means of persuasion having failed to bring them to terms. They have not struck for higher wages or shorter hours, but for the privilege of enjoying in idleness the money which the United States has given them. Their husbands and sons have been called into the army service and the government is giving them allowances for themselves and their children, while the men are at war. Inasmuch as children are plentiful in most colored families, the women are receiving more money than they know what to do with, and they have not yet been made to see the necessity of working any longer. To meet the situation, a compulsory work law for women is under consideration, the feeling being that the adoption of a "work or be jailed" regulation is the only solution of the problem.

HOUSTON TEX POST
AUGUST 31, 1918

Thirty Men Sent to Cotton Fields at Dewalt

Thirty men were sent into the cotton fields near Dewalt, Fort Bend county, Texas, Friday by the local office of the United States employment service. Almost every day numbers of workers are being placed in the different industries of the surrounding country. At present succor is being sent the cotton farmers, for they are in sore need. Labor is at a big premium in the rural communities, even more so than in the city.

The squad of men sent Friday was composed of whites, negroes and Mexicans.

Cotton is good in most of the places around here, according to H. R. Christian, local examiner for the employment service. Mr. Christian has been making trips into the rural communities in the surrounding counties, and he comes back with the report that cotton is so good any man who is any sort of a picker can get from $7 to $8 per day for his labor.

Another bunch of laborers is expected in Houston Saturday. They come from the drouth stricken districts of Texas, and will be sent out to places where labor is scarce. It is reported that on account of the severity of the drouth in some districts the laborers are in dire straits.

N Y C POST
NOVEMBER 2, 1918

Patriotism of Negro Women.

NORFOLK, Va., November 2.—Five hundred negro women have registered with the Federal authorities here for light manual work in office buildings, stores, and industrial plans, in order that negro men may be released for Government work. Nearly a thousand others have pledged themselves to aid in the rounding up of slackers and in the enforcement of the "work or

Labor-1918

Shortage

FIVE BOUND OVER UNDER WORK LAWS

FINED IN POLICE COURT ON LOITERING CHARGE AND HELD FOR TRIAL IN CITY COURT.

Ten negroes were arraigned before Recorder Maynard in police court on Tuesday, charged with loitering and violating the state work or fight law.

William Harris was fined $15 or thirty days on the loitering charge and committed to the city court under a bond of $100 on the charge of violating the state idlers' law. He was arrested Monday by Officers Thompson and Cook at the Terminal Station. The officers said he had a work card, on which only one day had been punched.

Richard Yarbrough was committed to the city court under a bond of $100 on the state charge. The loitering charge was dismissed because of lack of evidence. He was arrested Monday by Officers Thompson and Stephens at a house on Gilmore street. The officers said that the negro hadn't worked in three weeks. The defendant said he had been sick.

The trial of Jim Crittendon, who was arrested Monday by Officer Turner, was continued until Wednesday to summon a man he claimed he worked for on a railroad extra gang. On the work card shown by the negro no days had been punched. The defendant said he hadn't worked regularly, as he was an extra man for the railroad and that he worked only when called.

Advised to Quit Shows.

Charges against George Davis were dismissed because of insufficient evidence. He was arrested by Officer Devlin on Broadway Monday. He claimed he came to Macon Sunday from Brooks Station with the Courtland and Lewis Carnival, by whom he was employed. He was on his way to the station to leave the city, he said, when he was arrested. Recorder Maynard advised the negro to secure a steady job, and "quit running over the country with shows."

The trial of Willie Gooden, who was arrested Monday by Officer Devlin on Broadway, was continued until Wednesday to summon witnesses. The negro claimed that he worked for the J. W. White Company for several months, until Monday when he was employed as an elevator boy in the Washington building.

On the charge of loitering, Richard Wise was fined $15.75 or thirty days, and committed to the city court on the state charge. He was arrested Monday by Officers Thompson, Stephens, and Boyt, who testified he hadn't worked regularly in several months. The negro claimed that he was employed by W. J. Mountford, an electrician at Camp Wheeler.

Charles Hollis, who was arrested in Tindall Field Monday by Officers Thompson and Stephens, was fined $30.75 or sixty days on the charge of loitering and committed to the city court on the state charge. The negro claimed he was regularly employed by the Parlour Market.

The trial of Ellis Finney, who was arrested Monday by Officers Thompson and Stephens, was continued until next Tuesday. An additional charge of violating the state prohibition law will be heard against him.

Charges Dismissed.

The charge against John Wesley Whitaker was dismissed on the recommendaiton of a former employer, who expressed the belief tht the negro's mind was unbalanced. The negro was arrested on Broadway Monday by Officers Thompson and Devlin, who said the defendant couldn't explain satisfactorily as to his employment. He was adivised by the recorder to get a regular job.

Frank Johnson, who was arrested in Tindall Field Monday by Officers Thompon and Stephens, was fined $30.75 or sixty days on the loitering charge and committed to the city court under a $100 bond on the state charge. The negro said he worked for the Southern Express Company last week and had previously been employed by the Public Health Service.

Charges against West Felton were dismissed. He was arrested Monday by Officers Thompson and Stephens, who said he had no work card. Evidence showed the negro was regularly employed at Willingham's Warehouse, and had previously worked for the Atlantic Compress Company.

ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIES FOR LABOR

The New York Age

In view of the cessation of war operations and the formulating of plans for social and economic reconstruction, Prof. Jesse O. Thomas, examiner in charge of the United States Employment Office, has issued an appeal to the Negro laborer and job seeker to prepare for the scheme of readjustment. Among other things, he says:

"Surely no race has a larger percentage of representation in the industrial world, no people will be more affected, and, therefore, should be more concerned, by whatever policy civilization may choose to adopt for its social and economic readjustment than the American Negro.

"Whatever course we may choose to follow, the man or woman, be he white or black, who entrenches himself in some essential industry will be given first consideration in the scheme of readjustment.

"In our own country the government itself has undertaken the responsibility of mobilizing labor of the civilian population, both men and women, transferring it from non-essential to essential industries. For this purpose it has established U. S. Employment Service offices throughout the entire country. Thirty or more of these offices have been established in the city of New York under the Department of Labor. The only office in the whole city manned by colored people is located at 2375 Seventh avenue, corner of 139th street. While this is a district office and as such was established to serve all the people in the district, both white and colored, our special concern has been the Negro laborer and job seeker, who has a real social and economic problem, very difficult of solution.

"We appeal to all of the people in our district of all classes and condition to use our office as a clearing house and a connecting link for and with jobs and positions in keeping with their training and ability. The service of our entire staff is at your command. No fee charged."

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

SOLDIERS TO PICK BIBB COTTON CROP

Arrangements Completed With Camp Wheeler Whereby 100 Negro Soldiers Will Help.

Bibb Farmers Should Apply to the Macon Chamber of Commerce to Obtain This Aid.

W. G. Middlebrooks, Bibb County farm agent, yesterday morning completed arrangements with the authorities of Camp Wheeler for 60-day furloughs for 100 negro soldiers who will be used to pick the cotton crop in Bibb County.

Capt. Fisher, who will be in charge of this feature at Camp Wheeler, assured Mr. Middlebrooks that the soldiers will be made available for this work at once.

The plan which has been worked out is that the Macon Chamber of Commerce will handle the proposition for the farmers. The soldiers are made available to the Chamber of Commerce, and the farmer who needs help will apply to the Chamber of Commerce. Any farmer can get one or more soldiers to help him on his farm.

Farmers Will Pay Soldiers.

The soldiers who will thus aid in saving Bibb's cotton crop are men who are not available for immediate overseas service, but will come from the labor or development battalions at the camp. That is, they will be men of some slight physical defect which makes them unsuitable for fighting, but does not in any way handicap them in working.

The farmer will pay the soldier the prevailing rate of wages for his services. Meanwhile the soldier's pay from the Government will cease for the period of his work with the farmer, except so much as is necessary to cover allotments to dependents, installments on Liberty Bonds, premiums on insurance and other similar contracted indebtednesses of the soldier fostered by the Government.

Relieves Situation Here.

"While 100 soldiers will probably not be enough entirely to relieve the farm labor shortage in Bibb, said Mr. Middlebrooks, "this number will materially alleviate the situation. Bibb is practically facing the loss of a large part of her cotton crop because the labor is not here to pick it with. Through the use of the soldiers, if the farmers will make prompt application, the situation may be saved to a large degree."

Other Middle Georgia counties are seeking similar arrangements with the authorities of Camp Wheeler, and Laurens County has already completed such an arrangement with Camp Gordon, this county having obtained 100 soldiers last Saturday.

Negro Women In South Wont Work Is Charge, and Federal Action Asked By Planters

Pinebluff, Ark., Sept. 21.—Alleging that negro women are refusing to perform any labor and are living on allotments paid them through their relatives being drafted into the army, thereby causing a serious shortage of farm and other labor, local business men and planters today began a moyement to have the "work or fight" order applied to women.

Through the local chamber of commerce, letters are being sent to other organizations in the south, asking that they use their influence to remedy conditions. A resolution adopted at a meeting here, urging the extending of the order to women, was sent to Secretary Baker.

Planters state their cotton is being seriously damaged becaues of lack of pickers, the negro men being in the army, and their women refusing to work since they can live from allotments.

PASS WORK OR FIGHT ORDINANCE FOR COOKS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Jackson, Miss.—The following article, published in a local publication, gives an insight on how housewives are taking advantage of the "Work or Fight" ordinance which already has brought about the arrest of domestic help for refusing to work less than six days a week, said to have been passed to make cooks, etc., work on Sunday:

"Accomplished housewives and housekeepers of Jackson have found it necesary to get together on the domestic servant proposition, which is one of the results of the placing of the 'Work or Fight' question before the people as a six-day-a-week-for-work. The cooks and servants are showing a disposition to cut their work to the six days and let it go at that.

"The first symptoms of this disposition became noticeable Sunday. As a matter of fact, they were so pronounced as to permit an accurate diagnosis of the case without a microscopic examination, or submitting germs, cultures, etc., to the ever obliging Dr. Stingily at the State Laboratory.

"A number of the cooks and servants failed to materialize Sunday, and just as many housewives or members of the family were compelled to do the work, for housework, cooking and serving the table must be done on Sunday as well as every day during the week.

"Monday a number of the ladies held brief but strictly business conversazione. They decided that if the cooks and servants would not work on Sunday they could not work for them during the week.

"Ah! There's the rub! If they don't work during the week the police, who are very energetic in their inquries regarding that 'work card,' will ask for the card. As those who are not working will not be given cards, and those who received cards before they quit will find the bits of pasteboard cancelled, the police will take the cardless ex-servant or former cook to the police station, where the ordinance is on file.

"Police Judge Thompson will try the case. He will observe the penalty clause, and a fine of not more than $100 may be imposed. There is also a very strong chance that a 30-day sentence will accompany his remarks about the fine.

"The 'Work or Fight' ordinance does not say that a person must work just

SEMI-SLAVERY IN QUEEN ANNE COUNTY, MARYLAND

Negroes Arrested and Farmed Out For Pretended Violation of Compulsory Work Law

The Daily Herald
Feb. 2, 1918.

Under guise of enforcing the Maryland Compulsory Work law, justices of the peace, sheriffs, and other county officials, senior or otherwise, are arresting or ordering the arrest of colored men of Queen Anne's county, and then as a punishment for the alleged violations they are sentenced to six months hard

labor on the farms of the whole county, which have been greatly in need of labor and who are paying all sorts of sums to the officials who secure these men for farm work.

This illegal practice on the part of county officials—petty for the most part—was brought to light when a group of colored citizens of the county thoroughly incensed over the situation retained Attorney W. Ashbie Hawkins, of this city, to investigate the conditions and report his findings to the authorities.

Mr. Hawkins was in Queen Anne's county yesterday and discovered that colored men have been arrested and compelled to work on the farms whether they had been working regularly or not. It has been further brought to light that all colored men are compelled to register as being out of employment and as a result a large majority of the colored men of the county have served six months on the farms, receiving small compensation and treatment that has been almost unbearable.

Mr. Hawkins has taken the matter up with Director Mahone, of the State Compulsory Work Law Department, and an immediate investigation will be ordered by the department.

MERIDIAN MISS DISPATCH
JUNE 25, 1918

COLORED BOYS RALLY TO CAUSE

Auxiliary Reserves Organized Yesterday with Enrollment of 128.

WILL FILL A DISTINCT NEED

Idea Was Suggested at Recent Meeting of City Federation of Woman's Clubs.

The office force of Capt. C. C. Wyatt, local examiner in charge of the U. S. Employment Bureau was organized by voluntary helpers to handle the crowd of colored boys numbering 128 that came in response to the call issued by the Employment Bureau in Sunday's paper for the enrollment of a colored Boys' Auxiliary Reserve following the organization of the White Boys' Reserve of the United States Employment Service Saturday morning.

This Boys' Reserve has been created to fill a distinct need. hTe idea was suggested at a recent meeting of the City Federation to plan a Clean-Up Campaign, when it was pointed out that no labor was available for this work, since the last selectmen left and complaints were made that gardens needed work also. When it was suggested by Mrs. Henry Brooke that the unorganized boys be organized and their energies utilized for cleaning up yards, mowing lawns and garden work.

Mrs. Brooke was appointed by the City Federation to confer with Capt. Wyatt regarding the matter, resulting in the enrollment of 40 white boys and 128 colored boys.

System Outlined.

Capt. Wyatt outlined a system of registration which makes the boys readily available to help in the clean up work, and also gives the city a valuable census of the boy-power outside of the Boy Scouts.

Several colored boys came in too late to enroll and were told to return tomorrow, as the enrollment book closed at 1:30 o'clock.

Mr. W. H. Owen, Street Commissioner has assured Capt. Wyatt that he can use 12 or 15 of the larger boys Tuesday at best current wages for the work they are to do. The co-operation of the city officials in promptly giving employment to these boys mobilized for work, is encouraging to the promoters of the organization as well as to the boys who are ready to work.

Put to Work.

This morning a dozen or more of the Boys' Reserve were sent out on jobs three hoed corn for Mrs. J. W. Bostick, two did garden work for Mr Ed Miller, two others cut grass, etc.

The boys are eager to work and there is plenty for them to do. The people of Meridian are urged to phone 706, the United States Employment office ,and let your wants be known every morning in order that the boys may be placed early in the day.

This organization, said a prominent business man, "is a splendid piece of constructive work accomplished by the United States Employment Bureau of Labor."

GOVERNOR HOLDS CONFERENCE ON NEGRO LABOR

Raleigh Enterprise

REPRESENTATIVE NEGROES AND DIRECTOR NEGRO ECONOMICS MEET IN RALEIGH

The Governor of North Carolina recently called to meet him at the State House for conference on Negro labor problems a number of the most representative Negro citizens from all parts of that State. He also invited Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the United States Department of Labor, to meet with them to discuss plans for bringing to the attention of the rank and file Negro workers the problems of industry and agriculture in connection with the war and desire of the white citizens to add their co-operation in increasing the production to win the war.

Governor Bickett himself presided throughout the conference and took part in its discussion. Dr. Haynes outlined the general plans of the Department of Labor and for more than an hour the citizens present discussed these plans, offering their advice as to such modifications as were needed to adjust them to the welfare of the Negroes of North Carolina. At the close of the conference the Governor appointed a temporary committee which has drafted a Constitution which authorizes a State committee and the organization of local, county and district committees. During the conference a number of the citizens present expressed themselves as highly pleased, both at the result of the conference and at the liberal attitude of the Governor in calling such a conference.

The Governor expressed himself as highly pleased with the results and accepted a place as Honorary Chairman of the permanent State Committee. Those present and taking part in the conference were as follows:

Dr. A. M. Moore, Berry O'Kelly, Rev. P. R. DeBerry, Dr. S. G. Atkins, Bishop H. B. Delany, Mrs. Annie Holland, Col. James E. Young, Prof. J. D. Wray, Prof. L. E. Hall, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Dr. J. B. Dudley, Bishop G. W. Clinton, Prof. C. L. W. Smith, C C Spaulding, J. E. Taylor, Capt. J. E. Hamlin, Dr. Geo. J. Ramsey, Ralph Izard, N. C. Newbold.

A temporary committee was formed to direct the work until the permanent committee is appointed by the Department of Labor. Dr. S. G. Atkins, President of the State Normal School at Winston-Salem, N. C., is Chairman.

WORK-OR-FIGHT BILL constitution INCLUDES STRIKERS

m-19-18

Despite Vigorous Opposition, Measure Passes in House by Vote of 131 to 24.

The decisive vote of 131 for, to 24 against, the work-or-fight bill, with minor amendments, passed the house Thursday and was referred back to the senate for final action.

The measure has occupied the greater portion of the past three days, and the strike situation in Atlanta resulted in an amendment by the house that its provisions shall apply to "persons temporarily unemployed because of differences with their employers."

When the final vote was called, almost every member availed himself of the customary five-minute allotment to explain his vote. As amended, the bill includes every able-bodied person, male and female, in the state between the age of 16 and 55. Exceptions are made of bona-fide students during the school term, and persons actively engaged in vocational training.

Fulton county's delegation stood 2 to 1 against the bill, Judge Spencer Atkinson and John C. White voting against the measure; John Y. Smith, for it, but offering an amendment as to section 10, relating to loiterers, which was lost.

Judge Atkinson, in opposing the bill, stated that the title of the bill should be changed to read, "A Bill to Establish American White Slavery in Georgia," and declared that it was unconstitutional in its provisions.

Joe Hill Hall, of Bibb, always a stickler for the constitution, also attacked the bill. In suport of his position he said that a "bunch of Yankees" in Macon had wired him urging him to support the measure, because they wished to force negro laborers back to work with them.

Conscription of Loafers.

Pickett, of Terrell, stated that in view of the fact that the United States government has conscripted our boys to go into the trenches and fight for us, to forsake their firesides and face death itself, he could see no reason why the state of Georgia could not conscript the loafing gamblers and idlers and put them to work here at home.

Before the final roll call Mr. Pace, of Sumter, offered an amendment, which was carried, providing reasonable pay, commensurate wtih the character of work and the service rendered, instead of "same pay received by others occupied in like employment."

Members who cast their votes against the bill were:

Arnold, of Coweta; Atkinson, of Fulton; Bagwell, of Carroll; Booker, of Wilkes; Brown, of Houston; Culpepper, of Meriwether; Dickey, of Crawford; Ennis, of Baldwin; Foy, of Taylor; Hall, of Bibb; Hardin, of Glascock; Jones, of Coweta; Key, of Jasper; Kelly, of Gwinnett; Kimsey, of Habersham; Lasset, Lowe and Richardson, of Houston; Smith, of Dade; Trammell, of Harris; White, of Fulton; Williams, of Meriwether; Winn, of Hart, and Wyatt, of Troup.

Mr. Pace, of Sumter, offered a resolution calling upon the street car strikers in Atlanta to go back to work. Mr. Pace offered his resolution just before the joint session Wednesday, but action was postponed as the regular time for consideration had passed. Mr. Bale, of Floyd, objected and the resolution was tabled until Friday morning, when it will be taken up for final action.

Message From President.

A feature of Thursday morning's session was the reading of a letter from President Wilson addressed to Speaker Holder, in which the president expressed his appreciation of the current resolution introduced by Mr. Jones, of Coweta, and passed by both branches of the general assembly a few days ago. The resolution expressed confidence in the administration, indorsed the war policies of the government and pledged the heartiest co-operation of Georgia's general assembly in carrying out the war program.

At the suggestion of Governor Dorsey, a bill was introduced looking to the construction of a canal from St. Marys to St. Marks, a distance of 226 miles, at an estimated cost of $41,000,000. The bill provides for the appointment of a commission from the senate and the house who shall present the project to President Wilson and urge the approval of congress.

The Elders bill, which provides for the compulsory levy by county authorities of a local school tax of not more than five mills nor less than one mill, came up for consideration. Under the provisions of the bill municipalities or special school districts may levy an additional local tax not exceeding five mills for school purposes, providing two-thirds of the voters voting sanction their approval at an election called for that purpose.

Mr. Burkhalter, of Tattnall, and Mr. Lasseter, of Dooly, expressed themselves as strongly favoring the bill, when adjournment was ordered at 1 o'clock. The bill was carried over as unfinished business to Friday morning.

LITTLE ROCK ARK GAZETTE
MAY 13, 1918

NEGRO LABOR SHORTAGE

Meeting at Malvern to Check Idleness Among Race.

Special to the Gazette.

Malvern, May 12.—A meeting at the A. M. E. church (negro) was held for the negro teachers and preachers of Hot Spring county, called by County Demonstrator J. H. McCulley, for the purpose of discussing the labor shortage among their race. Harry F. Kapp, the district agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, explained the plans for carrying on this task. Mr. Mattison discussed the conditions of the city relative to unnecessary idleness on the part of their race, striving to impress upon them the necessity for their having gardens, and when possible, small truck patches and devote their idle time to profitable employment. An association was formed to be known as the Colored People's Time Improvement Association. They decided to send speakers out into the entire county, to arouse interest among the negro farmers.

Labor - 1918
Shortage

WANTS ALL IDLE NEGROES SENT TO WORK ON FARMS

DALLAS TEX JOURNAL
MAY 10, 1918.

Chairman Hatcher Opposes Releasing Soldiers Until Idlers Are at Work.

"Work or Fight" is the slogan which has been adopted by Chairman W. Gregory Hatcher of the South Dallas Exemption Board in regard to negro vagrants who come under the jurisdiction of his board. The request by a prominent Rockwall County farmer this morning for the release of a former negro farm laborer, now in training at Camp Travis, and the anticipation of many more similar requests, prompted the action taken by the chairman of the South Dallas Board.

The chiefs of the city police and detective departments, according to Mr. Hatcher, have agreed to co-operate with him in rounding up all negro idlers in his district who are enjoying deferred classifications on grounds of dependency or otherwise.

Mr. Hatcher's attitude is that the mere reclassification of the negro registrants will not effect their immediate status, as it may be months before they will be needed for military service, whereas, by placing them on the farms in Dallas and adjoining counties, three distinct purposes will have been accomplished: first, a part of the city, at least, will be cleared of negro vagrants; second, the distress of the farmers incident to the present labor shortage will be relieved; and lastly, but by no means least, many former farm laborers now in army camps who have undergone months of training at considerable expense to the Government, will be kept in the camps.

The police department has expressed the opinion that it can furnish farm laborers under this method as fast as they can be taken care of.

N Y C POST
SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

PROTEST SENT TO WILSON.

Application of Compulsory Work Laws to Negro Women Opposed.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, to-day made public telegrams of protest to President Wilson and to Gov. Brough, of Arkansas, against the application of compulsory work laws to women.

The Association's action was taken on the basis of press dispatches stating that Arkansas planters have begun a movement to force negro women to work on cotton plantations in that State against their will and the reported enforcemetn in a Georgia town against negro women of compulsory work laws which are applied against colored women only.

FARM HELP NOTES

The mont. Adv.

Last week the Bullock County Farm Help Bureau was organized at Union Springs to aid food production by keeping farms supplied with sufficient labor at all times. The Bureau will be composed of Hugh Foster of First National Bank; J. A. McLeod, County Agent; T. R. Martin, prominent farmer; B. L. Perry, postmaster; J. M. Ellis, merchant and farmer, and B. P. Powell, insurance and farmer. Jno. I. Chilton of the Herald was elected secretary of the Bureau.

While Union Springs has not been hit as hard as some communities over the state on the farm help shortage, yet the shortage exists there, and the bureau will do everything in its power to conserve the labor now in the county. Vagrants and idlers will be first routed out and put to work—and the negro farm hands and tenants will be encouraged in the movement to eliminate the Saturday holiday as a war measure.

Blank applications for the furloughing of men in the first draft back to the farms for the planting and harvesting season, were received yesterday, and will be turned over to Mr. I. T. Quinn, county demonstration agent ,to whom application should be made by all Montgomery county farmers who have sons now at Macon or elsewhere whose services they desire on the farms during the coming season. No furlough will be granted after an order to proceed to the front has been received, and prompt action will therefore be necessary.

The Montgomery County Farm Help Bureau has been called to meet today to take action on several matters of importance in the work of conserving the farm labor supply of this county. Sub-committees of the bureau have been at work on several lines of endeavor and will make a report at this time. One especial matter for consideration will be the campaign inaugurated through Sheriff Waller and Chief of Police Smith to eliminate all loafing and idling in Montgomery county. Another matter will be the campaign to eliminate the Saturday holiday by voluntary action on the part of the negro farm help, which is progressing nicely. Another step will doubtless be taken today in the effort to properly regulate the business of the various "Labor Agents" coming into the community and carrying away local help.

Among those who registered yesterday at the Gay-Teague hotel was Geo. A. Maloney, formerly of Mobile, now of Washington. Mr. Maloney is now the supervising farm help specialist in the department of agriculture, having the entire southern states in his territory. He was here to confer with Leslie Gilbert, the farm help specialist for Alabama, and brought news of conditions elsewhere over the South and the methods now being employed to solve the farm labor problem elsewhere.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD HERE ON LABOR CENSUS

Montgomery

For the purpose of discussing the matter of taking a census of all available labor in Alabama, a conference will be held in the offices of the Chamber of Commerce Wednesday morning between representatives of war and federal activities in the state and Cliff Williams, district superintendent, United States employment agency of Birmingham, and George B. Tarrant, federal director for Alabama, also of Birmingham.

Plans for the conference were made Tuesday when word was received by L. M. Hooper, chairman of the state council of defense in which he was asked to call a meeting.

Those to attend, besides the federal labor representatives will be, L. M. Hooper, Mayor Robertson, John A. Thompson, chairman of the board of public safety; directors of the Chamber of Commerce, Bruce Kennedy, secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, John Moffat, private secretary to Governor Charles Henderson, who will represent the governor during his absence, Ray Rushton, public service reserve chief, R. M. Hobbie, state food administrator, R. F. Hudson, federal district labor employment agency and C. A. Lancaster in charge of the Montgomery labor bureau.

———BUY W. S. S.———

COLORED PEOPLE IN WALKER COUNTY GREATLY HONORED

Birmingham Reporter
8-27-18

TAYLOR AND GRIFFIN LEADING PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS ARE SHOWN SPECIAL FAVORS.

(Special to The Birmingham Reporter)

Jasper, August 27.—The Self-Preservation Loyalty League of Walker County was organized here last week. Prof. R. W. Taylor, Principal Sipsey Colored School, being elected Vice-President and Prof. M. H. Griffin, Principal Corona Normal and Industrial Institute, a member of the Executive Committee.

The colored people of Walker County highly appreciate this signal recognition of the Race.

The other officers of the League are President, A. B. Aldridge, Coal Operator, America; Secretaary, M. L. Leith, Lawyer, Jasper; Treasurer, D. M. Hester, Lumber Merchant, Jasper; Law Officer, Sheriff Phillips, of Walker County.

ROCHESTER N Y HERALD
MAY 21, 1918

Sacrifice of Leisure.

It will come as a surprise to people in the North that it is a custom in the South for farm labor, consisting in good part of negro labor, to observe Saturday, or half of the day, as a holiday. Evidence of this condition of affairs is contained in a bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture concerning a meeting which was recently held at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to put an end to this custom in order that crops may be increased. The Department is joining in this movement.

The men who are at the head of this movement are of the opinion that it will be no easy task to bring about the change desired, because of the fact that it has become a habit. But on account of the war, they hope they may be able to induce the workers to sense the importance of putting in a full week in the fields.

In view of the withdrawal of men from the industrial occupations of the country, there would seem to be no good reason why the abandonment of the Saturday half holiday should not be asked of workers in every branch of our industrial life, for the period of the war. The Saturday half holiday calls for the sacrifice of one-twelfth of the country's producing power—one month out of each year. As an emergency measure the change of the hour hand of the clock would seem to have made this half holiday less of a necessity than formerly. If workmen consider this a sacrifice, they will have the feeling of having sacrificed to some purpose, while profiting themselves.

QUITMAN NEGROES ROUND UP SLACKERS

Quitman, Ga., July 27.—(Special.)—The work or fight proposition has taken on a new aspect here with the appearance of committee of leading negro citizens before Mayor Davis. They requested that the mayor suspend the enforcement of the rule requiring the carrying of a card showing when and where the bearer had worked last.

They suggested that the negroes would appoint in each section of the town a committee to round up the idlers and report them to the police. The mayor readily accepted the plan with the understanding that if the committees did not act the authorities would fall back on the card sytsem of checking the idlers and loiterers.

The rule has certainly had the effect of making the supply of cooks more plentiful within the last week. It is said that a great many women who get allowances from the government for their husbands in the army do not want to work any.

sions will be given.

Quitman Ga. 7-27-18

The special from Quitman, Ga., July 27, states that the work-or-fight proposition has taken on a new aspect here. A committee of leading Negroes appeared before Mayor Davis and requested that he suspend the enforcement of the rule requiring the carrying of a card showing when and where the bearer had worked last. They suggested that the Negroes would appoint in each section of the town a committee to round up the idlers and report them to the police. The Mayor accepted the proposal and it worked very successfully.

NEGRO EDUCATORS COMPLETE TOUR OF NORTH ALABAMA

Advertiser
8-31-18

(Special to The Advertiser)

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., Aug. 30.—Fifty negro educators and farmers appointed as a committee to speed up farm production among the colored farmers of northern Alabama by W. F. Garth, food administrator, have just completed a tour of five counties in which they delivered one hundred lectures to nearly six thousand people. They appealed to the negro farmers to put in more time on their work for the benefit of the nation and for themselves. Fifty-eight communities were visited, 275 farms and one hundred homes were inspected and everywhere it was impressed upon the people that every county must be self-sustaining. The party traveled in automobiles and covered territory in Limestone, Morgan, Lauderdale, Colbert and Lawrence counties. The Chamber of Commerce of this city which managed the campaign believes that this was the best campaign work that has ever been done among the negro farmers of Alabama.

LABOR CONDITIONS ARE VERY SERIOUS IN NORTH ALABAMA

Advertiser
8-27-18

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TUSCUMBIA, ALA., May 26.—Labor conditions in this section have become so serious as to be alarming. Negro laborers are being paid from $3.50 to $4.00 per day, and it is absolutely impossible to hire farm labor unless the prices being paid by the government nitrate plants are met. Small boys are being employed at the Southern railway shops at wages which would have been considered ridiculous a year ago, a case in particular being the employment of a 12-year-old boy at a salary of $60 per month, and negro women at $2 per day to clean coaches and wipe grease from the engines.

It is learned that machinists, plumbers, sawyers, etc., at the government plants are being paid at the rate of $7 to $10 per day with double time on Sunday, and girl stenographers are receiving $100 to $125 per month. Farmers are up in the air, so to speak, and prospects for making and gathering crops in this section of Alabama are exceedingly gloomy, unless there is a change in the existing conditions.

TALLASSEE MAYOR ISSUES APPEAL FOR EMERGENCY HELP FOR FARMS

(Special to The Advertiser.)

TALLASSEE, ALA., May 5.—T. W. Brunson, mayor of Tallassee, in a statement yesterday, appeals for support of the war.

Mayor Brunson's appeal is as follows:

"The war is in Alabama today, and if we win you must work.

"Alabama farmers need more labor. It cannot be supplied from other nearby states, because other states are in precisely the same fix.

"Every community must secure its emergency farm help by emergency methods—town volunteers and high-school boys, by forcing all idlers to go to work, by causing all non-essential work—that helps in no way to win the war—to be discontinued during the rush seasons of cultivation and harvest, and applied to farms instead of being exerted in a way that from a war standpoint is worthless.

"Such methods must be used in Tallassee, Ala. Else the town and county invite the humiliation of having failed to measure to all war responsibilities.

"You have sent your sons, you have contributed your money, you have floated the flag on high, you are proud of your patriotism. Here is a call for something devoid of pomp and glory—just plain, blistering, muscle-aching, commonplace labor out in the fields under the hot sun. It must be done—if we win the war. Town people all over the Unted States must do it—if we win the war. For unless town people do help on the farms during the heavy demands our food production will be insufficient. No matter how much money we raise we must not fail to raise food. The fighters can't eat cash, and money can't buy food unless food has been produced.

"It is merely a question of the willingness of every town person of farm experience to work on farms in his community as he may be needed and of the willingness of every farmer to make the most of such help. It is merely a question of winning the war, despite difficulties and unpleasant duties."

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
SEPTEMBER 11, 1918

NEGROES MUST WO

C. B. Burnett Appoi. Enforce the State Vagrancy Law Here.

At the request of the Kentucky Council of Defense, C. B. Burnett will be appointed to-morrow by the Fiscal Court at a salary of $125 a month to investigate conditions among the members of his race and report all unemployed negroes. The county will pay one-third of his salary and the Federal Government the remaining two-thirds. Culprits will be prosecuted under the State vagrancy statute which provides that all able-bodied men between the ages of 16 and 60 must be employed at least thirty-six hours a week.

MAN POWER PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED BY USE OF VAGRANCY LAWS

Gov. Henderson Studying Scarcity of Labor For Farms and Industries—Asks Law Enforcement

It is not the intention of Governor Charles Henderson to issue a proclamation denouncing idlers and calling upon citizens to increase their activities to overcome the scarcity of labor caused by the great drain of man-power from civil life into the army and navy although it is known that such a move has been suggested to him.

By suggestions to the authorities in the counties, cities and towns throughout the State, the governor is understood to be seeking a stricter enforcement of the vagrancy laws and for each community to make loafing and idling as unpopular and as unpatriotic as possible.

Work Part Of Time

Complaints have reached the governor that loafing and idling among a certain class, who are able to make enough money to keep them for a week or more, by working only a few days out of a week has reached such a stage, that it is seriously interfering with farm work and manufacturing industries. Complaints have been received from Birmingham that high prices, instead of holding a certain class of men, has had the other effect, of slowing down production.

There are laws regarding the hours of work per day, but there are no laws regarding the number of days a week and it has been seriously considered in many states whether any legal right is held to compel working for a certain number of days.

The governor is understood to feel that with the limited authority held by the local police officers, much good could be accomplished by a strict enforcement of vagrancy laws and by public opinion discouraging loafing.

Conscript Labor

Agitation has been insistent that the only solution of the problem was the conscription of labor for the duration of the war. Congress has had the problem up, but it has met with bitter opposition, especially from labor leaders.

On the farms in Alabama, there is said to be a 17 per cent reduction in the number of laborers over that of last year. Commissioner of agriculture and industries J. A. Wade said, when this report was published, that the only help he could see, for such a situation, was for longer hours and more intensive work on the part of those left on the farms.

—BUY LIBERTY BONDS—

COLORED MEN TO WORK IN HARVEST FIELDS

THOUSAND TO BE MOBILIZED BY JULY 4.

TOMLINSON HALL MEETING

By the Fourth of July 1,000 colored men in the city are to be listed as available for work in the harvest fields of Marion an neighboring counties. By that date, it is expected, the available colored farm labor will have been mobilized.

W. M. Hampton, manager of the colored section of the Marion county farm labor reserve, announces that a mass meeting will be held in Tomlinson hall Monday, July 1, to make a final effort to meet the demands of the wheat harvest.

With Mr. Hampton the other members of the colored board of the county council of defense, G. W. Ward, C. S. Williams, B. J. F. Wesbrook, P. T. Gorham, James N. Shelton, J. H. Scott and Dr. Sumner Furnas, are working.

The 1,000 men will be drawn from the many city trades and vocations. Mr. Hampton says a system of substitution will be instituted by which a man can employ a substitute to go into the fields

A big song and entertainment program is planned for the night of July 1 in Tomlinson hall. The Allen Chapel chorus of thirty voices will sing, in addition to the colored Y. M. C. A. quartet, known in the state as the Hoosier Favorites.

Among the soloists will be Miss Nancy O'Rear, Miss Rhoda Williams, Mrs. Mattie Lammont, Clarence Hicks and Wallace Woolfolt.

Appeal for Colored Cotton Pickers Made

An appeal to the colored people of Houston and Harris county to help save the cotton crops has been made by the committee of colored citizens assisting H. R. Christian in enlisting workers for the United States employment service. The committee formulating the notice to the colored people is composed of James D. Ryan, chairman; N. Q. Henderson, J. N. Dodson, W. E. Miller, W. J. Smith, E. O. Smith, G. B. M. Turner, W. S. Francis, W. L. D. Johnson, J. P. Jones, M. B. Wesley, E. M. Cosey and W. E. Green. Meetings have been called for explaining the methods to prospective cotton pickers.

The committee's appeal follows:

"The crisis which the government is now undergoing makes it absolutely necessary for every citizen to co-operate with a view to the permanent enthronement of democracy. The calling of men into military service in the United States makes it difficult to find labor for harvesting crops, which is necessary for the successful prosecution of the war. The delay in gathering the cotton crop, which will be ready for harvesting within the next 10 days, will embarrass the government just that much more in the struggle.

Woman Work Card Plan Is Defeated On Negroes' Plea

After a hearing Friday afternoon on the proposed ordinance to require all women who worked for compensation to carry a card it was unanimously decided by the ordinance committee to report the measure adversely.

There was a large representation from the colored people who felt that they were particularly concerned. The following protested against the resolution: Rev. P. J. Bryant, pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist church; H. H. Pace, treasurer of the Standard Life Insurance company; D. W. Cannon, secretary of the Baptist Young People's society (colored); H. A. Rucker, formerly collector of internal revenue here; Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational church, and R. H. Singleton, pastor of Big Bethel church.

Several gave as their opinion that such a measure as that under consideration would provoke ill feeling between the races and would tend to scatter the colored people in other parts of the country. It was also said that the bill was unconstitutional inasmuch as it was a work or fight measure and women were not expected to fight. Further, it showed class legislation, it was argued, referring only to those who worke and would apply, some said, to col ored who had no protection, but no to white women with ample protec tion.

H. H. Proctor urged that instea of enacting a law of this kind a effort be made to educate the peopl upon the importance and necessit of fulfilling all obligations towar their work, thus creating standard that would provide an impetus t duty. "When the Block company re ceived an order from the govern ment for a large quantity of har biscuit," he related, "a man was call ed in to speak to the employees tell ing them that the government wa depending upon this factory for certain supply of biscuit and would not do to have it said tha the colored people did not do thei part to take care of the need. The responded to this appeal.

"The thing to do is to build up spirit of morale through churche schools and other organizations. A people can be reached through thes channels and can be permanently in fluenced."

P. J. Bryant said that if the wom en are made to work then some on should decide how many hours the should work and how much pay the are to receive.

Councilman A. J. Orme presid over the meeting in the absence Alderman John S. McClelland.

ST LOUIS MO REPUBLIC
SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

SEEKS FARMERS FOR SOUTH, OWING TO NEGRO EXODUS

Emigration of negroes from Southern plantations to industrial work in the North has created a shortage of farm labor in Georgia, according to Gordon Pemberton of Ben Hill County, Georgia. He arrived in St. Louis yesterday on a tour that will cover the Eastern States and the West to Kansas City. He is seeking to attract farmers to small tracts in Georgia.

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
JULY 27, 1918

LABOR PROBLEM TO BE DISCUSSED

Government Experts Will Address Conference at Chamber of Commerce Tonight.

Representative farmers, manufacturers and labor experts, both whites and negroes, will hold a conference Saturday night at 8:30 o'clock in the Chamber of Commerce assembly hall, to perfect an organization to handle the labor situation in Georgia.

Preliminary discussions were had at a meeting Saturday morning in the office of H. M. Stanley, State Commissioner of Commerce and Labor, and committees were appointed from each interest represented. These appointments have not been announced, pending formal confirmation at the Saturday night meeting.

Commissioner Stanley stated that these conferences are the beginning of a State-wide campaign to educate the general public to the vital necessity of meeting the present labor situation with organized and systematic methods.

Prominent Men Here.

Plans for conducting the campaign will be outlined by experts representing the Government. Principal speakers will be Cliff Williams, of Meridian, Miss., who is superintendent of the Federal Employment Service for the Sixth District, composed of Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana; Sidney Story, in charge of the Southeastern division of the United States Shipping Board; L. Harris, of the National Service League; Superintendent Metcalf, Andy McElroy, traveling representative of the United States Employment Service; John Williams, head of the Atlanta bureau, and others.

Leaders among the negroes of this section have been interested in the labor problem. There were more than a dozen representative ngroes at the conference Saturday morning, and a larger delegation will be present at the night meeting.

Stanley Tells Purpose.

"The conferences are of special interest at this time," said Commissioner Stanley, "on account of the work or fight law which has just been enacted by the State Legislature. The discussions will be along the line of the provisions of the bill, and one of the primary purposes of our campaign is to lead the people up to a knowledge of the law, to prevent the confusion that will be caused without thorough preliminary notice.

"The meeting Saturday night will be of especial importance, and every person interested in the labor situation is urged to attend. Organization is the only practical solution to the labor situation and an organizatio will be perfected, no doubt, at o meeting tonight."

Labor—1918

Shortage

EVENING POST SEES SOMETHING IN WOODPILE.

Rightly Thinks Anti-Loafing Laws Will Work Hardship on the Black Man.

Louisville News

Only Passed in East But if South Adopts Them—Good Night!

The Louisville Evening Post has attracted a great deal of attention lately among colored people by its fair editorial discussion of matters affecting the Race and by the suppression of sensational write-ups of crimes committed by members of the Race.

A striking eeditorial appeared in the issue of Friday of last week when the Post discussed anti-loafing bills passed by some of the Eastern states. These laws read like this: "Every able-bodied male between the ages of eighteen and fifty must go to work, and if he can't find it the state will find it for him."

The Post is rightly afraid the South may adopt this law and if it does the **Colored** Man will suffer. Says the Post:

There has been much agitation for the extension of such laws to other States, notably to the South, where it is clamed there is a considerable amount ol idle Negro labor.

The Evening Post has read various arguments in favor of such laws, but the more we have thought about it the less we have liked the idea, and, to be candid, we like the idea least for the South and applicable to the Negro than for any other section. We have often expressed our opinnion that what the Negro needs more than anything else, is justice. It will not make for the administration of justice so far as the Negro is concerned, to put him under the exercise of an arbitrary power that may "assign him a task" if in the opinion of the local authorities, he is not working as hard as he should. On the whole the Negro is getting along well in the South. The exodus of the Southern Negro two or more years ago to Northern munition plants, went far to convince the South of the value of Negro labor. The Negro laborer in the South is being better paid than ever before, and is, we think, producing more than ever before.

But, it is said, there is a minority of incorrigible loafers in the South, and in other sections as well, that is doing nothing for the country at this juncture, and that minority should be made to contribute something. There is something in the theory and yet the argument against clothing any of our public officers with the right to force labor appear to us to outweigh the arguments on the other side. The thing looks all right in theory, but in practice it might be used to coerce labor into accepting wages and labor conditions not to its advantage. In these days of high prices the biblical saying that by the sweat of a man's brow shall he earn his bread, is keeping more people busy than ever before in our national history. It is proper to conscript men for the army, it is proper to punish the vicious for failing to support their families, but we see no necessity for laws conferring upon public officers the power to determine if men, not otherwise amenable to the law, are working as hard as they may think they should."

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRNL
AUGUST 4, 1918.

A Maryland Folksong.

It is said that the negro residential quarter of Rockville, a small city in Maryland, has given to the world a song containing the former servant girls' triumphant declarative slogan:

> We've got you in the kitchen,
> An' we'll have you at the tub.

German propaganda, some angry housewives say, is at the bottom of this attitude of negro women who are living upon separation allowances or who are in other ways provided for to the extent that labor is unnecessary to them. More probably the slogan reflects nothing more than the irrepressible sense of humor which always has been a characteristic of the Afro-American.

Many years ago Kentucky negroes used to sing a lightsome ditty celebrating the independence and the keen delight of a strapping young "buck" who did not have to work because his "gal" had employment in the kitchen of a hard-working white man who provided liberally for his family and from whose bounty the hero of the song was supplied.

Who, white or black, has not relished the genuine humor, the true Afro-American humor, of that song, the refrain of which was:

I'se got a white man workin' for me

A sense of humor upon the part of others sometimes is irritating when you are the butt of the jest, but before regarding the Maryland folk song as an outgrowth of German propaganda it is well to remember that no jest is jucier to the American negro than that which represents a race formerly in slavery as having advantage over "white folks," and that if this were not true the negro could not be said to have a sense of humor.

WORK OR FIGHT LAW IN EFFECT ON SEPTEMBER 1.

Atlanta Jn 31/18

All Men Unemployed at That Time Must Register With Labor Commissioner.

Independent

Declaring the Georgia compulsory labor law, passed at the recent session of the Georgia Assembly, operative on and after September 1, Governor Dorsey recently issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF GEORGIA—Executive Department—Governor's Proclamation of August 24, 1918.

Declaring Law Operative on and After September 1, 1918.

Whereas, the General Assembly of Georgia, convened in regular session in July, 1918, enacted a law providing that whenever, because of the existence of a state of war, the governor of Georgia determines that it is necessary, for the protection and welfare of the people of the state, that all able-bodied male persons between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, inclusive, within the state, of the description and with the exceptions therein provided, be employed in occupations carried on by the state, county or municipal governments, or any of their agencies, or be employed in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether agricultural, industrial or otherwise, and which occupations the governor finds to be essential for the protection and welfare of the people of this state and of the United States, and also finds that such occupations cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this state and of the United States require without resort to said act, that then the governor shall be authorized, by proclamation to require every able-bodied male person between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, inclusive, not then or thereafter regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, to register his name, address, age and any other information which the governor shall require, with the commissioner of commerce and labor, or with labor and one representative of employers, the two to elect the third representative. If no selection of the third person is made in twenty-four hours the chief justice of the state shall appoint the third member of the board. This board shall immediately inquire into all the facts in the case and make a report to the governor. The governor shall then determine whether the facts warrant the continued idleness of the employees and shall adjudicate a reasonable time which shall be allowed for the adjustment of differences. The provisions of this act shall not apply to persons fitting themselves to engage in trade or industrial pursuits, nor to bona fide students during the school term.

Sec. 10. Be it further enacted, That for the purpose of this act, any person as aforesaid found in this state, shall be deemed a resident and in any prosecution hereunder proof that the accused habitually loiters in idleness in streets, roads, depots, pool-rooms, hotels, stores or other place shall be prima facie evidence of the failure of such person to comply with the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. Be it further enacted, That the commissioner of commerce and labor by and with the consent of the governor is hereby authorized to employ or appoint a chief clerk, who shall be a stenographer, to be known as chief clerk of employment at a salary of not more than eighteen hundred dollars per annum and such other employees to be known as special representatives, not exceeding two, for such a term of service as the governor of said state and the commissioner of commerce and labor may determine. Each special representative to receive a salary of not more than eighteen hundred dollars per annum and expenses, and who shall receive their pay in the same manner as other state officials, and there shall be a contingent fund of two thousand and six hundred dollars, to be known as a contingent fund of employment to be used in the payment of necessary expenses incident to the enforcement of this law, including traveling expenses, postage, etc.

Sec. 12. Be it further enacted, That from and after the declaration of a peace treaty by the President of the United States, thereby terminating the state of war now existing, the provisions of this act shall cease to be operative and the entire act shall become null and void.

Sec. 13. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Approved August 8, 1918.

"WORK-OR-FIGHT" BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Constitution
9-10-18

Bill Applies to Both Males and Females Between Ages of 18 and 50.

With only Senator T. A. Brown, of the Forty-first disagreeing, the "work-or-fight" bill of the commissioner of labor passed the senate Tuesday by a vote of 32 to 1. This bill was passed only after two amendments, one to make it apply to females as well as males and the other to increase the time of necessary employment from five to five and one-half days weekly were added. The application of this bill is to persons between the ages of 18 and 50 years, of both sexes.

The amendment to make the bill apply to women as well as men was introduced by Senators Davidson and Elders. Mr. Davidson declared that if the bill pass without including women its effectiveness would be destroyed. Senator Hopkins took issue with him on this point on the grounds that the women of the state needed no such legislation. Agreeing with the amendment, Senator Mills declared that all possible labor is needed and this would get the idle negro women which nothing else would reach. He also declared that in operation this bill would be enforced with the necessary discretion.

The five and a half day amendment was originated by Senator Moore on the grounds that the original bill would encourage Saturday being taken for a whole holiday.

An amendment offered by Senator Wohlwender which sought to strike from the bill the section making loitering in poolrooms and depots prima facie evidence of non-employment in a useful occupation, was killed.

Highways Bill Tabled.

The bill of Senators Andrews and Heath providing that taxes be used for work on public highways lacked the two-thirds majority required on constitutional amendments by only one vote, the resul tbeing 29 ayes to 5 nays. As the absence of ten senators was considered the cause of its non-passage, it was tabled upon the motion of Senator Wohlwender and will come up again for early consideration. The ayes and nays on the bill are as follows:

Ayes—Senators Andrews, Beauchamp, Beck, Blackwell, Brown, Bynum, Council, Davison, Denny, Dickerson, Duke, Edwards, Elders, Hopkins, Hullender, Humber, Kirby, Loftin, Logan, Moore, Odom, Peacock, Price, Redwine, Riner, Skelton, Stevens, Wohlwender and Yeoman.

Nays—Senators Carswell, Ficklen, Field, Gilmore and Leonard.

Senator Beck's recall bill applying to public officials also failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority for adoption by the vote of 27 ayes to 4 nays. Those opposing the measure were Senators Denny, Duke, Redwine and Leonard. This was tabled and will come up again soon.

The house bill to increase the salaries of certain officers of Fulton county was concurred in unanimously by the senate.

The house's substitute to Senator Denny's age of consent bill was killed by the senate when referred back to that body by the house. This substitute was claimed to be much weaker. President Olive appointed a committee consisting of Senators Andrews, Denny and Field to confer with the house committee on this matter.

Upon a motion of Senator Moore the bill of Senator Peacock to increase the

number of senatorial districts from 44 to 51 was tabled.

Past Due Tax Bill Passed.

A bill by Senator Stephens, which he claims will increase the revenue of the state nearly $500,000 annually, by collecting past due taxes on property returns grossly below its value, passed by the house with amendments, was concurred in by the senate.

Senator Denny's bill for the purpose of correcting a decision of the supreme court by making deeds prima facie when they appear to be executed by an official of a county in a county where he has no jurisdiction, passed by the vote of 23 to 7. Senator Loftin spoke against it.

The portrait of General John B. Gordon painted by Mrs. E. F. Langford and presented by her to the state, will be hung at the University of Georgia instead of at the capitol, as a result of the motion by Senator Peacock. This was done because there are many portraits of General Gordon at the capitol.

After the adjournment the appropriation committee recommended favorably the bill to raise the salaries of the stenographers in the supreme and appellate courts.

DR. FOOTE AND HARRISON BARRED FROM VICKSBURG

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9.—Mayor Hayes has officially stated that no action had been taken and that none would be toward allowing a return to the city of Dr. William P. Harrison, druggist, and Dr. D. D. Foote, dentist, loyal American citizens, both of whom the tar and feather party, composed of white men, were looking for during the Klu-Klux raid on respectable citizens here last week. Both men were out of town.

The mayor stated that Dr. Harrison's request, as published in the Vicksburg Post, a local white paper, was completely ignored by the committee, as would be all further communication from the same source. And this is Southern justice.

Vicksburg, Miss., Aug. 9.—Five men were convicted on charges of tarring and feathering a woman here Tuesday night, July 30th, when arraigned in court here yesterday. Two were discharged owing to insufficient evidence. The convicted are:

W. M. Dotson, E. L. King, J. E. Ford. W. S. Shaw and O. R. Hoxie. Each was fined $100 by Judge Waggener and bound over to await action of the grand jury on a separate charge of "white-capping," their bonds being fixed at $2,000 each.

The accused men were members of a self-styled vigilance committee, and though the incident happened on the same night as the tarring and feathering of Dave Cook (white), and Dr. J. A. Miller, it is said different committees performed the job on the woman.

The committee gave as its reason for the act that the woman was not furnishing visible means of support. The episode caused much indignation in the city, in view of the fact that several prominent citizens testified that she was a working woman, having been employed by various housewives as a cook, and that her husband is serving in the United States army, having been one of the men to go in the selective draft.

The War Department has been appealed to by friends of the outraged woman to supply ample protection for her while her husband is serving in the army, the local authorities having failed in their attempt.

PORTSMOUTH, VA STAR
OCTOBER 21, 1918

COLORED WOMEN ASKED TO WORK

Appeal Is Made Through Housing Bureau.

The government, through the Housing Bureau is making a strong appeal to the colored women of this section not to decline employment because their husbands are at work at good wages. The point is made that unless housekeepers can care for their own households and have attention given the rooms occupied by war workers, there will be difficulty in keeping the very enterprises that are giving employment to the colored men going.

The statement of the federal authorities in the matter is as follows:

"Colored women of the south, do you realize how much Uncle Sam needs your help at this time? The white women have come nobly to the front and are straining every energy to do their bit. Many of them, as you well know, never turned their hands over to do a lick of work before now, and yet they are using every ounce of energy in their bodies to try to help care for Uncle Sam's workers. When you are appealed to for help your answer is that you do not need to work now as your husband, or brother, or father is making plenty of money. You do not stop to think that by so refusing you are aiding to hinder the work of the war industries. Have you forgotten all that this country has done for you? Are you not willing to return some of these benefits now when there is such urgent need for it? When you are asked to help straighten up a room that is to accommodate a war worker, or are asked to do a washing, or to do any other task about a home, remember that you should do it as your bit towards helping towards winning the war. We feel that when you realize that this is what it amounts to you will put your shoulder to the wheel as nobly as the white women have done and try in that way to repay your uncle. If you do not need the money, you can buy Liberty Bonds with it and thus be a double assistant.

WORK-OR-FIGHT LAW WILL BE DISCUSSED AT MEETING TODAY

Hal M. Stanley, state commissioner of labor, will preside Monday morning at 10 o'clock at a conference of the labor committee of the State Council of Defense, called to discuss the work and fight bill. The question of essentials and non-essentials will be taken up with special reference to local conditions.

Those who will be present are, besides the commissioner: J. J. Brown, commissioner of agriculture; Sam Slate, game commissioner; T. [illegible] Bell, Rogers Winter, J. D. McCartney, of Rome; Ross Copeland, of Augusta; W. H. Dunwoody, of Macon, and M. F. Meyer, of Savannah.

Commissioner Stanley has just returned from Washington, where he attended a conference of state commissioners of labor called by the war policies board. Thirty-six states were represented.

LABOR QUESTION ACUTE FOR THE SAW MILL MEN

Law Is Wanted to Force Every Ablebodied Man to Go to Work.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 25.—So acute have labor conditions become in the states embraced by the Georgia-Florida Sawmill association that that organization will seek passage in Georgia, Florida and Alabama of the New Jersey law which requires every ablebodied man between the ages of 18 and 45 to work at least 36 hours a week unless he can show physician's certificate of disability. This was the outcome of the annual meeting of the association held here today.

The labor question was the principal topic of discussion today and it was brought out that the United States railway administration wants 300,000,000 feet of timber for construction of 100,000 freight cars, a large part of the material to be supplied by mills of the association, therefore something must be done to secure labor to move the materials.

The election of officers follows: J. E. Graves, Hosford, Fla., re-elected president; E. C. Harrell, of Jacksonville, re-elected secretary. Other officers are: E. L. More, Fall River, Ala., Alabama vice president; W. C. Sherman, Fountain, Fla., Florida vice president; L. A. Zirkle, Zirkle, Ga., Georgia vice president; D. G. Coit, Jacksonville, treasurer; board of governors for year: W. H. Dowling, Odessa, Fla.; R. H. Knox, Savannah; H. P. Swartz, Live Oak, Fla.

LOYALTY LEAGUE MEETS SATURDAY

The Montgomery County Self-Preservation Loyalty League will hold a special meeting Saturday afternoon at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce. The meeting will start at 2 o'clock and all members, delegates and chairmen are urgently requested to be present.

The executice board announces that all employers of labor in the county are invited to attend the meeting and that matters of vital interest to them will be discussed. A thorough explanation of the rules and regulations governing the operation of the labor cards will be made.

POLICE CONTINUE WAR ON ALL LOITERERS

Yesterday's Raids Net 27 Arrests on River Front

MEMPHIS, TENN. APPEAL
APRIL 6, 1918

COURT RULING ENFORCED

Judge Fitzhugh Sends 14 of 23 Negroes Arraigned Yesterday to Work, But Nine Eat Dinner and Then Beat It. White Men Will Also Be Arrested.

Gaining impetus, the police drive to clean up Memphis of loafers and relieve the labor shortage yesterday netted 27 arrests. The men were booked at police headquarters on charges of loitering and vagrancy.

Fourteen negroes of the 28 arrested Thursday were fined $50 each on charges of loitering yesterday morning by Judge Fitzhugh in the city court. The fines were all held up upon their promise to go to work.

An occurrence which has forced the police to use harsh measures occurred yesterday afternoon, when nine of the darkies violated their promise to Judge Fitzhugh.

A representative of Anderson-Tully Company took nine of the men from the court room yesterday to work at the firm's box factory. The men were furnished with a dinner and then placed at work at the rate of $2.30 a day.

As soon as their boss' back was turned they left. The police were immediately informed and every one of these men will be rearrested. They will have no hearing in court, but will be made to serve their fine in the workhouse at rate of 40 cents a day.

This will mean a confinement of 125 days in the workhouse. If they had obeyed Judge Fitzhugh's injunction they would be earning $2.60 a day and be able to spend it themselves. Now they must earn 40 cents a day for the city.

Of the 28 negroes arrested Thursday 23 appeared in court. Five had their forfeits declared and nine proved that they had steady jobs and were released.

Assistant Chief of Police Kehoe, in charge of a squad of patrolmen, made a raid on the river front and the levee yesterday afternoon and arrested 18 negroes. They were charged with loitering. Detectives Williams and Robertson arrested six. Three more were sent in by patrolmen.

The arrests will not be confined to negroes alone, according to the police. The crying need for labor makes it imperative that all idlers be taken in custody and placed to work.

Judge Fitzhugh yesterday estimated that 1,500 men were needed. Good wages are being offered. The Memphis Terminal Company has communicated with Chief Burney and announced that they need 358 men. The lowest wage paid is $2 a day. Other firms have also put in a call for men.

A letter from J. T. Ware, local representative for the Department of Labor, to Judge Fitzhugh strongly commended the judge for his action and promised any co-operation needed.

The entire city will be combed daily by Chief Kehoe and his squad, it was announced yesterday.

NEGRO WOMEN TO BE PUT TO WORK

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
OCTOBER 2, 1918

City Ordinance Soon Be Passed Requiring Them to be Regularly Employed

MANY COMPLAINTS

Regardless of whether they want to or have to, able bodied negro women in Greenville who are not regularly employed are to be put to work, put in jail or fined heavily. At its special meeting yesterday afternoon City Council discussed the situation with regard to this class of loafers at some length, and it seemed that all members of Council were agreed that steps should be taken to compel them to engage in some useful occupation. It was decided that an ordinance, similar to the one now in force requiring all able-bodied men to work at least five days per week, should be passed with regard to these women. Such an ordinance will be prepared and voted on at the next regular meeting of Council.

A number of complaints have come to members of Council of negro women who are not at work and who refuse employment when it is offered them, the result being that it is exceedingly difficult for families who need cooks and laundresses to get them. Wives of colored soldiers, getting a monthly allowance from the Government, have, a number of them, declined to work on the ground that they can get along without working, according to reports. Others have flatly refused jobs without giving any reason whatever, while still others pretend that they are employed when, as a matter of fact, they derive a living from illegitimate means.

The proposed ordinance will require them all to carry a labor identification card showing that they are regularly and usefully employed, and the labor inspectors and police will be charged with the duty of rigidly enforcing the law.

GREENVILLE S. C. NEWS
SEPTEMBER 27, 1918

COLORED WOMAN GETS VAGRANCY SENTENCE

The police department this week has put over a drive against vagrant women in the city and a half dozen arrests or more have already been effected.

Today the recorder's court heard eviden in two additional cases whic were brought in by the police yesterday and sentence was rendered by the court. Of two women indicted, one was found guilty and given ten a ten day sentence in the county jail.

Labor-1918

Shortage

WORK SIX DAYS A WEEK TO HELP WIN THE WAR

The Daily Herald.

Southern Negroes Urged by Farm-Demonstration. Agents to Drop the Custom of Saturday Holidays.

May 18, 1918

Washington D.C. May 15—The Negro farm-demonstration agents of Alabama at a recent meeting at Tuskegee Institute started a campaign that they hope will put an end to the old custom in the South, especially among farmers, of observing Saturday or a part of it as a holiday. They formed an organization known as the "United States Saturday Service League," and in co-operation with the United States Depratment of Agriculture are urging farmers and farm laborers throughout the South to work six days every week to meet the war need for food and feedstuffs.

In futhering the movement the League is issuing posters, registration cards, and service badges. Upon becoming a member a farmer orr farm worker is registered and receives a service badge inscribed with the letters "U.S.S.S.L." All members who work at least six Saturdays are given another badge with a silver field and silver letters.

It will be no easy task to change the practice of Saturday holiday, the demonstration agents say, but to allow it to exist when hundreds of thousands of the best laborers are leaving the farm is "nothing less than criminal." The demonstrators appeal for the co-operation of farmers, landlords, and merchants, in addition to the farm workers.

One of the posters issued by the League says:

Sunday: Rest and keep it Holy.
Monday: Work!
Tuesday: Work!
Wednesday: Work!
Thursday: Work!
Friday: Work!
Saturday: Work!

NEGRO WOMEN FORCED TO WORK

Protests Filed With President and Ark. Governor Against Discrimination

Ky. Forester — News, 10-2-1918

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, through its secretary, John R. Shillady, of New York, makes public the following telegrams of protest to President Wilson and to Governor Brough of Arkansas against the application of compulsory work laws to women. The association's action was taken on the basis of press dispatches stating that Arkansas planters have begun a movement to force Negro women to work on cotton plantations in that state against their will and the reported enforcement in a Georgia town against Negro women of compulsory work laws which are applied against colored women only. The telegrams follow:

"September 23, 1918.

"Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People earnestly requests your attention and that of the proper department of the federal government, to prevent forcd labor of Negro women in any of the states. New York papers of September 21 carry press dispatches from Pine Bluff, Ark., that local business men and planters have begun a movement to have the work or fight order applied to women, alleging that Negro women now living on allotments paid them by the war department, because of drafted husbands and sons serving in armed forces of the country, are refusing to perform labor. Wrightsville, Ga., is reported to be enforcing against colored women only the ordinance requiring both sexes to work at least 5 hours per week. This association is confident that your high sense of justice will insure prompt condemnation of all efforts to apply compulsory work laws to women's labor, and that you will regard it as invidious and un-American to apply the compulsory work principle to Negro women alone."

"September 23, 1918.

"Hon Charles H. Brough, Governor, Little Rock, Ark.:

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People requests information concerning the proposed movement of Arkansas business men and planters to invoke the so-called work or fight order to be applied to Negro women. In the name of the colored epople of Arkansas, who are unrepresented in your Legislature and in the name of the colored people of the nation, this association emphatically protests against discriminatory application of labor conscription to colored people, and particularly objects to labor conscription of women. No proposition is anywhere made to conscript labor of white women. The nation as a whole will regard the attempt to conscript colored women as in the nature of peonage. Negroes of the country are serving loyally in the nation's armed forces and on its industrial battlefields."

MEXICAN LABOR AND THE UNITED STATES

Survey 8-3-18

On another page, the question is raised: What are the United States doing for the Mexican laborers who are again called in considerable numbers, under a special dispensation with immigration restrictions, to help make good the present shortage of labor? Are they merely exploited for the benefit of American enterprise, or do they receive, besides their wages, something of the standards in home life, in self-respect, in higher wants, which we like to think of as typically American?

Indirectly, an answer, or a partial answer at least, may be found in the August number of the *Federationist*, where Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, reviews the efforts made since 1916—when war with Mexico seemed unavertible—to establish the mutual confidence of organized labor in the two countries. It was then that the basis was laid for future interchanges of thought that would render abortive the political machinations of trouble-makers on either side. The Mexican Ambassador Bonillas is quoted as saying:

> It remains with the organized labor movements of our countries to bring about a fraternal understanding that even diplomacy might not be able to accomplish.

The Pan-American Federation of Labor Conference Committee, with its headquarters in the offices of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, organized after the hurried conferences between Mexican and American labor representatives in 1916, has since then carried on a wide publicity campaign and, in the spring of this year, sent a commission of American labor men to Mexico to acquaint themselves at first hand with the labor situation of that country. The report of this commission, presented to the St. Paul convention of the American Federation of Labor, speaks of the cordial acceptance of the plan for a Pan-American Federation of Labor by Mexican unionists.

The report also contains stories of the difficulties placed in the way of the delegation by German influences, and of the reluctance of some of the more radical labor men to accept the plan which, they thought, might interfere with the progress of Mexican labor on more revolutionary lines and by more revolutionary methods than those countenanced by the American Federation of Labor.

The total number of Mexican workers organized is given as about half a million; the only industries nationally organized are mining, textile and railroad work. The miners, more particularly, are strongly organized in three states and have something approaching a real national federation.

Mr. Gompers has issued invitations to an international labor congress to be held in Laredo, Texas, beginning November 13.

APPLY IT TO WHITE MAN.

Editor The Advertiser:

I note a popular move on foot, and a good one, too, to get pledges from the "negro laborers" not to take Saturday afternoons off. Why not get pledges from whites as well? One is as essential as the other. What is "sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander."

All are asked to observe wheatless, meatless days, which is right, while during each hot day there are enough soft drinks consumed in Alabama to pay for the bread of the State. The sugar used in the soft drink places in Alabama would give a nice little tip to each coffee user in the State. I am in full sympathy with all conservation movements. But the sauce for both the goose and gander is constantly before me.

If the whites will not take Saturday afternoons off, I feel sure the negroes will fall right in line. As they are great imitators, and usually loyal to any public cause advocated by the whites.

F. A. GULLEDGE.

Verbena, May 31, 1918.

NON-PRODUCTIVE LABORERS MUST GET OTHER OCCUPATION

Advertiser 6-13-18

Loafing and idling on the part of registered men and working at occupations, designated as "non-productive," will be reported to local and district draft boards for their investigation, according to instructions forwarded to all Alabama draft boards by Adjutant General G. J. Hubbard, Wednesday.

Not only are members of the draft board urged to report facts that may come to their knowledge, but all citizens as well, are asked to assist in the work and report any known violations. The "Work or Fight" regulations sent out to the local and district boards, must be studied, the instructions state, that the members of the board will know what to do when such cases are brought to their attention and also to be in a position to define loafing or occupations classed as non-productive.

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
SEPTEMBER 22, 1918

FORCING NEGROES TO WORK

General Arrests Are Made in Sumter County for Failure to Work.

AMERICUS, Sept. 21.—"Slick" Walker, Alec Clark and Crawford Clark, three negroes, were arrested here yesterday on charges of violating the Georgia work or fight law. The negroes, it appears, each had regular situations, but would work only long enough to earn sufficient money to pay their expenses, spending the balance of the time in idleness. Their arrest, it is announced, is the beginning of a campaign designed to force every able-bodied man here to work at least five and a half days a week, the city and county police authorities co-operating together.

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
MARCH 28, 1918

77 NEGROES NABBED IN ANTI-LOAFING CAMPAIGN

65 Held for Trial Today at Close of First Day of Police Drive.

Sixty-five negroes will this morning face Recorder Jones and unless they prove themselves to have steady jobs and working regular, the chances are they will be given employment on the county convict camps, or maybe on the farms of the county, said the police.

The farmers of the county are crying for laborers; there are jobs a-plenty in the city. For these reasons the city authorities said they cannot understand why there should be so many loafers here.

The officials said they have noticed sometime there has been an unusual number of loafers in the city, and this led up to a conference yesterday morning between Mayor McNinch, Commissioner Moore, Recorder Jones and Chief of Police Brawley. It was decided that all persons, both white and black, who will not work and who can work, but who are spending their days in idleness—a drawback to the city and a hindrance to the activities of the country—will work on the chaingangs, it was announced.

As a result of this conference, Chief Brawley issued orders to his men to get the loafers. Detectives J. D. Johnson, L. L. Wilson, Dan Bradley and Traffic Officers J. T. Dwyer and J. F. Paxton started for a round-up. The first trip out they brought back 13 negroes; the second, 32; the third, 24, and the fourth, eight. These were found in the poolrooms, dance halls and such places. Twelve of the 77 proved they had jobs, and were "jist loafing a few minutes." They were turned loose and their employers notified. The 65 others will be tried this morning, it was said.

Mayor McNinch said yesterday afternoon that if good citizens are going to war, loafers are either going to war, too, or else they are going to work. The mayor said he hopes some way can be arranged whereby those found guilty of vagrancy, which is the charge against the loafers, can be allowed the privilege of choosing whether they will work on the roads or on the farms.

The drive against loafers will continue until there are no loafers, it was said at police headquarters.

SAVANNAH OFFICIALS MUST CARRY CARDS

The Constitution 9-1-18

Savannah, Ga., August 31.—Wallace J. Pierpont, mayor of Savanah, today issued an order that all city officials and employees shall carry cards showing they are working for the city. He announced that he would carry a card himself and would punch it every day he worked. All heads of departments are directed to properly punch the cards issued to those under their direction.

All Negroes Registered; White Men Must Explain Idleness; Work or Fight!

JUNE 13, 1918
Frederick Okla Leader

JACK STUBS

A Tillman county youth who is a member of Company C, 132nd Machine Gun Battalion. He has been stationed at Camp Bowie, Texas.

Frederick's work, fight or move regulations took definite shape Monday when City Marshal E. I. May and H. N. Naylor, special registrar in connection with his office as city war secretary, registered all the negroes in the city between the ages of 18 and 45 years.

All white men will be registered this week, announced Mayor Rogers Tuesday. The names, addresses, ages, occupation, names of employers and the number of members in each family are being secured and tabulated. The city will have a complete card index of every man within its limits. The registration serves, too, as a census.

At the meeting of the city council Tuesday night the work, fight or move resolution will likely be adopted. This will become a part of Frederick's win-the-war and patriotic measures.

Of 92 negroes registered Monday but five of them declared they were unemployed.

COLORED GIRLS JAILED FOR GRAFT

PUTS SICK CHILD IN JAIL ON THE CHARGE OF VAGRANCY — WILL NOT HEAR PLEA MADE BY VICTIMS WHEN THEY ATTEMPT TO EXPLAIN.

Mother Pays $40 For Bond And Mortgages Her Furniture

Editorial Note Follows the Story—This Act the Most Foul of Any Yet to Show Its Head in the District—Colored People Everywhere Expressing Indignation.

That the "work or fight" law has been misapplied in some instances in the Birmingham district is very evident when some of the incidents are reviewed, as practiced on colored people. A colored washerwoman on the Southside and her neighbor were forced to pay a bondsman $40 for the release of their daughters Tuesday night, October 29th, when Bessie Jones, daughter of Mrs. Maggie Jones, and Minnie Harris, daughter of Mrs. Harris, were arrested for vagrancy and put in the county jail and were forced to make bond in the sum of two hundred dollars each. Mrs. Jones states that her daughter was sick, with her right arm paralyzed and was sent to town on an errand. Minnie Harris arrived in the city Sunday and before Tuesday was arrested. She is here attending her aunt who is sick in bed. The girls state that they could not persuade the officers that they were on an errand and one was sick and the other attending her sick aunt. The officers insisted that they should go with them to vote, when they remonstrated that they were not voting citizens and were not concerned with any election, and in fact they did not believe that the suffrage measure so ably fostered by President Wilson had passed and become a law, nor did they believe the States had arranged any law by which the suffrage act was effective, as applied to woman suffrage, and especially the Negro woman. After the suffrage question was disposed of, the girls were asked to get in the car and go for their work cards, they state, and they were carried to the county jail and locked up and humiliated by a rough element of women who attempted an initiation of them because they failed to give up money.

Mrs. Jones finding that her daughter and the daughter of her neighbor were in jail, hurried to the scene, and finally found a man who would bail them out for forty dollars. She had only $7. Nervous and fatigued she paid the seven dollars and mortgaged her household furniture for the balance. In going over the matter with a representative, she frankly confessed that she had paid the forty dollars and the furniture released an the girls still under bail. The facts as reported about Bessie Jones are that she has a paralyzed right arm and has been treated by several prominent physicians in the city, Dr. C. O. Boothe, Dr. P. S. Moten and at the time of her arrest she was under treatment of Dr. Reid, a white physician, and that it was impossible for this young woman to do work. She is practically an invalid. This was told the officers, and yet she was put in jail with the girl who accompanied her to the city, and these humble women were obliged to pay forty dollars for the girls' release. Minnie Harris was just from Montgomery and attempted to explain the matter to the officers, that she was here attending her sick aunt and had not been in the city but a few days and did not come to do work other than to nurse her aunt. This had no effect on the officers and they attempted no investigation whatever, but put these humble girls in the county jail.

Editor's Note—This publication endorses to the full measure the work or fight law. We want the spirit and letter of the law enforced on the people of Birmingham, not black people particularly, not Negro women particularly, not Negro girls particularly, but that the work or fight order would reach all the people alike and that the order will not be diverted from its original purpose to a plan of graft and humiliation of Negro people. It is hard for a sensible people, a people living in the atmosphere of American civilization and in the atmosphere of an every day preached Democracy to be happy and satisfied if such practices as above stated are to be the rule and spirit of officers who are expected to enforce the law regarding at all times the lawful privileges and comforts of all the people within their jurisdiction. The colored race is powerless to change this plan of procedure if the young girls acted upon are to be a sample of the conduct of officers who are to enforce the work or fight law. This is a situation wholly in the hands of the white people themselves. The colored man has only to make the proper and sensible complaint, keeping balanced at all times that his temper will not override his judgment. Certainly these conditions discourage the Negro people regardless of class or social conditions. They do not encourage, they do not make happy, they create a smoltering spirit of indifference, a careless respect for law and order, they develop the animal passion of the man when the heart, soul and mind at the same time become stagnated or stultified. Is there any crime on the part of an officer if he should treat colored women right? Would he be ostracised by his race or associates if he was found investigation a case of vagrancy to determine whether or not a young girl between the age of fifteen and and sixteen years should be incarcarated? WAS THE PURPOSE OF THE ARREST TO MAKE FORTY DOLLARS FOR A BONDING COMPANY OR A WHITE FRIEND TO MAKE SOME MONEY QUICK OUT OF HELPLESS NEGROES? These practices will not help, these practices will make the thoughtless of the colored race think of all white people in one sense, which would be incorrect. But coming in contact with this bad element of white people, how could they think different? We realize that this is a big question and that the adjustment must come from within. A man must have a good heart, a greater vision than the colored of the skin of an individual, a man, white or black, cannot have respect for other men and other people unless they themselves have an eye single to human happiness with some desire that other men and other people would be happy sav themselves. A man or race who seek his or its own happiness with no gard to other individuals or ra not continue happy on this earth ways, and certainly when he leaves here his soul could dwell in nothing less than eternal punishment. It is a coward that would humiliate, discourage, frighten and disturb the happiness of humble girls. It is unfortunate that colored people have not sufficiently established themselves in the minds of a certain element of white people that they are now, after fifty years of slavery, human being and are ethical in many of their habits and quite civil in their practices. They have all the five senses of other human beings, they think, they believe, they see, they hear, they taste, in fact they are made up like other people and why should they be treated otherwise?

This thing is going to cost both races if it is allowed to continue more than either of us are willing to pay, and other sections of the country will profit by the mistakes of the thoughtless white citizens of the South. The people are indignant and much feeling is being expressed over the matter.

FARM HELP BUREAU IS ORGANIZED IN DALLAS COUNTY

he moving adv.

Plans Made to Aid Farmers of County in Securing Labor—Big Shortage Reported

April 28/1918.

(Special to The Advertiser.)

SELMA, ALA., April 27.—To aid the farmers of Dallas county keep a sufficient labor supply on their farms to maintain a maximum production of crop for 1918—is the purpose of the Dallas county farm help bureau organized today and composed of some of the most representative and influential men of the county. The members who will compose this bureau and give its efforts effective direction are R. H. Agee, wholesale grocer, chairman; Geo. Craig, manager Peoples Oil Company and farmer; John Blake, County Demonstration Agent; Percy Dawson, chief of police; W. R. Jones, manager Dallas Compress Company; D. M. Scott, postmaster and Morgan Richards, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

The Bureau estimates that Dallas county is short from 35 to 40 per cent of its proper labor supply on farms. It is conservatively estimated that from 50 to 75 thousand acres of tillable lands will lie idle this year. Much of this has been idle for several years. Early in the year the farmers pitched their crops with hope, and decided in many of them to increase their acreage particularly in Irish and sweet potatoes, peas and peanuts. There will also be an increase in the cotton acreage. The velvet bean crop and the corn crop however will be somewhat diminished.

Because of a lack of labor it is going to be difficult if not impossible to cultivate properly this increased acreage—and every local assistance both in the country around and in the city itself is expected to be brought into use. A campaign will at once be inaugurated through the county to get the help already on the farms to give a full day's work every day in the week. Speakers will go out on Sunday and speak in the negro churches and secure the co-operation of the men and women and children in this important matter.

Leslie Gilbert of Montgomery, Farm Help Specialist of the Department of Agriculture for Alabama, was present and outlined additional plans for work in future.

——BUY LIBERTY BONDS——

Labor-1918
Shortage

:: :: Work or Fight! :: ::

Constitution 5-26-18

CONFERENCE ON THE LABOR SITUATION

Journal and Guide

1-13-18

Governor of North Carolina Confers With Colored Citizens Of That State

COMMITTEE IS APPOINTED

Plans of U. S. Labor Department Outlined By Director Haynes

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Washington, D. C.—The Governor of North Carolina recently called to meet him at the State House for conference on Negro labor problems a number of most representative Negro citizens from all parts of that State. He also invited Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the United States Department of Labor, to meet with them to discuss plans for bringing to the attention of the rank and file of Negro workers the problems of industry and agriculture in connection with the war and the desire of the white citizens to add their cooperation in increasing the production to win the war.

Governor Bickett himself presided throughout the conference and took an active part in its discussion. Dr. Haynes outlined the general plans of the Department of Labor and for more than an hour the citizens present discussed these plans, offering their advice as to such modifications as were needed to adjust them to the welfare of the Negroes of North Carolina. At the close of the conference the Governor appointed a temporary committee which has drafted a Constitution which authorizes a State commitee and the organization of local county and district committees. During the conference a number of the citizens present expressed themselves as highly pleased both at the result of the conference and at the liberal attitude of the Governor in calling such a conference.

The Governor expressed himself as highly pleased with the results and accepted a place as Honorary Chairman of the permanent State committee. Those present and taking part in the conference were as follows:

Dr. A. M. Moore, Berry O'Kelly, Rev. P. R. Berry, Dr. S. G. Atkins, Bishop H. B. Delany, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, Col. J. H. Young, Prof. J. D. Wray, Prof. L. E. Hall, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Dr. J. B. Dudley, Bishop G. W. Clinton, Prof. C. L. M. Smith, C. C. Spaulding, J. E. Taylor, Capt L. E. Hamlin, Dr. Geo. J. Ramsey, Ralph Izard, N. C. Newbold.

A temporary committee was formed to direct the work until the permanent committee is appointed by the Department of Labor. Of this committee, Dr. S. G. Atkins, President of the State Normal School at Winston-Salem, N. C., is chairman.

LABOR IS BADLY NEEDED IN STATE, SAYS BROWN

The Atlanta Constitution

Farmers Are Sacrificing Cotton for Food Crops and Using Fertilizer Lavishly.

April 2, 1918.

Georgia can fail in her war-time food production only in the event she finds it physically impossible to do her full share. Cotton is being sacrificed for food crops notwithstanding record prices. Fertilizers are being used lavishly. Farmers are enthusiastic. But everywhere fields are lying idle and farmers are clamoring because there is a serious labor shortage in this state.

This was the message of J. J. Brown, commissioner of agriculture, Monday, as he resumed his office duties after a week's tour of central and southern Georgia. His trip gave him a general view of the whole state's situation. He made addresses at a number of farmers' meetings and upon other occasions and was every day in conference with prominent planters.

"I found the farm owners enthusiastic, patriotic and hustling," said the commissioner. "Everywhere the men were willing to do their best to produce the nation's food crop. They were eager to do it. They were so eager that they were clamoring for the return of every soldier that Uncle Sam can spare before shipping time, and for every farm laborer that can be obtained in the state.

"There are fields lying idle everywhere only because there is a real and a serious labor shortage in Georgia. Of all the men I talked to only one could say he had all the farm labor he needed. There are undoubtedly some others in the state, but I could learn of only this one.

"Cotton has been a tremendous temptation to Georgia farmers. Notwithstanding the record price, however, the planters have willingly sacrificed cotton to grow food stuffs. This is generally true in the southern and central parts of the state. In the Piedmont district only there was a tendency to increase the cotton production.

"The army and war enterprises have taken thousands of laborers from the farms, many of them have gone to get higher wages in cities that are away from the state itself. And there are few or none to take their places."

Mr. Brown admitted that the army furloughs under the Dent bill will serve to ameliorate the shortage, and that the retention of draft men on the farms while draft men in the cities are taken will be a further benefit, but even with these men the farms will be far from having a normal supply and only a miracle, under such circumstances, would make possible the large increase in food production asked of this state.

Vagrant Negroes Prefer County Jail to Farm Work

Thirteen negroes confined in the county jail on charges of vagrancy prefer to remain behind prison bars than to go behind the plow. This startling fact was brought to the attention of Sheriff Waller personally Thursday when he was visited by a well known planter of this county who desired to obtain the services of one of the negroes on his farm. The planter had read of the arrest of the negroes and thought he might get a good darky to employ in agricultural pursuits.

"If there's any one of them you want and he says he will go to work for you, I'll let him out," Sheriff Waller told the planter.

They proceeded to the jail, unlocked the doors and were presently with the thirteen negroes. In turn, each was asked if he wished to go to work on the farm, and everyone, to a man, replied that he would rather stay in jail than to plow. Two or three of them said that they would like to work but farming was not to their fancy. They preferred a job like a bootblack which would allow them to remain in the city where they could see the bright lights.

The arrest of the negroes resulted from the sheriff's crusade against idlers and loafers and his determination to make all able-bodied persons go to work or go to jail.

FARMERS PAY OUT NEGRO OFFENDERS TO GET FARM HELP

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
MARCH 19, 1918

Labor So Scarce Planters Are Coming to Macon to Pay the Fines of Minor Offenders.

Judge Gardner Came From Waynesboro Yesterday But Another Farmer Had Secured Man.

Jailer McCommons Has Many Letters of Inquiry From Farmers—Relief Is Planned.

The urgency for farm labor in Georgia, apparently, is becoming such that planters are coming to Macon and paying negroes out of jail in order to take them back to work on their farms.

This was the mission of Judge Gardner, of Waynesboro, yesterday, and it is what other farmers are frequently doing. In the desk of Jailer McCommons, at Bibb County jail, there are more than a dozen inquiries on file from farmers in the vicinity of Macon asking for information concerning negroes on minor charges.

As was the case yesterday with Judge Gardner, who declined to pay the fine of a "pistol-toter" and take him to his farm, planters seeking to solve their labor troubles in this manner are loath to take "bad niggers." So the plan holds out small hope for the laborer who is a habitual or vicious offender. There is a pronounced demand, however, for farm laborers who have good records, but who may have got into some minor difficulty.

Judge Gardner Here.

Judge Gardner came over from Waynesboro to pay the fine of a negro named Lindsey Jones, who was arrested on a charge of gaming. The fine is $30 for this offense, where the defendant pleads guilty. Lindsey is said to be a good farm hand, but he eschewed the plow handle to come to Macon where he had heard that laborers were wanted at Camp Wheeler. Arrested for gaming, he was put in a cell where he did nothing for several days. His lawyer, realizing that Judge Gardner wanted help, wired him about Lindsey and the judge came to pay the negro's fine, but found that a planter of Clinton had already secured Lindsey's freedom and carried him to the field.

"There's another negro here named John that you can get, judge," suggested the lawyer.

"What's he here for?" asked the judge of Jailer McCommons.

"Pointing a pistol at another," said Mr. McCommons.

"Don't want him," said the judge. "I'll take a chance on a negro who is in the jug for getting drunk or gaming, because sometimes a good worker breaks loose and indulges himself, but I have no confidence in a pistol-toting negro, as badly as I need hands."

Labor Shortage Acute.

This procedure is illustrative of the farm labor shortage which has become so acute that the federal and state governments have recognized its menace and taken steps for remedy, by establishing a joint bureau in the office of the commissioner of commerce and labor at the State capitol at Atlanta.

This is a situation which, with the advance of the farming and harvesting season, officials believe may grow materially worse. With a view to forestalling further shortage of help, while food and cotton are so much needed in the prosecution of the war, Commissioner of Commerce and Labor Hal M. Stanley and W. Vaughn Howard, representative of the federal government, associated with Commissioner Stanley, are endeavoring to organize a statewide system of local employment bureaus to care for local situations and to coöperate with the state and federal bureau at Atlanta.

Commissioner Stanley and Mr. Howard appeared before council and a committee of Macon business men last Thursday and urged that Macon establish such a bureau.

N. Y. E. MAIL
MARCH 30, 1918

Take Up the Labor Slack.

Charles F. Speare, financial editor of The Evening Mail, writing from Washington, says it is estimated that the industrial production of war necessities is from 25 to 40 per cent. below where it should be to-day and the government has been able to spend only half as much as it had appropriated for the fiscal period to June 30.

What is wrong? From the farm, the great industrial plants, the shipyards, as elsewhere, come complaints of labor shortage, yet investigators declare it is not so much labor shortage as failure to make use of labor properly that aggravates the situation.

We haven't taken up our slack. We are wasting men, material and money, and a thousand non-essentials, while we are in urgent need of material and men for essentials.

It is idle to talk of labor shortage while in the single case of New York city perhaps 125,000 able-bodied men are employed at tasks which could be performed as well by women or at work unnecessary at this time.

Of the 36,000 men employed in hotels and restaurants 30,000 probably could be utilized in better fields. There are 8,000 barbers in New York city. Before the war there were 20,000 in the city and a total of 40,000 in New York state. The man too lazy to shave himself in war time should be sentenced to wear a beard. There's a patent comb and scissors with which a man now can cut his own hair and do a pretty good job of it.

In the office buildings downtown a thousand or more huskies charge ten cents for giving a lick and a promise to shoes and calling it a shine. There are 15,000 bartenders in New York city, most of them pretty robust. Of elevator runners there are many thousands, as there are also of ticket agents and guards and conductors on "L," on surface or subway lines.

Any one who sees the number of persons applying at The Evening Mail Employment Bureau or the Municipal Employment Bureau wouldn't think the scarcity of labor is so pronounced as has been made to appear.

In the South the negro labor works only half time because the pay is so high that the darky earns enough in three days to loaf three. In the North it is the testimony of investigators that miners and others have so much money that they spend much time in joy riding in their new automobiles that could be employed more profitably and patriotically in producing coal.

New Jersey has passed an anti-loafing law. North Carolina is considering one.

Labor would not be scarce if it was distributed sensibly and organized for the requirements of war.

WORK OR FIGHT LAW IN EFFECT ON SEPT. 1

All Men Unemployed at That Time Must Register With Labor Commissioner.

Declaring the Georgia compulsory labor law, passed at the recent session of the Georgia assembly, operative on and after September 1, Governor Dorsey yesterday issued the following proclamation:

STATE OF GEORGIA—Executive Department—Governor's Proclamation of August 24, 1918.

Declaring Law Operative on and After September 1, 1918.

Whereas, the general assembly of Georgia, convened in regular session in July, 1918, enacted a law providing that whenever, because of the existence of a state of war, the governor of Georgia determines that it is necessary, for the protection and welfare of the people of the state, that all able-bodied male persons between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, inclusive, within the state, of the description and with the exceptions therein provided, be employed in occupations carried on by the state, county or municipal governments, or any of their agencies, or be employed in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether agricultural, industrial or otherwise, and which occupations the governor finds to be essential for the protection and welfare of the people of this state and of the United States, and also finds that such occupations cannot be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this state and of the United States require without resort to said act, that then the governor shall be authorized, by proclamation to require every able-bodied male person between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, inclusive, not then or thereafter regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, to register his name, address, age and any other information which the governor shall require, with the commissioner of commerce and labor, or with such authorized representative of the department of commerce and labor as the commissioner may designate, to the end that such persons may be assigned to work, at occupations of the character aforesaid, in the manner and upon the terms provided by said act; and

Whereas, a state of war does now exist between the government of the United States and the Imperial German government, and because of the existence of such state of war, I do determine that it is necessary, for the protection and welfare of the people of this state, that all able-bodied male persons between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, inclusive, within the state, with the exceptions provided in said act, who, on and after the first day of September, 1918, are not regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, shall be required to work at occupations carried on by the state, the counties or the municipalities, or any of their agencies, or shall be employed in occupations carried on by private persons, firms or corporations, whether agricultural, industrial or otherwise, which occupations are essential for the protection and welfare of the people of this state and the United States, and which must be carried on as the protection and welfare of the people of this state and of the United States require without resort to said act.

Now, therefore, I, Hugh M. Dorsey, governor of Georgia, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me as aforesaid by said act, do hereby require every able-bodied male person between sixteen and fifty-five years of age, inclusive, within the state, with the exceptions therein provided, who, on and after the 1st day of September, 1918, is not regularly or continuously employed or engaged in any lawful and useful business, occupation, trade or profession of any kind, to register, on and after said date, his name, address, age and any other information which I shall require, with the commissioner of commerce and labor, or with such other authorized representative of the department of commerce and labor as the commissioner may designate, to the end that all such persons may be assigned to work, at occupations of the character aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said act.

In testimony where, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Georgia, at the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, on this 24th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eighteen.

(Signed) HUGH M. DORSEY, Governor.

By the Governor:
MARSHALL NELMS,
Executive Secretary.

IDLERS ARE FEW AND FAR BETWEEN ON STREETS NOW

The police department has never before been so vigilant in apprehending loiterers as it has been within the past few weeks. The campaign has been so effective as to draw protests from two manufacturers in Atlanta yesterday because the police had arrested on a charge of loitering negroes employed by them, and whose labor was needed every day. They were caught on the streets, however, and the police were apprehensive of the statements made by them as to whether they were steadily employed or not, and carried them to police station for investigation.

"There is a noticeable difference on the streets during working hours now and some months ago," said Chief Beavers Friday night. "During week days and nights the streets on which idle negroes, and also whites, formerly congregated are now comparatively deserted."

Chief Beavers stated that every officer on the force now goes out with instructions to diligently pursue idlers, and that this class of undesirables is fast disappearing from the streets, either to work for some employer of his own accord or to labor in the city stockade.

OKLAHOMA CITY OKLA TIMES
OCTOBER 15, 1918

Negroes Wearing Bandages to Dodge Government Work

It was reported today to J. W. Walden, chairman of the community labor board, by two leaders of local negroes that between fifty and sixty of the race are in hiding in the eastern section of the city, owing to the concerted effort of the negro and white community boards to obtain forty men and wives for light labor at the powder plant of Duponts, a government project at Nashville, Tenn. Many of the men, says Walden, are reported wearing bandages on their hands and some of them are carrying their arms in slings.

—Buy More Bonds—

Labor-1918

Shortage

COLORED CITIZENS HEAR UNQUALIFIED PRAISE OF THEIR FINE PATRIOTISM

GREENVILLE S C NEWS
OCTOBER 9, 1918

A committee of representative colored citifiens appeared before the City Council last nigh', to voice the protest of a mass meeting of their race against what was reputed to be an ordinance to compel colored women to carry labor cards, but were assured by Mayor Harvley that nothing of the sort has ever been contemplated and that a wrong impression had been created by an incorrect news article in The News. The occasion, however, served to elicit many assurances of kindly esteem and harmony between the two races in Greenville and to emphasize the patriotism of the colored Americans. aMny expressions of good feeling were delivered which made a pleasant impression on all.

Prof Briar presented the resolutions of the mass meeting which stated, among other things that most of the colored women are already engaged in useful occupations, that they did not desire to be compelled by the use of labor cards to work for lower wages than they deserve, that such a law might cause a great exodus from thec ity of many of its colored citizens. It was further stated that it was feared that the effect of such a law might be to impair the voluntary efforts of the colored civilian population toward winning the war. The colored people here favor the entrance of all their race into useful occupations, but not through coercive or discriminatory methods. They pledge hearty cooperation in creating a better spirit of labor among the race. The relations between the races here has been very kindly—"We love our city and don't want to leave it."

The Rev. Green spoke most eloquently in support of the resolutions. He said that he realized that all the resources of the country must be concentrated for the solidarity of the white and colored people of thec ity and nation. It was no time, he said, for a measure that would create racial discord. Greenville should set an example to other cities, inasmuch as the relations between the races here have been so cordial and helpful. H pleaded against such a discrimination as he understood had been proposed against the women of his race.

H. J. Haynsworth, who was present at the Council meeting for another purpose, said that he did not know any other city where the relations between the races are so amicable as in Greenville. The colored people have done as much in proportion to their ability for patriotic causes as the whites. They have cheerfully responded in every way to the country's calls. Some of the colored boys from Greenville are overseas fighting for the nation's liberties. He did not want to see anything disturb th relations of the races here. If the labor card system should bei ntroduced, it should be applied impartially to white women and black alike. There are disrespectable elements in both races alike. He paid high tribute to his cook who has faithfully served him for sixteen years. He did not want to see her humiliated in any way. We must be a united people fighting a common foe.

Mayor Harvley said that the Council had never contemplated such an ordinance. It would pass nothing which would reflect on the patriotism or character of good colored women. The false impression grew out of an incorrece story in The News. The enforced equally and impartially. He existing work card system has been asked Chief Noe if he had not sent up as many white men as colored for vagrancy and the Chief supported his statement. He explained that there are two kinds of cards, but that both are for each race. The woman labor proposition, he pointed out, arises in the cases of women of both races who have married soliders, got their first allotment and quit work. He cited the case of his cook who had suddenly left him with three sick children and who was walking the streets now.

Mayor Harvley asked the Rev. Green if such women were a credit to the colored race and he replied most emphatically "no." The minister said that the colored Ministerial Union would be glad to take this matter up in their pulpits and through their teachers in an effort to create sentiment againsts uch idleness. He told of a colored soldier's wife who received $72 the other day as an allotment and put $$50 in the bank. He told her that she was right, ass he could not be sure whether her husband would return crippled or not. It is to the best interest of the race to encourage such a course.

Henry T. Mills said that he had been pleased to note how much good the colored people, especially the ministers, have been accomplishing. He told of an old colored man who had brought in his savings and put them in a Liberty Bond. They subscribed $7,000 to the last Liberty Loan in this county. He wanted no humiliation for such patriotic people.

Charles Briar, a colored man present, said that one man of his race, after hearing Mayor Harvley speak on Liberty Bonds, had changed his mind and decided to pay cash instead of instalments. He assured the mayor he would find him a good cook at once.

Mayor Harvley said that no one has questioned the loyalty and patriotism of the colored people of Greenville. All his fifteen colored employes at the C. & W. C., have taken Liberty Bonds in the total amount of $800. "We want to treat you right. We now leave the matter to the pastors."

The kindley utterances of the white speakers were vigorously applauded by the colored people.

LABOR BOARD STOPS PEONAGE

Shocking Conditions are Discovered at Sloss Steel Works at Russelville, Ala.

The New York Age.

LABORERS WERE OPPRESSED

Members of Board Found Industrial Slavery Equal to the Old Agricultural Peonage of Russia —More American System Adopted by Firm at Request of Board.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A condition of industrial peonage in the United States is bared by the decision of the National War Labor Board in its decision for labor and against the Sloss Sheffield Steel and Iron Company with mines and furnaces in Russelville, Alabama.

Members of the board were horrified at the conditions discovered in that American town.

"Industrial slavery equal to the agricultural peonage of old time Russia," said one officer of the board.

The company was charging its employes 20 per cent discount for cashing its own pay checks, charging each employe $1 a month for physician's care, 50 cents a month school fee, $1.25 a month insurance, and forcing its employes to buy all provisions and supplies at the company store.

As a result it was not uncommon for an employe to receive less than $1 in his semi-monthly pay envelope. Pay ran from $1.85 to $4.25 a day with the bulk of the employes receiving about $2 or a little over a day.

The company was also in agreement with other iron and mining companies by which no employe who left one company would be hired by another without showing a permit from the former company. In this way an employe in debt to one company could never shift his employment to another, no matter how advantageous it might be to him.

The War Labor Board has abolished all these conditions by applying its basic principles as outlined by the President for its guidance. It ha sordered a flat increase of $2 a day to all employes, the abolishment of the permit system; the eight-hour day with time and a half for overtime (the present day is ten hours); that the insurance fee be made optional; that orders for money due on wages be cashed at their face value. This award will make it possible for the workers to get enough money to trade at other than company stores and secure cheaper prices on necessities.

The lowest wage allowed under the award is $3.99 for a ten-hour day.

The award is made applicable to the Sheffield Iron Corporation and the Sewanee Iron Company also, embracing the entire district.

LOYALTY LEAGUE PERFECTS PLANS FOR SLACKER RAID

Date Is Fixed For Beginning the Enforcement of The "Work Or Fight" Rule in County

The Montgomery Advertiser
9-15-18

With a large number of members present, especially from the committees appointed to look after the detail work of the organization, the Montgomery County Self Preservation Loylayt League held an interesting session at 1 o'clock yesteday in the Chamber of Commerce auditorium. W. D. Lowry, chairman of the League, presided, while A. H. Lisson acted as secretary.

One of the principal matters discussed by the membership was the forthcoming "slacker" round-up, the date for which is known only to the league members, police department, state council of defense, labor council and Rotary Club. It was pointed out by several speakers that the time was now ripe to enforce the regulations for which the league was formed, namely the distribution of labor, as well as looking to it that every able-bodied man in Montgomery and Montgomery county possesses a work labor card, signed by his employer or foreman.

It is the intention of the league, in conducting the round-up, to ascertain from every male whether he holds a work card, if not, the reason will have to be forthcoming and if this is not a good one, the party in question will be jailed as a vagrant and steps taken to put him to useful labor.

The ministers of Montgomery as well as of the churches in the rural districts, both white an dcolored, will receive a written request from the Loyalty League, suggesting that they refer to the present conditions and labor situation in their sermons next Sunday.

Committees Named

Secretary Liston was then directed to read the roll of special committees that have been named from the various organizations to aid in the round-up, as follows:

Central Labor Union—J. C. Kendrick, J. M. Mash, H. V. Hunter.

Rotary Club—Judge Malcolm Carmichael, J. Lee Holloway and W. T. Sheehan.

Chamber of Commerce—Percy F. Black, Algernon Black, Leopold Strauss.

Loyalty League—A .F. Ticknor, D. J. McCauley, J. B. Walters.

State Council of Defense—Jack Thorington.

Several interesting, but short talks, were made during the meeting, all of them embodying suggestions for perfecting the plans for conducting the round-up.

Louis Post Coming

Chairman Lowry announced the visit here on September 25 of Hon. Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor for the United States, who will discuss the Department of Labor in relation to the great war. The address will be delivered in the city auditorium. Plans for the reception and entertainment of Mr. Post are to be perfected later in the week.

ORGANIZATIONS SEND PROTEST TO PAPERS

Birmingham
9-17-18
Reporter

WANTS NO CLASS LEGISLATION OR ADMINISTRATION OF THE GOVERNMENTS ORDERS IS FOUND IN THE PROTEST.

There is widespread discontent and protest among the Negroes of Birmingham over the article which appeared in the daily papers of this city, under the caption, "Negro Women Will Be Forced To Work, City Ordinance To Be Applied To Them."

In every quarter where Negroes assemble, in public places—barber shops, drug stores, offices, and on the street corners, great indignation is being expressed that an article singling out Negro women, and alluding to them in mass, should be published. The Negroes are loud in their protest that no special ordinance, nor special application of any ordinance should be applied to Negro women.

It is regarded as a reflection on the Negro race, and on Negro women particularly, in view of the large

services which have been rendered by the Negro women of this city and county in selling Baby Bonds, War Savings Stamps, and in doing Red Cross work. No women, it is protested, have made greater sacrifices in doing patriotic services than the Negro women of Birmingham. And just now, when they are making large plans to do greater services, come such articles as appeared in the Birmingham Age-Herald and The Birmingham Ledger and a burlesque article in The Birmingham News of Saturday, under the caption, "United States Employment Bureau Calls Bluff of Ebony-Hued Workers."

Representing the Colored Citizens League, the Interdenominational Ministerial Alliance, and other organizations in the city, a number of representative ministers, physicians, and business men unite in a strong protest on behalf of the Negroes of Birmingham, so the statement goes. We are heartily in favor of the mobilizing of the man ower of America, we want all our people, men and women, to do their bit in serving the Nation, supporting our Government and defending our Flag, but we regard it as a disgrace upon our race to have such discriminatory articles written with reference to Negro women.

We feel that such articles as the ones referred to do more damage to the cause of patriotism among Negroes than German spies could effect in a quarter century, and fire the spirit of resentment among the masses of Negroes to a pitch that hinders the leaders in their effort to preach loyalty and patriotism. We want the law, "Work or Fight," applied, but applied without race discrimination.

Committee Representing Colored Citizens League, Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance.

SHERIFF WALLER LAUNCHES CRUSADE AGAINST LOAFERS

One White Man and 13 Negroes Were Arrested Yesterday Charged With Vagrancy

Close on the heels of his placarding the county with signs warning persons to "go to work or go to jail," Sheriff Waller Wednesday launched a crusade against idlers and loafers. During the day, one white man and thirteen negroes were arrested by the sheriff and his deputies charged with vagrancy. The negroes were taken into custody on the outskirts of the city and most of them were playing dominoes or were engaged in other non-productive pastimes when found by the officers, the sheriff stated.

"I thought I would make a round-up and try it out to see what the court will do to them," said the sheriff. "If the court will handle them, I certainly will arrest them, for I think it is time that every able-bodied person should go to work for his country. I arrested a great many more than we have put in jail, but some of them claimed to be working for railroads and other industries and when I called up and found that they had jobs I let them go."

W. L. Foster, a white man, 54 years old, and seven negroes were arrested during the forenoon on warrants preferred by Deputy Sheriff George Wilson, and their cases were set down for trial on April 30 in the Court of Common Pleas. The negroes taken into custody in this round-up were: Ben Adams, Ernest Johnson, Willie Reynolds, Algier Starks, Nathaniel Swanson, Clifton Tutt and Anderson Wray. During the afternoon another round-up was made and the following six negroes were arrested on warrants made by Deputy Wilson: Joe Davis, Davis Cotton, Henry Jackson, Ed Johnson, Willie Pruett and Brown Smith. These cases have been set for trial April 26 in the Court of Common Pleas.

Foster made bond of $150 during the afternoon but practically all of the negroes were unable to furnish the required bail.

——BUY LIBERTY BONDS——

FROM THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS... SEPTEMBER 26—

INJUSTICE AT HOME

To the Editor The Birmingham News:

The fee system, though attempted to be abolished in Jefferson County by constitutional amendment and statutes, still survives. The higher offices of the country are fortunately now upon a salary basis, but the constables of the Municipal Court are still upon the fee system, and it is they who are engaged in preying upon the poor and helpless, especially the poor and helplecss Negroes. Arrest after arrest on frivolous charges are made each day and for no other purpose than to squeeze fees out of the poor helpless Negroes. Is there any wonder why the Negro laborer is dissatisfied and is migrating when night after night constables raid their quarters and their houses and arrest them upon the most frivolous charges and place them in jail?

Or circus day one hundred Negroes who were selling a few sandwiches to the large crowd were arrested by these constables charged with violating revenue laws, and fees exacted out of each case. Judge H. B. Abernathy, of the Municipal Court, who is doing as much as he can without the aid of a statute, to protect the poor from the being exploited, dismissed these cases and refused to allow the collection of costs. The constables in another court which has recently begun to have criminal cases tried before it succeeded in inducing the payment of costs from these inoffensive Negroes, the costs amounting to hundreds of dollars.

The solicitor of Jefferson county is a man who is in sympathy with the poor and is against frivolous arrests for fees or otherwise, and if his attention is strongly called to the matter he will, as he has done on other occations, refuse to permit these prosecutions. We know on one occasion that a batch of prosecutions for fees were begun in an Inferior Court, and when it was stated that the court would not grant the motion of the solicitor to nolle prosqui them, the solicitor made clear that if the court did not nolle prosqui them he would see that each person convicted made an appeal bond, and that immediately upon the appeal bond being made and the case gotten into the criminal court he would, before the judges of that court, renew his motion to nolle presequi, with the assurance that the court would grant his motion. This position of the solicitor secured the proper result.

It behooves the next Legislature to pass a law placing the constables in [illegible] City of Birmingham upon a salary basis and make them ex-officio deputy sheriffs, or to pass a law taking away all of the powers of the constables, leaving then a bare office. That this can be done there is no doubt, because while the office of constable is a constitutional office, the constitution does not define its functions.

We, who are fighting for justice in the world, cannot afford to condone injustice among our own people at home.

Yours very truly.

BEDDOW & OBERDORFER,
Attorneys.

Birmingham, Ala., Sept. 24, 1918.

GOVERNOR TO HELP IN SECURING LABOR

Calls Upon Councils of National Defense and City and County Authorities to Help Brunswick Plant.

Members of every county council of defense, the authorities of every city and county throughout the state, and every patriotic citizen are urged to give their aid in securing laborers for the government picric acid plant at Brunswick, is a proclamation issued by Governor Hugh M. Dorsey last night.

The action of the governor was taken after hearing from a delegation from Brunswick, which presented the serious situation caused by the scarcity of laborers, and showed that if these workers were not secured the plant might be taken from Georgia and given to some other state where the labor problem is not so acute.

While in Atlanta the delegation held a conference with Commissioner of Labor Hal M. Stanley, who also has charge of the United States employment in this state, and received promise of cooperation.

Governor's Proclamation.

The governor's proclamation follows:

EXECUTIVE OFFICES.

Whereas, the war department of the United States is constructing a mammoth plant at Brunswick, Ga., for the manufacture of picric acid to be used in the making of explosives, and this product is one of the essential and imperative needs in the prosecution of the war, and

Whereas, the United States employment service has directed the employment service of Georgia to cease recruiting labor for all other projects and to devote its entire time and attention to securing laborers for this great war plant, and has stated that the responsibility of providing these men rests upon this state, and

Whereas, there is immediately required several thousand unskilled laborers, and within a few days several skilled laborers will be needed, and

Whereas, delay means a lack of essential equipment for our soldiers in France, and may involve serious consequences, even the lives of some of our soldiers.

Asks Georgians to Aid.

Now, therefore, I hereby call upon the members of every County Council of National Defense, the authorities of every city and county throughout the state, and upon every patriotic citizen of this commonwealth, to respond immediately to this urgent appeal of our government by giving their active co-operation in recruiting the labor needed, and I earnestly urge them to give active support to the recruiting agents of the United States employment service, acting in conjunction with the department of labor of this state, and who are seeking employees for this plant. It is the highest duty of every officer and citizen of this state and of its counties and its municipalities, to come to the aid of their country in this matter, and thus to demonstrate to the government our patriotism and our readiness to make whatever sacrifices may be necessary in order that there may not be one moment's delay in the construction of this plant, which is to furnish in a large measure to our armies in France the instrumentalities required by them in the successful prosecution of the war against the Huns. I know that the people of Georgia will not fail their country in this matter. Proper provision has been made for housing and feeding all employees.

Let each community act immediately, and wire Hon. H. M. Stanley, commissioner of labor for Georgia, advising how many laborers can be furnished for their service immediately. He will give all necessary information and instructions.

Done at Atlanta, Georgia, this August 20, 1918.

HUGH M. DORSEY,
Governor and Chairman of Georgia Council of Defense.

By the Governor:
C. A. WEST, Secretary Executive Dept.

COMMUNITY LABOR BOARD IN CHARGE OF ALL WAR RECRUITING

State Council of Defense Receives Information on Handling of War Labor Problems

The State Council of Defense yesterday received an extended telegram from Nathan A. Smyth, Assistant Director General, Washington as follows:

The Community Labor Boards are charged with the responsibility of determining the methods which shall govern the United States Employment Service in attempting to recruit for war work men from industries which are not directly connected with the prosecutions of the war. The power to determine priority among industries and to close up non-essential industries by shutting off supplies rests with the War Industries board. The United States Employment Service will follow the priority determined by the Priorities Board of the War Industries Board and the employment service through all its agencies will keep in systematic and constant cooperation with the other divisions of the government concerned with the man power and material program. It is within the province of each community labor board to list those non-war industries in its community which will first be called upon to contribute men to war work.

This does not mean that such industries will be compelled to close up or to discharge their male employes at once, but with as much speed as may be necessary to meet the national emergen[illegible] they will release male work[illegible] We may as well face the fa[illegible] Much work essential to our program is being seriously retarded by lack of unskilled labor. In this situation it is obviously wrong to have able-bodied men continuing to sell candy, cigars and like articles or be doing work in shops and stores and to be attendants in clubs, barber shops, soft drink establishments, bowling alleys, dancing academies and elsewhere which might with reasonable effort on the part of the employers be entrusted to women.

Our war industries are suffering severely for lack of skilled men. It therefore becomes a burden upon the conscience of every person who employes a chauffeur to determine whether such employment is necessary or merely for the gratification of personal pleasure. Moreover every citizen should realize that every time he spends money for unnecessary articles or luxuries he is in effect determining whether the working energies of the country should be devoted to winning the war or to his own personal aid. For the conservation of labor we must all of us limit our expenses to those things which are essential"

The above telegram Chairman Hooper of the State Council, stated, emphasizes the extreme shortage of unskilled labor in particular. The governmnt is giving a timely warning and appealing to the patriotic impulses of the citizens of the Nation. If its appeals go unheeded mandatory orders will be issued. A real American will sacrifice for his country, whether it be blood or money, and it behooves the employers to read carefully the above telegram and act in the matter.

Labor-1918

Shortage

GOVERNOR OUTLINES PLAN TO MOBILIZE LABOR OF STATE

Plan Provided to Prevent Draining of Man Power From Any One Community in Alabama

In a statement issued yesterday by Governor Charles Henderson, the plan to systematize the labor of the state is explained in detail and the steps that are to be taken enlarged upon. "The effort now is to systematize the labor situation by ascertaining what labor we have and what we must rely upon to accomplish the necessary results," the governor says.

It is the hope that the system will prevent any community from being drained of its man power and an equal distribution of the labor be divided among the all the counties. The governor's statement reads:

TO THE PEOPLE OF ALABAMA:

One of the most serious problems which confronts us is the labor situation. Every industry is finding it difficult to accomplish its part of the extra duty placed upon all during this crisis, because of the scarcity of labor. The government in its great projects undertaken in connection with its war work has an insufficient supply to push through to rapid completion. It has been found that much of the labor on the pay-rolls of the government and of the larger industries is lost by reason of the many changes in consequence of the shifting of labor from one industry to another. This, no doubt, applies to the small industry as well. In order that we may receive the full benefit of the available manpower of the nation it has been determined to systematize the labor situation by making a survey of all the labor in the state, its location, the particular vocation in which it is employed, in order to ascertain where there may be a surplus and where a deficiency exists, in order that at critical times of need, the labor can be shifted intelligently. It is also intended to prevent agents of employers from going over the country and hiring laborers already engaged iff essentials. The larger percentage of the available labor has been lost in traveling to and fro between different industries at the solicitation of labor agents. The go as you please method which we have been pursuing has caused great annoyance and has proven very unsatisfactory. The effort now is to systematize the labor situation by ascertaining what labor we have and what we must rely upon to accomplish the necessary results.. It may be that some non-essential industries may be closed. If they are needed in the essentials and there are not enough to supply all, this will be the logical result. This will be done only as it becomes necessary to place the labor with essential industries.

The country will be devided into districts, with a superintendent in charge of each district. The state will be in charge of a state director who will have full control of the service within the state. In each community there will be formed a local community labor board, consisting of a representative of the United States Employment Service, a representative of employers and a representative of the employed. This board will have jurisdiction over recruiting and the distribution of labor in its locality. No labor is t obe transported out of any community by the United States Employment Service without the approval of the state director, nor is any labor to be removed by the service from one state to another without the approval of the United States Employment Service at Washington. All effort will be made to discourage movements of labor from community to community within the state or from state to state. Under this plan farm labor is to be protected, because agriculture is considered one of the first essentials in the military program.

It is expected that this plan will prevent any community from being drained of its labor, at the same time will require such community to use its local supply for local demand. If any differences should show up in the proposed plan it is expected that there will be a chance to remedy the evil before any hardship is placed upon the different communities. The idea sought to be attained is that the necessary labor for essentials will be drawn from the non-essentials.

It has been thought advisable that the citizens should be informed of the plan so that they would know when the agents are making the survey that it is only an effort to systematize the labor situation that all essential interests may be served with their needs in so far as it is practicable.

(Signed) CHARLES HENDERSON,
Governor of Alabama.

WHTE WOMEN HELP PICK COTTON CROP

Ten white women of Ringgold, La., went into the cotton fields near that town chopped 17 acres of cotton and turned the money over to the Red Cross.

Community women's organizations in Georgia have asked that the opening of schools be deferred so that children may help pick the cotton crop endangered by the scarcity of farm help. These instances of the part women and children are taking in handling the Smith's big crop were described at the Department of Agriculture's recent farm labor conference in Birmingham.

FARMERS LOOK TO LABOR TO HARVEST THE COMING CROPS

County Agents Report Farm Activities From Several Sections on Various Crops

(Special to The Advertiser.)

AUBURN, ALA., July 31.—The reports coming to Extension Service headquarters at Auburn, show that Alabama farmers are giving much thought to the securing of sufficient labor for harvesting the crops. That much labor of high school boys will have to be utilized is generally conceded. Many farmers of Escambia county have signified their wish for the services of high school boys this fall for this purpose, says County Agent Williamson. A committee headed by Dr. C. C. Thach is surveying the situation in this respect, at the request of the State Council of Defense.

The farmers in the vicinity of Niles in Marshall county are very much interested in better seed corn, says County Agent C. E. Arthur, Jr. Many of them already have high yielding varieties. They are planning to get together this fall and select the one variety that is proving the best for the community and to adopt it as the variety for all to use. This standardization of varieties by communities is one of the ends that the Extension Service is endeavoring to bring about.

A vigorous campaign for fall gardens has been made by Agent Sartain of Walker county. A special drive for fall cabbage, collards, turnips, rape, beans and potatoes was put on and the first 31 farmers visited by Mr. Sartain pledged 17 acres to these crops for family use this winter.

Livestock interest continues to increase in Autauga county, according to County Agent William D. Barton. Judge Thomas of this county, has recently brought in 30 head of registered and grade Holsteins, which will be sold at public auction in September. Arrangements have already been made to feed out for market this winter in this vicinity 15 car loads of steers.

Agent L. C. Pace of Greene county, reports that Mr. McLemore, a farmer of his county, has peanuts growing in the middle of each corn row, and that cowpeas are also growing on both sides of the corn. The corn rows are six feet apart. As soon as the corn is matured he will pull some of it, then turn his hogs in, and allow them to do the remainder of the harvesting. This is a good way to save labor as well as to produce more and cheaper pork.

TO REGISTER EVERYONE IN THIS STATE

Council of Defense Plans To Uncover Male and Female Idlers.

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
AUGUST 14, 1918

That the Kentucky State Council of Defense is considering a plan to extend to every county of the State the registration of every individual, white and colored, male and female, above the age of 16 years, to show to what extent they are furthering the war interests of the nation, was stated to-day by Edward W. Hines, chairman of the State defense organization. Mr. Hines' statement was made in connection with a meeting beginning at 2 o'clock in the joint sessions room of the county courthouse, the meeting being the fourth of a series of meetings to determine what the county defense organizations are accomplishing.

The registration of individuals is far-reaching and inquisitorial in its effect, but, according to the leaders in the defense organization, authority for the work is given in the legislative act creating the Kentucky Council. The registration, which already has been conducted in Christian county, will show the number of Liberty bonds and War Savings stamps purchased, the amount of contributions to the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and other war charities, the amount of property on which taxes are paid and the incomes of individuals. The full information, giving the exact status of every individual in the county, would be open for the inspection of anyone. The lists thus gained would show the number of men between different ages.

R. E. Cooper, of Hopkinsville, chairman of the Christian County Council, addressed the meeting and told of the work in Christian county. The various other county chairmen present also were called upon to speak, those invited being Richard Bean, Louisville, Jefferson county; H. M. Beard, Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county; W. O. Jones, Leitchfield, Grayson county; L. H. Powell, Brandenburg, Meade county; Judge Albert Snyder, Taylorsville, Spencer county; J. R. Zimmerman, Shepherdsville, Bullitt county; Stanley G. Lawson, Shelbyville, Shelby county; Judge S. E. DeHaven, Lagrange, Oldham county; Judge John S. Kelly, Bardstown, Nelson county and A. Eisenberg, Harrodsburg, Mercer county.

1300 BEAUMONT MEN AFFECTED DECISION

BEAUMONT, TEX. JOURNAL
OCTOBER 4, 1918

The community war labor board estimates that about 1,300 men will be affected by the non-essential industry ruling which will go into effect October 5th. Working in co-operation with the United States employment service bureau, Chairman Joe E. Carroll says that there will be jobs in essential industries for all the men and that no one need worry about the lack of a job.

The negro porters and window cleaners probably represent about 1,000 of the 1,300 men to be transferred. Chauffeurs come next, numbering about 100. This class includes taxi-car drivers and all drivers of private cars who also act part of the time as house men. A lesser number of men to be effected are the shoe shiners, proprietors and attendants of pool halls, soft drink establishments and fruit stands, waiters, fruit venders, pawnbrokers, candy stores, and elevator operators.

All men affected by this ruling are requested to register with the United States Employment service bureau where they will be placed in touch with essential war jobs. It is believed that it will be possible to assign all of them in Beaumont, but if not, it will be necessary to send the men only a short distance away. The territory of the Beaumont federal labor bureau comprises Liberty, Hardin, Tyler, Angeline and Jefferson counties.

Many men who would have been affected by the essential industry ruling have already changed their occupations and are now satisfactorily placed. The men waiters in restaurants and cafes have gradually given over their places to women so that no radical change will be felt there. In utilizing women in men's places the government advises that women doing the same work as a man should receive the same wages, and the community war labor board is insisting that all women be paid an adequate living wage. The appointment of two women to the board will result in a thorough investigation into working conditions for women and a survey of employments open to them.

WORK OF TRACTORS MEETS APPROVAL

Atlanta Constitution

District Defense Council at Albany Adjourns After Urging Plans to Cope With Farm Labor Scarcity.

May 9 1918.

By Isma Dooly.

Albany, Ga., May 8.—(Special.)—Indorsing the work of the tractor committee of the state council of defense, in introducing approved farm machinery in every district of Georgia, with a view to meeting the scarcity of labor problems, and indorsing recommendations made by J. E. Bodenhamer, farm help specialist, United States department of agriculture, to maintain as nearly as possible the normal supply of farm labor, the state council of defense adjourned its district meeting which held for two days in Albany.

The governor, as head of the council of defense, thanked the local council of defense, the chamber of commerce and citizens at large in Albany for their admirable conduct of the conference which brought from eight to ten thousand people to Albany. It was estimated that two-thirds of the men who came were farmers, and for their benefit there were farm machine demonstrations held Wednesday morning and afternoon at which dealers, farmers and members of the tractor committee of the council of defense attended.

The governor presided at a morning session held in the auditorium, where there was informal discussion of the use of tractor machines in Georgia. Many farmers gave their experience. Tractor manufacturers gave information on new models, and then the labor problem as it presented itself on Georgia farms was discussed.

How to Increase Labor Supply.

J. E. Bodenhamer explained that as farm help specialist he had made a survey of conditions in the state. He stated that "in order to maintain as nearly as possible the normal supply of farm labor, the farmer must draw upon other than the usual sources. The most important of these are as follows: "1. Retired farmers from small towns and villages, especially at the critical periods, such as planting and harvesting. 2. Merchants and other business men from the country towns and villages. These can usually get away from their business for a few days at a time, especially during the farmers' rush seasons when business is very quiet in town. 3. Boys of high school age who do not normally work on farms. 4. Women workers for some of the lighter work of the farm. 5. Other workers, especially those who have had more or less farm experience who are engaged in less essential industries, many of which will no doubt be curtailed if the war continues for any length of time.

"Many so-called retired farmers normally do some farm work either on their own farms or elsewhere." Mr. Bodenhamer said. "Last season many more of them responded to the call for service in raising crops. During the coming season every retired farmer who is physically able should be on the 'firing line' again. Most of these men have been not only high-class farm hands, but also skilled farm managers, and can now be of great service, both in doing actual farmwork and in helping to direct inexperienced labor, such as will necessarily be used to a greater extent than usual.

"It is especially important that the retired farmers help at the rush seasons, such as planting and harvesting. The able-bodied retired farmer is going to have an opportunity to render a really important service during the present emergency.

"The opportunity of the city and townfolks to help the farmer is here stated. Those who can offer their services are requested to register their names and addresses with the county demonstration agent, or with the secretary of the chamber of commerce or board of trade, or with the federal state employment bureau, wherever there is one."

Governor's Busy Day.

The governor had a busy day. He visited the Albany negro institute at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, returning in time to preside at the council of defense meeting. He visited the local Red Cross work rooms, where 60 of Albany's representative women work under the direction of Mrs. David Brown and Mrs. Henry Tarver.

The governor, Mayor Tift and members of the council of defense reviewed the negro parade at 1 o'clock, which was followed by a patriotic rally, at which fine work was reported by negroes of their work for war savings and Liberty Bonds.

The late afternoon and evening the governor and Harry Hodgson visited Fowltown and Oakland plantations, as the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Little. Mrs. Samuel Inman, chairman of the woman's committee of the council of defense, who accompanied the governor to Albany, made a patriotic address before the women of Moultrie today. Mrs. Henry Wortham, of Macon, representing the Bibb county unit council of defense, made an excellent report to the governor and to Mrs. Inman of the work the women of Bibb are doing along every line of patriotic work.

Plan Card System For Women to Aid In Winning of War

The Atlanta Constitution

Ordinance Is Favored by Council Committee, Which Will Extend Policy of State to Those Women Who Are Employed.

Women may have to carry work or fight cards as well as men if a resolution which will be presented to council at its next meeting with a majority favorable report from the ordinance committee, is adopted.

The resolution which was introduced by Councilman A. J. Orme provides that following out the policy of the state law requiring men to work or fight, the city shall require all women who work for compensation to register and carry cards showing that they have worked at least 5½ days a week.

Discussing the proposed ordinance, Mr. Orme said, "Every person who, by working is now helping in the winning of the war is, or should be, proud of the fact and will not resent carrying a card, as many of our leading citizens do, who have them punched every day. Those who, shirking their work, are the only ones we are after.

"Many employers are having great difficulty now with women employees who seem to have no feeling of responsibility for their position. Women have had to take the places of men in many instances and they must know that they will have to stick to their jobs.

"Of course, the majority of women workers will scarcely be affected by the ordinance, but I think there will be a wholesome improvement among a certain class. Employers have reported that conditions of labor among the men are better since he work-or-fight law passed, showing that it has created a feeling of responsibility and necessity. Among those women who seem to think they need only work when they need money I think it will have the same effect."

J. Lee Barnes, of the Majestic hotel, told a story Monday of a negro woman who had, she said, two husbands in the war. She drew one allotment of $30 one night and another of $30 the next morning and then contemptuously turning her back on her job, she remarked that she didn't think she could agree with Sherman about war.

City Attorney Mayson has said the resolution as drawn up is constitutional and in keeping with the city's authority. The city law would simply be a continuation of the state's policy of using all availble labor so as to meet the demands of wartime. Only those women would be involved who were in the habit of working for compensation.

THE POOL ROOM RAIDS.

Another raid was made on the pool rooms of this city on Monday of this week. About 30 Negro men were locked up and only two of them were unable to prove that they had jobs and were fined.

May 2 1918.

To begin with we wish to acknowledge that there is nothing elevating about most of the pool rooms, especially the manner of carrying on that is participated in. We wish that the city with the help of the colored people would provide a more decent amusement and exercise for our young people whereby they would not have to resort to the certain kinds of exercise that they do.

It would be far better that the men and boys who frequent these places would find a more profitable way to spend their time. Closed up in a crowd of smokers in some usually unsanitary back room certainly is not a healthy nor an ideal place for one to spend even the time he is away from his job. He derives no benefit at all in such places.

Aside from the above, in these busy times, it is too great a waste of time on the part of those who are the regular pool room fiends and do nothing but hang around them. Laborers are needed everywhere and a man with any industriousness about him at all should be willing to do something to help keep commerce moving in the times of labor shortage.

But the city knows full well what is the custom of the pool room players and what generally goes on in the pool rooms. They sell license for them and there is no excuse whatever for going into such places and arresting scores of men who are certainly in the bounds of the law and committing no crime whatever so far as the laws of the city and state go. There should be some discretion made in making arrests other than to simply have a band of police walk in and arrest everybody in the place. A little time might be taken and easily single out most anyone who has no job and will not work.

While we admit that there is no justice in the kind of arrests made and we believe that too much indiscriminate arresting of colored people is done, we at the same time admit that in the long run it will prove beneficial and a blessing in disguise if it will cause the attendance at these places to be less.

THE WORK OR FIGHT LAW.

May 2 1918.

The Independent

Columbia

The work or fight bill should be entitled an act to further crucify, disturb, scatter, harass and drive Negro labor from the State. While the letter of this legislation is apparently fair, it is just as one of the Senators stated—it was intended purely for the enslavement of Negro labor, and the act ought not to pass.

The Independent believes in every man working six days in the week and resting and serving God on the seventh; but it is opposed to any kind of legislation that has for its purpose the depression or enslavement of any class of labor. The foundation of our economic and industrial life in the South is based upon labor, and the Negro constitutes more than seventy-five per cent of the labor class; and any legislation that will have a tendency to drive our working people from the South to the North or elsewhere ought not to be enacted.

We agree with the Hon. Cliff Williams, who is engaged in trying to round up the laboring classes and to supply the Government with ample labor to manufacture the essentials of war in great abundance. Mr. Williams takes the position that the war must be won by labor; and, as the Negro is more largely the laboring element, he should be encouraged rather than harassed and molested.

The Georgia legislature could not serve the interest of the war or better promote the interest of labor than to defeat the work or fight bill. This bill never intended nor has its author contemplated that any officer would go into a white man's house or meet a white woman in the streets and ask her where was she employed and order her to show him her card and, if she could not show him a card, arrest her and throw her into prison without regard to whether her husband was able to feed her or whether her income of itself was sufficient to sustain her.

No, it is a law plainly intended to humiliate and frustrate Negroes. It is a law that can not be enforced; sentiment will not support it. So let the legislature render the State a public service by defeating this scheme, which will do more to demoralize labor than to promote its best interest and help win the war.

25 NEGROES BEFORE BOARD

Tieman

STEPS TAKEN TO ENFORCE THE WORK OR FIGHT ORDER.

May 18

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 26.—The first steps taken by the local military selection boards in enforcing the work or fight order was the summoning of twenty-five Colored men before dicision board No. 1. The board wished to ascertain if the men were engaged in essential work, and twelve of them received the privilege of choosing between other work or entering military service. Porters in barber shops, housemen and chauffeurs were told to obtain useful employment.

One prominent society woman telephoned the board and reprimanded the members for taking her chauffeur, saying that unless he was returned, she would have to stop doing war work, as she was unable to drive her own car. W. E. Tieman, agent in charge of the local United States labor bureau, has offered his assistance to the draft boards in finding useful employment for military registrants.

Labor-1918

Shortage

MISUSE OF POLICE POWER

Savannah Tribune

The wholesale arrests of striking Negro longshoremen last Tuesday in Yamacraw is but a confirmation of the arbitrary and flagrant misuse of the police authority as directed against Negroes. No man in Savannah but knows that had the strikers been white men there would have been no arrests. The incident proves that the conception of their duty means to a large number of the police that they are to brow beat and drive Negroes.

Let's see if we are warranted in reason and under the facts in coming to this conclusion: The Negroes, every one of them, hal the required work card; and exhibited it without hesitancy upon request. It was the end of their special duty, in the matter of work or fight campaign when the police had discovered that each man was a worker and carried the required evidence of that fact. Second, there was no semblance of disorder and no charge that there was any. Still these officers, and there were some superior officers among them, sought out and ran down every man who had been among those leaving their work, in spite of their knowledge that the law under which they are operating expressly and emphatically states that it does not extend to cover those cases where workers have disagreement with their employers and to cases of strikes.

To further emphasize their unjust conception of their prerogative and the expressed limits of their authority, it is added that in some cases they went into the homes and onto the porches of the men and took them out. One officer, it is rumored, slapped a man who did not show his card as quickly as he thought it should have been shown. It does not seem to us that this slapping was at all the proper remedy of the officer for any obstinance on the part of the man in question; on the other hand it appears to be a very unbecoming sort of conduct for an officer of the law and a method calculated to breed disorder and resentment.

Thus, it appears there can be no doubt that there has been a very grave and reprehensible breach of discipline and good faith on the part of those charged with the enforcement of the law, and one indefensible on any of the ordinary grounds for such invasion of right and liberty.

If these officers were not justified in law or probable cause for what they have done, what can be the motive actuating their wrongful conduct? Were they inspired by employers interested to so intimidate and terrorize the men that they would find it more comfortable to go back to work on terms dictated by their employers than to go to jail? If this be true, we have all the elements of peonage and wage slavery in the case. Did they voluntarily apropriate to themselves the burdens of the shipping company and the government to the extent that they were over zealous in coercing the men back to their jobs through fear? This may be; we have sometimes found them to have this unwarranted and uninvited interest in the affairs of others when Negroes were involved.

Or, better, and what is more likely, is it true that the animus they feel for Negroes, just now particularly manifest, because of high wages and better opportunity for Negroes, is the impulse which drives these officers on to excessive abuse? To a large extent, this latter motive is undoubtedly the moving cause, as judged from their general treatment of Negroes who fall into the hands of the law.

Will the better element of white people of Savannah allow this condition to continue, or will they put a stop to it before it is too late? This is the serious contemplation of law-abiding colored people. In many instances where this matter has been brought to their attention, the just and fair citizens have sought to help justify or

claim that Negroes "are feeling themselves" these days. Those who commit the wrongs are seeking to impress the better people that there is a large element of disturbing Negroes. Of course, there are very few such Negroes, and only a fair consideration of the circumstances in any of the cases in point is necessary to see that the number of such people is very small, while the domineering tactics of recently acquired white residents of this city are pronounced and conspicuous everywhere

It is getting to be a serious matter for a Negro to make a trip on a street car without having trouble or taking abusive treatment; Negroes can scarcely get courteous attention in the stores, public places and ticket windows at railway stations. Negroes get along by sufferance, by tolerance and by good favor and grace of a great many of these new comers. They are seeking to bring in and set up in this city the rural routine and relationships which they have just left in the country.

The Tribune is not seeking to make colored people restive by taking this fling at those who have recently come to Savannah; we are calling attention to the clearest and least controvertible and questionable cases of wrongs, in the hope that those who have the welfare of this city and the stability of its industries and institutions. yea its reputation for amity between the races at heart, will rescue it and save it from ruin.

We are tired of being lectured to about bad Negroes and about the duty of Negro leaders to teach their less informed brethren to keep the law. We have been doing this all the time; we are doing it more now, because we have everything to gain by doing it, because it is right and because our people are surely to be worsted in all racial strife and conflict. We would like to see the reasoning and fair minded people of this community take the bare facts here presented considered in their true light, shorn of prejudices and racial antipathy. We would like to be judged by representative and respectable and respectable Negro men and women, not by the few of us who often are dogged into misbehavior and lawlessness or those who go wrong from ignorance and lack of opportunity to know better.

Savannah Tribune

WORK CARD SYSTEM ABUSED

Because of the arbitrary and ill-advised methods which some of the city police are employing in executing the work-card plan in our city we do not expect to see the good results which had been hoped for fully realized.

Just as soon as they were told the law was of force, they proceeded to practise the usual discrimination against Negroes. Every Negro man was stopped, questioned and intimidated, and if he could not give his arbitrary officer judge a clear-cut reason for not having the card or for not having it punched to date, he was told he "must tell Schwarz about it," and summarily sent in. No white men were intercepted or quizzed, unless one appeaerd particularly suspicious.

The practise is still on in great earnest and a good many Negro men are being unnecessarily imposed upon in the attacks which these officers are making.

A large number of good men, hard-working and thrifty men, are to be found on the streets—and at all hours of the day, we might add. These men do not like to be molested and intimidated, and certainly not by the grade of policemen now patrolling our streets, for these men exercise absolutely no discretion in their manner of address and attack, except only, that they make sure to avoid interfering with white men.

Colored men are being paid good wages as in Savannah, in all lines of work and are we glad to see it, but they are not being treated properly in a great many instances. We have discussed the overbearing manner of the street car men, so frequently the cause of trouble in these days of heavy travel to and from work.

If these things keep up, these abuses by policemen and street-car crews, many of these men are going to migrate to regions where they will get both good wages and fair treatment, and we may as well face the true situation fairly and frankly. It is worse than foolish to presume that the laboring element has so litlle sense that it cannot reason this out when at the same time many silent influences are at work to lure them to other regions.

Five hundred Negroes have left Brooks and Lowndes counties as a result of the lynchings there. many of these making great sacrifices to leave. We are not guessing or four-flushing on this; we know these facts from expert investigations by a trained man who went to find these very things out.

Negroes will leave Savannah, too, if conditions do not improve radically and at once. We have learned upon good authority that a number of stevedores in the city, recently returned from service abroad, have been intimidated and humiliated by these men who feel appointed to "keep Negroes in their place." We know of our own knowledge that a former Savannah man, visiting in the city, was so intimidated and interfered with and his wife so humiliated that he cut his three weeks' stay to three days.

Ofcourse, public opinion will support such a practise, the legality and constitutionality of which is seriously open to question, on the ground of public policy and expediency. Every man should work regularly these days, not only for his own good, which is abundant reason, but as a patriotic duty. Every good citizen wants to see every man doing his duty, whatever sacrifices and inconveniences such duty may entail. But when such questionable practise is abused, by being made to operate unfairly and prejudicially, the legality of the practise is a matter of more serious concern. all class legislation, either as law or the operation of law, is out of order.

We trust the officials of our city will see to it that these abuses abate, and that only officers capable of exercising ordinary judgment and discretion in the general discharge of their duty will be delegated or authorized to execute such plans as our present emergencies and crises make necessary.

Anti-vagrancy laws serve a good purpose if sensibly and equitably enforced. They are bad if they only operate to humiliate and terrorize Negroes.

Our city is beset as never before by a great horde of rural white men, who have long run rough-shod over the Negroes who skulked in the woods near them. They expect to do the very same things here, as was evidenced by their riotous outbreak of several weeks ago. It would be a good thing if the better element of white people could have some way of informing these men that they are on the wrong line.

It would be a good thing for the Negroes of Savannah; it would be a good thing for the men who are bent upon wrong; it would be a good thing for Savannah.

DROPPING SATURDAY HOLIDAY IN SOUTH.

Dallas Express

Results so far achieved by the Uncle Sam Saturday Service League, organized among Negroes of the South by agricultural extension workers, indicate that the old custom in the South of observing Saturday or a part of it as a holiday among farm workers soon will be largely abandoned. Six thousand active members in the league were obtained from eight thousand registry cards distributed in Alabama. Resolutions indorsing the plan were adopted by the Negro agricultural demonstration agents of Oklahoma and by farmers and teachers attending short course of instruction at the Colored agricultural and mechanical university, Langston, Okla. The plan is being tried in North Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, and reports of progress from these and other sections in speeding up agricultural production in the South are being received by the States Relations Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

WHY NOT?

As a practicable solution of the farm labor problem The Philadelphia Inquirer suggests the importation of Chinese in reasonable numbers to supply the demand.

In an editorial, which we reproduce elsewhere upon this page, that newspaper places emphasis upon the fact that Celestial farmers have been transported in large numbers across the Pacific into Canada; thence across the Atlantic to France, where they are doing wonderful work in coaxing bounteous crops of foodstuffs out of the soil of that sorely stricken land.

And, The Inquirer asks with point, "if to Canada, why not to the United States?"

"Why not bring them (Chinese farmers) to the farms—especially to the western farms—of the United States?"

Why not?

But why "especially to the western farms?" Why not to the southern farms as well?

The Chinaman, quiet, peaceful, unassuming, non-troublesome and well-behaved as a citizen, is historically, traditionally and universally admitted to be the best and most skillful intensive farmer the world has ever produced. He is a farmer by nature and by instinct. There seems to be no limit to what he can do with a small tract of ground! It is almost uncanny—almost suggestive of the supernatural—the amount of vegetation a Chinese agriculturist can get out of a patch of soil.

He doesn't require even "favorable conditions." He makes his own "season!" He utilizes every square inch, not square rod, yard or foot, of the ground he cultivates; and makes it work for him, not for five, six or nine months, but 365 days of the year! If rain falls, he puts it to good purpose; if none falls, then he uses up every hour of sunshine and permits not even a beam of it to go to waste on his land!

The "Chink" knows how! That is the whole secret of his success as a farmer.

In California he has made desert tracts not only sustain him, but make him rich!

He has done the same with marshy waste and boglands in the Sacramento valley and farther north along the Pacific coast.

In Georgia are millions of acres of land under cultivation; and other millions of acres that are not under cultivation.

As a matter of fact, according to the Chinaman's standards of farming, there is probably not one ten-acre field in Georgia that is being farmed!

If Chinese farmers were to be imported and scattered throughout Georgia, and put to work, not upon the farms now in use—not to supplant citizens who are already on the ground—but upon land that is now idle and producing absolutely nothing, in a few years' time they would have contributed immeasurably to the wealth of the state both in money and in food crops production, and at the same time taught some needed lessons in intensive farming which would be of great and everlasting value to the state and everybody concerned.

Furthermore, during the war, and to bridge over the current period of labor shortage on the farms and in the industries throughout the whole country, Chinese farmers—yes, or "coolies," if you please—could render an inestimable service in working the farms and thus release twice as many white and negro farm laborers for service in the urban industries.

By no manner of means should we encourage Chinese to come here to work in the industries and thus compete in the open labor market; but the policy here suggested would in reality prove a boon to labor and to industry as well—and at the same time be a great help to the agricultural interests of the state.

So why not—especially for the duration of the war, and in consideration of the fact that China is a co-belligerent with the United States in the war—why not at least temporarily remove our Chinese exclusion barrier and let the Orientals come over here and help us to utilize our latent agricultural potentialities and apply them toward the winning of the war—and at the same time give us some valuable lessons in intensive farming?

THE MUSCLE SHOALS DEVELOPMENT AND A GLIMPSE INTO THE FUTURE.

Birmingham News.

It is not without significance that almost at the very moment of the Kaiser's abdication, the embargo on the construction of the Muscle Shoals dam was officially removed. While the mightiest agent of all the vicious and destructive forces of militarism retires from all power to destroy, the mightiest instrument ever devised for the comfort of mankind through the fertilization of barren acres is assured of completion.

The reasons for the abandonment of that work, just now fairly under way, need not be discussed here. It would make unpleasant reading. Anyway, whilst autocracies crumble and we bend ourselves to remaking the maps of the world, it hardly behooves anybody to drag skeletons from closets—skeletons that no doubt would proceed to squeak and gibber of gossip which may now be forgotten, certainly now that all is beginning to end well.

If we must shout, let us shout for joy over this procedure of the Administration at the eleventh hour of war; that the entire Muscle Shoals program will be completed; that the greatest engineering feat of its kind in the history of dam building will be resumed at once by the War Industries Board. It means that all the snarling of Nicholas Longworth and all the pressure of private interests will not interrupt this work; that at last there will be a revolution in the fertilizer manufacturing interest of this country, and that it will usher in a new day and a new order of things in some of the principal and most important lines of the chemical industry.

The magnitude of the undertaking, as well as the magnitude of the possibilities, are not generally understood nor have they been fully appreciated yet. With the 90,000-horsepower steam auxiliary there can be developed 160,000 primary power at Dam No. 2. Without the auxiliary only about 75,000 primary power could be developed. With the 60,000 horsepower steam auxiliary at nitrate plant No. 2 on the river there can also be developed 90,000 secondary power; that is, ten month's power, every bit salable and needed. With the steam auxiliary of 90,000 horsepower, the combined primary and secondary power that can be developed at Dam No. 2 is approximately 155,000 horsepower but with the 90,000 horsepower steam auxiliary, the combined primary and secondary power is approximately 250,000 horsepower.

No such volume of power has ever been developed or produced, and the meaning of such huge volumes can be understood only by those who are familiar with the electric furnace industry.

The completion of Dam No. 2, now authorized, at Muscle Shoals means the beginning and establishment of the electric furnace industry in Alabama on a scale second to none in the world, and to be compared to none in the world except the development at Niagara Falls, which stands by itself.

Announcement of the completion of this dam, coming almost on the threshold of peace, is, to The News' mind, the greatest material good that could possibly befall the South.

It means the actual establishment of a force that shall permit of the broadest possible agricultural development not only for the Southern States, but for all agricultural regions in America.

It means an early solution of the vexed problem of fertilizers.

It means that the United States shall hereafter create greater harvests by virtue of the magical products of Muscle Shoals; that vast industries will draw their power from the harnessed waters of the Tennessee and that the South shall be made to blossom and bear greater fruits than was ever dreamed of by our fathers.

Letters To Editor

ALABAMA LABOR CONDITIONS

Editor The Advertiser:

A word on the labor situation.

It seems with all the talk of food stuffs, the raising of foodstuffs, the conservation of foodstuffs and the increasing demand for foodstuffs here and abroad, there should be a little material thought and help on the labor conditions necessary to raising and harvesting the needed foodstuffs.

The labor conditions on the farms are very serious and without doubt getting worse, so much so there is bound to be a lot of grain, hay and other things left in the fields for the frost and winter rains to get. The man left behind on the farm is trying to justify his being left and valiently goes "over the top" early every morning. Foch said a reserve is very essential to assume success, but the regulars are leaving the farms daily. With this condition it does seem wrong and poor judgment and the wrong idea for the government to insist on the farmers' raising foodstuffs, then to draft the negro labor for the army or hire them on government work, paying them so much they of course leave the farm.

I believe I am expressing the views and needs of the majority of the farmers in the South and especially in this locality, and that is to draft labor for the farm just as for the army and to give each man in deferred classification a badge or insignia of some kind showing to what class he belonged and his occupation. Here's hoping some action will be taken soon.

FELDER HAILS.

SAVANNAH GA. PRESS
SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

NEGRO SOLDIERS GET FURLOUGHS TO PICK COTTON

CAMP WHEELER, Ga., Sept. 5.—Within the next few days one hundred negro soldiers stationed at Camp Wheeler will be given furloughs for sixty days in order that they may go to the cotton fields around Macon and aid farmers in gathering the staple. The labor shortage on farms in Bibb county is acute at present, although farmers are giving $1.25 per hundred to have their cotton picked.

The county farm demonstrator and a committee of farmers conferred with camp officials relative to releasing a hundred negroes for sixty days, and camp officials approved the suggestion. The matter was taken up with Washington and the farmers are confident they will receive approval of the project.

While on the farms the negro soldiers will be paid regular cotton picking wages by the farmers and furnished meals and sleeping quarters. He will draw no government pay, although he will still be in the service. At the expiration of his furlough he will report back to camp. Quite a number of big farmers have already made application to secure as many as a dozen of these soldiers.

Selectmen Arrive.

More than a thousand white limited service selectmen from Tennessee and Kentucky reported at the Dixie Division yesterday and were inducted into the service at the receiving camp. They were the first to arrive of three thousand limited service men who are to be sent here from Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. It is not known to what units these men will be assigned after they are released from quarantine, three weeks after date of their arrival.

Georgia men will report later in the week. From one to five men are being selected from different boards throughout the state.

First Lieut. Henry T. Ansley, recently commissioned, has been made personnel adjutant at Camp Travis, Texas. It is not known when he will report at his new post. Only a few days ago Lieut. Ansley received his commission, having been a field clerk up until that time.

Labor - 1918

Shortage
support
the
War Chest

The Sunday Sentinel
3-9-19

Back yan-dah, in Kentucky, where my mother's folks bred fine horses and onery niggers most folks 'round about the Galt House and the cabins thereto abuttin' more or less insistently denied that "all men are born free and equal" for quite a spell and a few of them girded on their loins, turned their plowshares into swords and raised hell generally.

My own people were abolitionists and they beat the peeved gentlemen of Kentucky to the Ohio line by a hop or two and brought all their niggers, plain and dam'd, North with them.

All of those dinge's are buried now and I'll say that some of them were the whitest folks I ever knew. The others were just niggers, onery, low-down, shif-less, wort'less niggers—no-account at all.

Anyhow, after General Grant and General Lee had their famous apple tree confab and it was forever decided that the niggers were then, and now are, equal to the whites in all manner and things of life and the fact was set down in the Constitution of the United States, the ignorant niggers just naturally shuffled along, as before and the onerrier they were the more they shuffled and the more they rolled.

When Northborn folks, who never will understand niggers, undertook to make the dinge's a political asset yielding tremendous majorities to the Republican party, the gentlemen of the South, who don't know one dam'd thing except practical politics; set about to put the social, moral and political rights of the niggers on the bum by STATE enactments.

Every essential constitutional right of the nigger has been wiped out by a STATE law effective and vigorously enforced throughout the South.

Thus does it happen that each and every STATE south of the Smith & Wesson line is bigger, better, more powerful and more political than the entire United States in Congress assembled, the Supreme Court and all that sort of thing.

The Constitution of these United States and the Supreme Court thereof have both established the inalienable rights of the niggers here and throughout the United States, but South of the Smith & Wesson line the Constitution of the United States is merely a scrap of dirty paper insofar as it relates to niggers and the Supreme Court of these United States can go to hell, so far as the Sovereign Slave States are concerned.

I repeat that every STATE south of the Smith & Wesson line has kicked the Supreme Court in the pants and wiped the Constitution of the United States off the map, so far as either figure in the case of the nigger.

I don't think that Bill Bunn, George Meade, Carl Baker and Isadore Stern are listening.

Now you all listen:

I say that each STATE south of the Smith & Wesson line has repealed the Constitution of the United States and dissolved the Supreme Court thereof insofar as the nigger figures in the affairs of men.

On Wednesday last Isadore Stern and a fine flock of American patriots journeyed to Harrisburg to get a hearing before Governor Sproul for the Northern and educated niggers who propose to demand their civic, social and political rights under the Constitution through STATE laws.

They are getting behind what they are pleased to call a "Bill of Rights," which bill they want enacted into a STATE law.

I wonder if Tim O'Leary, Davy Smyth, Joe Trainer and Judge Barratt are attentive?

Grasp this:

Northborn niggers want Northern STATES to inject jazz into the Constitution of the United States and to give guts to the decrees of the Supreme Court in inverse ratio, as 'twere, to the STATE laws enacted south of the Smith & Wesson line.

Now, then, suposin' that the Northern STATES should decide to enact STATE laws nullifying the Prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution, just as the Southern STATES have kicked all the teeth out of the nigger amendment to the same Constitution, what will our dope-peddling Prohibitionists do about it?

I insist that John Sinnott and Dave Provan shall stick for the finish of this, along with Harry Imber and Sam Lewis.

In a small town in Alabama, sixteen miles from Montgomery, the State Capital, the mayor of the town had a colored cook.

This cook one Saturday night asked her employer for a higher wage. The mayor refused, stating that he had never paid any more for a cook and wasn't going to do so now. The woman thereupon quit, and, as the law provided, the mayor took up her employment card which he himself had issued to her.

The following morning a deputy sheriff appeared at her door and demanded that she show her work card. Despite her explanation of the reason why she had no card, she was arrested and on Monday morning was brought up for trial in the Mayor's Court, before the mayor himself. She was found guilty, and fined $14.00, which fine was paid by the mayor, who then said to her, "Go on up to my house, work out the fine and stop your foolishness."

This is a striking example of the method by which certain sections of the South have been able to improve on the "Work or Fight Order" of Provost Marshal General Crowder.

These Federal and State laws, however, referred only to men. But women's labor was also greatly in demand. The shortage of domestic servants has been felt throughout the whole of the United States, but it remained for the South to meet it in the extraordinary manner exemplified by the mayor in Alabama. Cities and towns and rural communities passed compulsory labor ordinances and by this means met with partial success in keeping the population at its former work and sometimes at pre-war low wages. An effort to include women's labor within the provisions of the Georgia State law was given up when determined opposition was voiced by leading Atlanta negroes.

An example of the sort of local ordinance referred to is the only passed in the little Georgia town of Wrightsville. This provided that "it shall be unlawful for any person from the ages of sixteen to fifty inclusive to reside in or be upon the streets of Wrightsville" unless this person can show that he "is actively and assiduously engaged in useful employment fifty hours or more per week." The law further provided that each person must carry an employment card signed by his or her employer showing that he or she had worked as the law provided.

It can easily be seen what a powerful weapon such a law would be in the hands of those who would be unscrupulous enough to use it.

In Macon, Georgia, a colored woman was arrested for not working. She told the Court at her trial that she was married, that her husband earned enough to enable her to stay at home and take care of the home and her children, and these duties kept her too busy to do any other work. Despite this statement, she was fined $25.75 and told by the Court that if she remained in Macon she "would either work in service or on the public works," as being married did not exempt her from the provisions of the law.

In Birmingham, due to the shortage of domestic labor, an article appeared on June 19 in local papers stating that all women must work. The white women immediately protested, and two days later another article appeared, headed "Negro Women Here Ordered to Work." About the same time the Municipal Employment Agency issued an order stating that "all negro women . . . must go to work or to jail." Twenty women were arrested, all colored, on the first day the order went into effect.

The following morning the Birmingham News carried an ironical article headed: "United States Employment Bureau Calls Bluff of Ebony Hued Workers."

Some days later the wife of a respectable colored man was sitting on her porch one afternoon paring potatoes for supper, waiting for her husband to come home from his work. An officer saw her, asked her if she was working, and on being told that her duties at home required all of her time and that her husband earned enough to allow her to stay at home, he arrested her for "vagrancy," taking her to the county jail. When her husband came home and was told of the arrest, he immediately went to the jail to provide bail for his wife. This he could not do, as all of the officials had gone home. His wife was forced to remain in jail all night, and was released on bail the following morning. This case was dismissed when brought to trial.

In Bainbridge, Decatur county, Ga., in July, the City Council passed an ordinance forcing all women (which meant all colored women), whether married or not, whose duties were only those of their homes, to work at some particular job. An officer was sent to the homes of colored people who summoned the wives of a number of colored men to appear in Court. There they were charged with vagrancy and fined $15 each and told that taking care of their homes was not enough work for them to be doing. On the following night an indignation meeting of the colored citizens was held and the city authorities were told that unless this unjust and discriminatory law were repealed, the colored people would resist "to the last drop of blood in their bodies." No further arrests were made.

No record could be found of any able-bodied white woman being molested.

These are some of the cases among colored women. The impulse to secure colored male labor and to hold it for such purposes as the white man felt most important to his own welfare was all in evidence. Among a number of instances the following are worthy of note:

In Pelham, Ga., Rufus G. McCrary, colored, agency director for the Standard Life Insurance Company (Negro), a man who had under his direction 25 agents, the group having produced during 1917 over $900,000 worth of paid-for business, was informed by the town marshal that he must get a job as he (the town marshal) did not consider the selling of life insurance an essential occupation for a negro. This was done in spite of the fact that Provost Marshal General Crowder had expressly stated that the selling of life insurance was essential. McCrary received a monthly salary of $225 and personally cleared over $3000 annually through the bank at Pelham. The town marshal delivered this ultimatum to McCrary as he was lying in bed dangerously ill with influenza. McCrary died the following night. The marshal stated that he was acting under the orders of the county sheriff.

In the same town, Frank McCoy, a laborer at the Pelham Fertilizer Works, becoming dissatisfied with this work because of the lack of opportunity for advancement, and feeling that he had some ability in salesmanship, applied for and secured a part time contract with the insurance company. He made an unusual success in this effort, producing between $15,000 and $20,000 of paid-for business each month, on which his commissions amounted to between $150 and $175 per month. This work was done on a part time basis, the balance of his time being spent at the fertilizer works. The same town marshal ordered him to stop selling life insurance and to put in all of his time at the plant.

In Columbia county, in the western part of the State, no negro can work for another negro. If he wishes to work for an employer, he must work for a white employer.

In Lake county, Florida, eight colored men who were working as pickers in an orange grove where the scale of wages was much below the standard of $3.50 per day set by the Florida Citrus Exchange, like the Mayor's cook, quit in order to go to work at another grove where the wages were higher. Their employer notified the Sheriff, upon finding that he could not secure other laborers to take their places, and the officer of the law called the men together and told them that they would either have "to go back to work at the former price, to war or to jail." This case, however, was so flagrant that it came to the attention of the State Labor Bureau. An adjuster was sent to the place and he settled the matter by allowing the men to continue at that grove where the wages were highest.

Enough has been said to show that many employers of negro labor in the South utilized the national emergency to force negroes into a condition which bordered virtually on peonage.

No one can tell how far the system extended, as most of the offenses occurred in the smaller towns and communities where negroes dare not reveal the true conditions for fear of punishment, a fear which is well founded, as the lynching record of 1918 will testify.

In the larger cities the opposition of the negroes themselves checked too great abuses.

The complaint of many reputable colored citizens in the cities is that the police authorities did not molest the criminal type of negroes, the "blind tigers," gamblers, runners for immoral houses and the inmates of these houses, but only those who did work, even though they were of the casual labor group.

Now, of course, everybody south of the Smith & Wesson line observes all of the Constitutional amendments except those relating to niggers and rum.

I'll say that any man who asserts that the rum laws of either State or nation are enforced anywhere in the South is a liar—plain, deliberate, knowing and mercenary liar.

This goes for Governor Patterson, Governor Ben Hooker and all the other Governors of Southern States who never lived the minute when they DARED even make a bluff at enforcing their own STATE rum laws, nor yet another minute when they DARED give the nigger his rights under the Federal Constitution.

All of these rats favor rum and votes for the whites and nothing for the nigger.

One of the doctors who conserves my health, Dr. Algernon B. Jackson, of Mercy Hospital, tells me that the niggers of the nation are banding together in a secret organization not unlike the Knights of Columbus, the Masonic fraternity and other international bodies serving more or less useful purposes.

Just supposin', now, that all of the male dinges should decide to enforce their rights under the Federal Constitution in open defiance of the STATE laws now rigidly enforced south of the Smith & Wesson line, would it not be the bounden duty of every living Prohibitionist to join said dinges in their struggle to the end that the Prohibition amendment shall be enforced everywhere?

If South Carolina can fire the Supreme Court and annul the Constitution of the United States as to the nigger, why can't Pennsylvania annul the same Constitution and bounce the same Supreme Court in the matter of Prohibition?

South Carolina has done both.

Now, what the hell are you Pennsylvanians a-goin' to do about it?

Personally, I do not drink.

Personally, I value the friendship of several hundred niggers, and I, for one, shall be tickled skinny when they go forth in good faith to gain their rights.

I'll say that the 12,000,000 niggers in these United States could muss up things a bit did they but have a leader with brains, guts and probity.

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
MARCH 10, 1919

COUNTY COUNCIL HAD GOOD MEETING

Judge Woods Told What Plain Man Had at Stake.

NEGRO EMPLOYMENT

Plan Proposed by Negro Auxiliary Indorsed—To Be Submitted to City Council.

A very enthusiastic meeting of the Richland County Council of Defense was held at the court house at noon yesterday for the purposes of reorganization. The gathering was addressed by Reed Smith, secretary of the State council, and Judge C. A. Woods, member of the federal court of appeals. There attended a large contingent of the negro auxiliary. J. J. Atwell, chairman of this auxiliary, presented a statement which was tended to develop a cooperation among the negroes to carry out the principles of the council of defense in this county. On

the motion of William Banks the proposal was referred to the executive committee who will take the matter up with city council and ask for an appropriation for the maintenance of such a bureau.

Secretary Smith in his address gave a concise exposition of what the county council was supposed to do. He told of what the defense council was doing and the effort that they would make to cooperate with the smaller units, but that progress the county council was largely a matter of the energetic action that was put into it by the individual members.

By the request of Douglas McKay, chairman of the county council, W. W. Ball in a few well chosen remarks presented Judge Woods as the speaker of the occasion. Judge Woods began his address by saying that "the American people were being presented an issue that was greater than any issue ever presented to any people. The American Revolution was a contest with another free people, and if it had been lost America would have been still associated with a free people. As it is now America is contending with the spirit incarnate of German autocracy."

He also referred to the fact that the American Revolution occurred because of the fact that a German by birth, who sat upon the throne of England, had tried to foist his principles on a free people and that it was this one fact more than any other one thing that brought on the conflict. He stated that prior to August of 1914 the people of this country had gone about in a daze and were only concerned with those things that pertained to themselves directly. The bankers were all for the bankers, the farmers were all for the farmers, and the laboring men were all for the promotion of the laboring classes.

They possibly imagined that the spirit of Christ was alive in the world, and that all was well, said the speaker. But in August of 1914 they awoke and found that the world was on fire with brutality, cruelty and selfishness, and if there ever was a time when the plain man, the laboring man and all classes of men should express themselves it is now. The spirit of Germanism started 200 years ago when Frederick occupied the throne of Brandenburg and became obsessed with the idea that the military caste should rule the world. Practically all of the wars of Germany have been provoked by herself. The present one is of their own making. This was shown by the speaker to be true in regard to the wars with Denmark, Austria and France. The philosophy of Germany is that the strong should rule the weak, said Judge Woods. America is opposed to all of this, and if the Germans are by any means victorious, then the American people will in truth cry out the immortal words of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death." It is the part of every true American to so conduct himself that the Germans will know that the American people are in truth behind their boys in the trenches with their lives and their property.

The following paper was read by J. J. Atwell of the negro auxiliary as a plan that should be promulgated in order that the negro might know the part that he is expected to play in the prosecution of the war. Upon the motion of William Banks the paper was referred to the executive committee for consideration and action.

A Plan to Better Labor Conditions.

Our idea would be that the Chamber of Commerce and others interested would give publicity and would know the farmers and various plants requiring common and skilled labor in our country and we would keep on file at the bureau and register a list of our men. Our council considers the labor question a very serious one. The shortafe hereabouts is felt by all. We want to secure our colored people labor in the very best markets in our immediate home vicinity, and, above all, it is the purpose of our committee to do away with the opportunities for vagrancy. To do this, we want to start an aggressive campaign and furnish information to the laborer and to the bossman.

The committee voted that we temporarily secure headquarters and that we work in conjunction with the contractors as suggested by you. We are using a room at the North Carolina Mutual Insurance building, corner Washington and Gates Streets. We will want some plan to cover the expenses and your advice as to the necessary steps to carry out the plan in full.

Every unemployed negro man is to register at our bureau, we to find him work and he to hold a card until we secure him work, showing that he desires work and then when we get work.

he is to work. The city officials will understand the situation and we will use all our best efforts to do away with vagrancy and at the same time offer betterment and uplift, for we will register boarding places and help clean up and cover the housing situation.

This plan has been confirmed at the regular meeting of the Negro Council of Defense and the following committee appointed to confer with the honorable Richland County Council of Defense: The Rev. N. F. Haygood, Dr J. H. Goodwin, the Rev. C. A. Harrison, the Rev. R. L. Brower, Joseph J Attwell, chairman.

In these times, we, the colored people of this section, want to go on record and ask an opportunity be given that they may render practical assistance for bettering the economic condition of the working people, and in order that the best interests of the State may be served and that our nation may be safe from all her enemies.

We sincerely hope that your honorable body will now provide some practical means so that we may go to work. A regular headquarters should be established and a competent man placed in charge of this bureau; and it will do away with many of the unfortunate conditions that sometimes surround us.

Respectfully submitted,

N. F. Hagood, City Chairman; C. Harrison, R. L. Brower, T. L. Duckett, Secretary City Council; J. J. Duham Vice Chairman City Council; H. Goodwin, Joseph J. Attwell, Chairman.

The following new members were added to the roll of the county council yesterday at the meeting, with the number of school district from which they come: George Seeley, 19; M. L. C. Chappelle, 5; Miss Jessie Peterson, 5; Miss Ola BcGregro, 5; Miss Ida Dwight, 5; Miss Charlotte Chapelle, 5; Sarah Lowery, 5; Miss S. Garner, 11; Miss Corrinne Prince, George Thomas, 18; J. M. Thomas, J. H. Thomas, 18.

At the close of the meeting, R. Smith, secretary, invited all present to attend the meeting in Columbia on Saturday, March 23, at which time addresses would be made by D. F. Houston, secretary of the department of agriculture, and Lieut. Paul Perigord of the French Army.

CALL OF NATION FOR MORE LABOR BRINGS ANSWER

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
OCTOBER 1918

Loyalty League Responds to Demand in No Uncertain Manner.

New Orleans answered the nation's cry for labor efficiency as a war measure Saturday night with the organization of a Loyalty League at a monster mass meeting at Lafayette Square.

The mass meeting followed two "home products dinners," one for 400 employers and employes at the Grunewald Hotel, and one for about 500 negro wage earners at Pythian Temple. The dinners were in the form of "love feasts" at which employers and employes, the latter as guests of the former, forgot all their differences and met as "good fellows," each interested in the other and both determined that in the future a new spirit shall mark their dealings to the end that, no matter what happens, war work in New Orleans shall go on uninterrupted.

The same spirit characterized the mass meeting at which about 6000 men, women and children, black and white, from very walk of life, stood for three hours listening to patriotic speeches, songs by a chorus of 800 negroes, and stirring music by military bands.

The crowd cheered vociferously when the resolutions formally organizing the Loyalty League were presented. The resolutions were voted through with a whoop, all present shouting allegiance to the principles on which the organization is founded.

The league is to be known as the Orleans Parish League. Its object is to bring about great labor efficiency by keeping, through the weight of public sentiment, every man at work six days a week in essential employment.

In New Orleans the league, as organized, differs from the leagues in other cities in that the executive committee, composed of six representatives of labor and six of employers, which forms the governing body of the organization, shall have the power to function in labor disputes, acting as a medium of arbitration along the same lines as the War Labor Board functions nationally.

The following were elected members of the executive committee: W. Horace Williams, of the Doullut & Williams Shipbuilding Company; Hampton Reynolds, contractor; A. M. Lockett, of A. M. Lockett & Co.; W. B. Thompson, of the Dock Board; S. Odenheimer, of the Lane Textile Mills, and W. S. Penick, of Penick & Ford, representing the employers; and Wilbert Black, of the Central Trades Council; George W. Moore, of the Building Trades Council; R. C. Sutton, of the Metal Trades Council; William P. Killilea, of the Railroad Brotherhood; Peter Clarke, of the Dock and Cotton Council, and George L. Pickett, labor delegate at large, representing the employes. This committee will meet at 3 p. m. Tuesday at the Association of Commerce to complete organization.

NEGRO AUXILIARY

A negro auxiliary of the league was also organized at the meting Saturday night. This auxiliary will be governed by a committee of six negroes with a committee of six white men acting in an advisory capacity. The white committee is: Warren Johnson, of the Johnson Iron Works; John McFettridge, of the American Sugar Refining Company; Sam Stone, commissioner of public safety; George Guest, of Penick & Ford; W. M. Silver, of Doullut & Williams, and Russell Hunter, of the George A. Fuller Company. The negro committee is made up of W. L. Cohen, A. Lawless, James A. Gayle, S. W. Green, L. B. Vignes and A. Workman.

For patriotism and a free expression of it, the meeting outdid any held in New Orleans in a long time. As speakers touched on the war or the sacrifices the government expects the people to make, cheer after cheer swept the crowd.

One of the big features of the meeting was the singing of the negro mixed chorus of 300 voices under the direction of Camille Nickerson.

Harold Newman, general chairman of the committees in charge of the preliminary organization work, opened the mass meeting, in a short speech. Mr. Newman introduced Archbishop Shaw who said the invocation, asking the blessing of God on the Loyalty League.

Mayor Behrman, the next speaker, pointed out that the employer and the employe are both necessary. "One cannot exist without the other," he said. "They must be brought together. They must work in harmony to achieve the great degree of efficiency the war demands. They must understand each other, and this meeting tonight, and the spirit shown here indicates that they are beginning to understand each other."

GOV. PLEASANT PRESIDES

At this point Governor Pleasant was introduced as presiding officer of the meeting. He spoke on the war, explaining the difference between the ideals of Germany and the ideals of America, and showing why the Allies must wipe Kaiserism from the earth forever.

Dr. Paul H. Saunders, of the Liberty Loan committee, spoke on the Liberty Loan drive, urging all to buy his full share of bonds.

Cliff Williams, district superintendent of the United States Employment Service, and originator of the Loyalty League, spoke. His address was the most popular of the evening with the crowd. Mr. Williams spoke in plain yet flowery language, telling why a Loyalty League is necessary, what such an organization can accomplish, and pointing out how necessary it is, if the movement is to be a success, that every one set aside his own selfish interests and work for the good of all.

Mr. Williams' words to the negroes were in the nature of a heart-to-heart talk. He urged them to see that members of their race worked steadily in essential employment, and urged them, above all, to stay in the South, their home.

Walter S. Buchanan, negro traveling examiner of the United States Employment Service, followed Mr. Williams. He said that the mass meeting and the good feeling engendered by it would send the members of his race back to their work with a new spirit and a new resolve to do their full share. He exhorted the colored people to give the best the have toward helping to win the war.

The resolutions formally organizing the Loyalty League were read immediately following Mr. Williams' address. Their adoption was moved by Wilbert Black, and the motion was seconded by W. Horace Williams. The resolutions tell how the organization shall be perpected and governed and the duties emposed on it.

THE BANQUETS

At the banquet given at the Grunewald hotel by the employers to their employed Saturday evening, 400 men representing all kinds of trades and professions sat side by side, as Harold Newman, chairman of the Loyalty League, expressed it, in response to the call of love for country.

One of the features of the banquet was that one-half the guests occupied the dining room, while the rest were entertained in the cave, but all had the opportunity of hearing the same speakers, for as soon as the speakers at one place had finished their speeches, they exchanged with those in the other dining room.

Mr. Newman in a few brief words explained the object of the dinner and the formation of the Loyalty League. He then introduced Cliff Williams, whom he said was responsible for the organization of the Loyalty League. Mr. Williams said: "I am sure this is an occasion when the angels of heaven and even the good Lord Himself are smiling, but the Kaiser and his allies are damning this crowd. I am glad to see the man in overalls and the man who wears silk sit side by side and break bread together."

Governor Pleasant, who acted as toastmaster at one place while Mayor Behrman acted in the same capacity in the other, called attention to the placards which hung around the walls, and quoting the motto of one which read "The brains and the brawn of the nation are busy," said that he was proud to say the brains and brawn are doing their part in the trenches, and this is the day when the two must stick together as never before.

W. Horace Williams spoke on the "Co-operation Between Employer and Employes." He said two words would tell the whole story—"co-operation" and "co-ordination."

TO OBLITERATE DISPUTES

Wilbert Black, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, and George W. Moore, president of the Building Trades Council, spoke in behalf of labor.

Paul H. Saunders spoke a few words in behalf of unity in the work all are engaged in, as did W. B. Thompson, president of the Dock Board. Lewis Bowen, secretary and treasurer of the Federation of Labor for Alabama and Frank Boykin president of the Mobile Loyalty League, also made short addresses.

At the negro banquet at Pythian Hall, 500 were served in the three large rooms on the sixth floor. There were more than a dozen speakers, among them the Rev Ed Wittenberg, chairman of the meeting; the Rev. H. H. Dunn, S. W. Green, J. E. Gayles. Walter Cohen, J. C. Olden, F. B. Smith, J. M. Vance, Professor S J. Green and L. B. Vignes.

After the united singing by all present of the national anthem, prayers were said in each of the rooms, followed by the five-minute speeches. Among the speakers none aroused more enthusiasm than Blanche Armwood Perkins, state supervising agent of the colored division of the home economics work of the Department of Agriculture.

As soon as the dinner was over, the negroes marched in a body to Lafayette Square to stirring music furnished by a band.

150 MEN ARE ARRESTED FOR FAILURE TO WORK

Police and Military Authorities Are Conducting Raids in Austin, Texas.

Austin, Texas, August 29.—Under orders of Major John C. Townes, Jr., head of the Texas selective service department, military, county and local police late today conducted a raid here, rounding up approximately 200 men, about half of them negroes. All were taken before county and local draft board officials to determine whether they had registered and were questioned as to their employment.

Complete records were taken to be used to help enforce the "work-or-ght" order when it becomes effective September 1. Those who had registered were released.

Labor - 1918

Shortage

What Loyalty League Has Done and Expects to Do

BIG MONTH'S WORK.

The people of four leading southern cities strongly aroused, as never before, to the critical national labor situation, and radiating centers of helpful influence thus established.

Employers and employes induced to bridge the gap of suspicion which has often divided them with a platform of mutual sympthy and co-operation immensely potential from the war industrial viewpoint.

The Loyalty League, created here in Meridian and wholly propagated from this center, now given national recognition as one of the most potent means yet evolved for increasing industrial man power.

Scores of these leagues springing into existence all over the Sixth district—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida—with leading citizens, capitalists and wage earners, white and black, composing their respective executive committese and pledged to abolish idleness and loafing, and to keep the wheels of industry going at full speed.

Thousands of negroes stimulated with a sense of racial pride and encouraged by the promise of justice and fair play.

The two leading department heads at Washington—Director Genreal John B. Densmore of the United States employment revsice and Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post—brought into close touch with this work and given a glimpse of the south's militant loyalty.

These are some of the concrete accomplishments attributable to the efforts of District Superintendent Cliff Williams during the past month, aided in advance organization, and publicity work of Assistant Superintendent James A. Metcalf.

The importance of these results to the south and to the nation can hardly be estimated or given proper emphasis in a descriptive article such as this.

Scope of Work.

The four great southern cities whose patriotic citizenship so enthusiastically rallied to the Loyalty league call, were Birmingham, Mobile, Montgomery and New Orleans. In each of these important municipalities were presented industrial conditions of a critical character—particularly in Birmingham and New Orleans. The situation was such that only a spark of indignation was necessary at any time to ignite the powder magazine of industrial disruption, with all the baleful effect upon national war work.

The problem has always been—is particularly at this time—to get employers and employes together; to bring them within speaking distance of each other; to promote a frank discussion of their sometimes really inconsequental differences—in brief, to bring about a condition of mutual understanding so that all differences may disappear, at least or the period of the war, and hopefully for the after-days of peace.

The Loyalty League's Purpose.

The Loyalty league, product of Superintendent Williams and now officially recognized as a part of the official government of labor program, was designed to help solve this distressing problem. But its mission goes further than that. It seeks to bring the farming interests into closer touch and cooperation with municipal affairs and activities for general good. It has strong significance and import as touching the racial situation in the south, being fortunately engineered by a southern man who knows the negroes and understands just now far it is desirable and possible to go without complicating the race question, but determin that the black race shall have just and fair treatment.

Today the Loyalty league is accomplishing its destined purposes in a really remarkable manner. The plan of organization will be extended and will be exactly suited to the needs of each community, or each county and parish. Where industrial interests predominate, its executive committees will be constituted on the basis of the national war labor board with similar powers of arbitration and adjustment of industrial differences. In agricultural sections the farming feature will be emphasized. A comprehensive program is being outlined.

The public generally does not realize the opposition Superintendent Williams has encountered. He has played a one hand up to the present. Evidently misunderstanding the specific character of the Loyalty league—its direct relation to the industrial manpower problem—the National Council of Defense has in some instances strongly opposed the league idea. It seemed to feel that its field was being invaded or preempted. But such was not the case. Confident in the knowledge that he had really "strated something." Mr. Williams went right ahead, and has at last thoroughly convinced Washington of the merits of his plan.

Official Recognition Given.

After Dierctor General John B. Densmore has come into personal touch with Superintendent Williams' work through his visit to the south, he returned to Washington and issued the following communication to federal directors of states:

"Subject: Loyalty Leagues.

"On the occasion of my recent visit to Birmingham, Mobile and other cities of the Sixth Employment district, I had an opportunity to observe the workings of the Loyalty leagues that have been established in that district in co-operation with this service. At the meetings of these leagues, there were 10,000 people in attendance in Birmingham and 20,000 in Mobile. I found that the leagues are very remarkable things and that they are doing an immense amount of good in increasing production through regular and steady work.

"Owing to the lack of information on the subject, this office in the past may not have shown a very active interest in the Loyalty leagues, but after careful observation of the excellent work they are performing, I desire to assure you of my unqualified approval of the league and to ask not only your personal co-operation, but that of every examiner in your state in furthering the efforts of these leagues in developing the man power of the communities to which they are organized.

"Let me ask that you bring to the attention of every examiner in your state a copy of this letter.

(Signed) "J. B. DINSMORE,
"Director General."

With the impetis gained from this official endorsement, it is fair to presume that the Loyalty leagues will be a greater success than ever before. It will now probably be of general interest to give a brief resume of the four great mass meetings held during the past month, which have brought into strong emphasis the great work the Loyalty leagues are doing and will undoubtedly result in strengthening of these organizations all through the south.

Big Birmingham Meeting.

On September 12 a great meeting was held at Birmingham, Ala. It was preceded by arrangements in which committees representing employers and employes, organized and unorganized, worked hand in hand for a great purpose. Strong committees of negroes were also at work along parallel lines.

First, two significant dinners were given by employers for employes. The maximum seating capacity of the Tutwiler ball room, the largest available place in the city, was utilized to accommodate about 400 white employers and employes. Simultaneously at the colored Elks rest, some 500 negroes enjoyed themselves with a fine menu. At both these dinners harmony-producing, co-operation-creating talks were given.

Despite a rainstorm intervening an hour before the time for the open-air meeting, which undoubtedly cut the crowd half in two, close to 10,000 people gathered in Capitol park for a remarkable meeting. Seldom has more distinguished or diversified talent been assembled for such an interesting program. In addition to Superintendent Williams, with Governor Henderson presiding, the speakers were Director General John B. Dinsmore of the United States employment service; Jerome Jones of Atlanta, prominent labor leader, president of the Southern Labor congress and connected with the department of labor; Harris Dickson, of Vicksburg, the south's noted literateur; Joe Mitchell Chapelle, editor of tre National Magazine of Boston, just back from Europe and author of a remarkable war book, "We'll Stick to the Finish;" Dr. George Haines, national labor director of negro economics, and Professor Walter S. Buchanan, president of the colored normal school at Huntsville, Ala., and connected with the United States employment service.

The best comment upon the character and interest of this meeting is the statement that, despite damp benches the great crowd of enthusiastic, applauding people, white and black, remained for four solid hours—from 8:00 until midnight. The Boy Scouts handled the crowd. A big colored chorus, directed by Rev. J. C. Olden, of Meridian, assistant director of negro economics, sang, and two bands furnished music—one from the white and one from the colored industrial school.

The greatest importance of this Birmingham meeting lay in the presence of Director General Dinsmore of Washington, both because of the splendid addresses he gave and also because it gave him his first opportunity to estimate the mportance of the Loyalty league work. The impression he gained here, strengthened by the great meeting at Mobile, has caused him to officially endorse the Loyalty league.

An Impressive Feature.

Special mention ought to be made of one very impressive feature of these get together dinners which Mr. Williams has created.

Some minister of the gospel is asked to say grace and just before this function is performed, Mr. Williams asks all those about the tables to join hands in "a continuous chain of brotherly love through which the milk of human kindness and sympathy may flow.

While sometimes the attitude of the dinners, when this direction is given, indicates their surprise (and possibly in some cases their transcient amusement) yet very soon all give evidence of being deeply impressed, and a fine atmosphere of cordiality is thereby created.

The very idea of getting employers and employes together in this manner is itself startlingly new, but is productive of real results. When men break bread together it seems to mean something. As one speaker at New Orleans expressed it (he was a large employer of labor): "If I invite a man to dine with me, it is proof of the fact that he is my friend. If I accept a man's invitation to dine, it means that he is my friend."

The Climax at Mobile.

The Mobile Loyalty league has the distinction of planning and bringing to pass what is probably the largest meeting of its kind ever held in the United States, fully 17,000 people being present. (Mr. Densmore estimated it at 20,000.) Rev. E. Cummings, S. J., declared it to be the biggest crowd ever assembled in Mobile—much larger than when President Roosevelt visited that city.

The credit for this magnificent success is very largely due to Mr. Frank W. Boykin, a live wire patriot engaged in naval stores operations, who has since assumed the presidency of the Loyalty league of Mobiel, making it a model organization.

The get to gether dinner of employers and employes at the Cawthorn hotel saw about 400 sitting in harmonious companionship, while 600 negroes dined elsewhere. The governors of Mississippi and Alabama, Director General Densmore, Superintendent Williams, Dr. Haines and Professor Buchanan were the speakers at the mass meeting. A grand stand accommodating 1,000 people, including the big colored chorus, was erected. It was noted that, in the great crowd, men and women holding children stood without moving during the three hour progress of the program.

Mr. Boykin and his aides started out to raise $500 for this event. In an hour's time they had secured $5,000, which indicates the conception the business interests have of this Loyalty league movement.

Mr. Post Astonished.

Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis F. Post was billed to speak at Montgomery on September 25. The city's strong Loyalty league, with 80,000 residents of Montgomery county now carrying its labor pledge cards, took charge. As a result Mr. Post was greeted by a crowd of nearly 10,000 people on the capitol lawn—the largest audience he faced during a long swing around the continent. Just prior thereto his advertised meeting in New Orleans he had brough out less than 500 people. So few came to hear him at Mobile his meeting there was abandoned. He was frankly surprised and gratified at the Montgomery crowd.

Mr. Post was among those in Washington who were frankly opposed to the Loyalty league. Unfamiliar with its real character and accomplishments, he had considered it a superfluous organization. It is understood that he left Montgomery with his idea much altered in this respect.

The Montgomery meeting was in many respects a replica of those at Birmingham and Mobile, with strong emphasis laid on the labor scarcity and the necessity of mobilizing the maximum man power of the nation to increase production of war essentials. Assistant Secretary Post very clearly and interestingly outlined the fair and impartial war labor policies of the government. Lloyd W. Hooper, chairman of the Alabama State Council of Defense, very acceptably presided. There was a dinner given in Mr. Post's honor, and a typical get together dinner enjoyed by the negroes.

New Orleans Organized.

Superintendent Williams did not tackle the New Orleans situation until he was invited to. It is well known history that, when he first attempted a helpful interposition in New Orleans, where the situation has been very complicated industrially, Mr. Williams met with opposition from certain business and political sources.

But it happened that Director General Densmore went there after the Mobile meeting and talked very plainly to some of these gentlemen.

"What you need here is a Loyalty league," said Mr. Densmore.

"How shall we go about organizing?" was the query propounded.

"Send for Cliff Williams and let him organize the league for you," was Mr. Densmore's very prompt reply.

And so the invitation came. It was promptly and cordially accepted. Forgetting what had passed, Mr. Williams promptly went to New Orleans, held a conference with prominent businenss men anl labor leaders, and then assigned his assistant, Mr. Metcalf, to help in arranging the preliminaries.

The result was that newspaper men and others declare to have been "the greatest meeting in the history of the the city." It was held on Lawayette Square, where a big grandstand was erected over South street. When Governor R. G. Pleasant called the meeting to order he faced a crowd conservatively estimated at 15,000—a perfect sea of faces.

His Grace, Archbishop Shaw, of the Catholic diocese of New Orleans, had consented after some urging to deliver an invocation, particularly specifying that he could not remain thereafter. It is significant that this prominent cleric remained throughout the program, plainly manifesting his appreciation, especially when Superintendent Williams was delivering his characteristic address. The newspapers, printing his eloquent invocation in full, commented on the fact that this was the first time Archbishop Shaw had ever been seen in attendance upon an open-air meeting.

Dr. Phil H. Saunders, an ex-Mississippian, now president of the Commercial Saving Bank of New Orleans was on the program to speak for the Liberty Loan. Mayor Martin Behrman, Superintendent Williams and Professor Buchanan spoke. Four bands played. The negro chorus sang. In amazement the newspaper men, predicting an early dissolution of the big crowd, saw the people stand there, intensely interested, for nearly three hours.

The two New Orleans dinners were also remarkable. The white dinner at the Grunewald had 900 plates laid, and had to be divided between two dining rooms, the Lounge and the Cave. Over one group Mayor Behrman presided and Governor Pleasant over the other. At the personnel of the two speakers' tables interchanged, so that all the diners heard all the speakers. At the same time 600 negroes dined at the Pythian hall.

The governor and the mayor both eloquenty commended the occasion, decaring that it means "a new era in New Oreans." Rev. J. C. Olden was instrumental in organizing the big colored chorus and also the sextette, with which he sang for the entertainment of the white diners. Some fine talks by employers and employes were given—all emphasizing the need and the desire for more sympathy and closer cooperation.

New Feature of League

In forming the Orleans Loyalty league a new feature was introduced. Its working wil be watched with interest.

There being no farming in the parish, the executive committee proper was composed of six representative employers and six representatives of labor, chosen by the several labor councils of the city. With this even balance, composed exactly like the national War Labor board, the committee was clothed with local powers similar to those of the national board at Washington. It was commissioned to investigate, arbitrate and adjudicate local labor disputes, as well as to perform the usual functions of labor stimulation as exercised by Leagues elsewhere.

Doing a Great Work.

Joe Chapple of Boston, familiarly known to newspaper men everywhere and said to enjoy the acquaintance of more men in public life than any man in America, was deeply impressed with the Loyalty League idea when he came to Birmingham and has evidenced a desire to participate in more of these meetings.

He declared this to be a history-making movement and said in his opinion "Cliff Williams is one of the greatest organizers in the United States."

Mr. Chapple is only recently back from France, is a splendid speaker and has written a notable war book, "We'll

Stick to the Finish." His opinion of the Loyalty League has been echoed by others, in spoken and written comment. Hereto might be appended a number of interesting letters did space permit.

Governor Pleasant of Louisiana, head of the Council of Defense in that state, said he had received communications from Washington discouraging the Loyalty League. "But I'm with you in this movement," he declared to Superintendent Williams.

The work of organization will proceed apace from now on until every county or parish under Mr. Williams' jurisdiction is equipped with this most helpful and effective organization.

—BUY MORE BONDS—

THE WORK OR FIGHT LAW.

In another column of this issue we are publishing the full text of the work or fight law, as passed by the recent legislature. We are also publishing the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, declaring this law to be of full force and effect September 1, 1918.

The Independent has no criticism to make of this law. The law upon its face is fair to all men and to every citizen. It simply has for its purpose the clearing of the streets, poolrooms, dives, hotel lobbies, restaurants and other places where idlers frequent, and the putting of every man, between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five, to work.

There are thousands of jobs calling for able bodied men every day and there are millions of dollars ready to pay them adequately for any services they may render, and it is the duty of every citizen to assist the Governor and every officer of the law in enforcing its terms and inflicting penalties where the law is violated, whether in letter or spirit.

The government needs thousands of men to do work essential to the winning of the war; and men who are walking around the streets doing nothing ought not be permitted to eat unless they produce. Every man should be made to produce or do some work essential to making the community better. The man who fails to do five and a half days' work each week should be apprehended and reported to the officers of the law.

The Independent is in favor of enforcing this law. There are too many Negroes hanging around Greek stands, restaurants and poolrooms, not to speak of the white men hanging around restaurants, poolrooms and hotel lobbies killing time and eating what other men produce. The Independent will not hesitate to render whatever influence it has to punish those who are slackers, whether in the war industries or otherwise. The man who refuses and fails to work during this crisis and contribute his part towards winning the war and making it of as short duration as possible is just as much a slacker as the man who hides out and refuses to register or refuses to surrender himself to the constituted authorities after he has registered to be inducted into the service.

So let us do our full duty in driving loafers out of town, if it closes every poolroom and loafers' den. The law is all right. It ought to be enforced, and it will be enforced. The slogan shall be, he that worketh not, shall not eat.

MAN-POWER FOR THE FARMS.

The United States department of agriculture is exerting every ounce of energy it commands to arouse the American public to a full appreciation of the national peril that exists in the present shortage of labor on the farms.

Its efforts are commendably directed, and should meet with constructive and aggressive response.

Agriculture is suffering now, with the harvest either under way or near at hand in every rural district, because of the scarcity of laborers; but the immediate discomfiture—to say nothing of probable loss of valuable food crops—is negligible compared with what it will be a year from now unless the remedy is found and applied. Especially is this true if the war lasts another year, and if it continues to drain the rural communities of their man-power for service under arms.

Agriculture has contributed its full share of man-power to the military service. That is a statistical certainty.

Other industries have done as well, perhaps, in that respect—certainly no better—but they, in turn, have at the same time recruited man-power with which to replenish their depleted ranks, from the farms. So agriculture has from two sides suffered loss of man-power, due to the war; and the unmistakable result is that agriculture is rapidly becoming "bled white."

This year the farmers have produced more foodstuffs and other necessities than they did in 1917, despite the labor shortage and the general disturbances due to war.

Next year it will be necessary that the production be still further increased, regardless of the duration of the war.

The farmers this year have made the splendid record they have made by working harder and longer hours themselves, by pressing the farm women and farm children more intensively into field service, and by a more general employment of labor-saving machines.

Next year, however, those means of bringing about increased production will not be sufficient to cope with the demand. More tractors and other modern implements will have to be used; but many potential farm laborers, idle or unemployed in essential occupation this year, will have to be recruited and inducted into farm service.

This year many country children are laboring on the farms, and many women are working in the fields.

Next year it will be imperative that an amount of human energy equivalent to that being wasted this year be applied to the soil and put to account in the production of crops.

It is a certainty that the farmers cannot continue to increase production in the requisite volume and at the same time supply additional man power for the fighting service and the city industries.

The only source of labor, the department of agriculture has declared with point, is the useless service of the cities—"able-bodied men employed for luxury or mere convenience and at tasks which women"—yes, or children—"can perform."

Law may simplify the matter of recruiting that necessary man-power for the farms, but whatever laws might accomplish, more depends upon public sentiment when it comes to bringing about results that count.

And chambers of commerce, civic, commercial, industrial and patriotic organizations of all kinds, men of affairs and city officials and leaders of thought and opinion everywhere have been appealed to by the federal agricultural department to confer with it or the State College of Agriculture, with a solution of this intensely important farm labor problem as the end in view.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
MAY 14 1918

ARRESTING THE LOAFERS.

The police department of San Antonio has begun a systematic campaign to put the loafer to work or in jail. It is a commendable war enterprise and should be carried out so completely that there will not be an idle man in this city who is physically able to work.

Under existing conditions, there should be no idlers sunning themselves on the park benches on cool days and sitting in the shade on warm days. We have no room for them here.

The first raid the police made was on one of the plazas which has been notorious for the loafers who congregated there daily. Several contractors who needed men first went through this section offering jobs to every man who appeared to be idle. Few of these loafers accepted. Some who were offered $1.50 a day, while admitting that they were unemployed, demanded $3 a day. A few accepted the wages and work offered and it was fortunate for them that they did so because within thirty minutes, the police swept down upon the idlers and arrested about forty of them. Only those who had accepted jobs or who could prove that they had employment, were spared. All the others were fined and most of them were sent to the gang engaged in working for the city without wages.

Most of the professional idlers in San Antonio are known to the police; they are usually in trouble of some sort for a man cannot be idle and be a good citizen at the same time, unless rendered unable to work by circumstances over which he has no control. Practically every man who refuses to work because he does not like to work, sooner or later runs afoul of the police department for infringement of some city ordinance or for a more serious offense.

It is from the ranks of idlers and professional loafers that most of the agitators and soap box orators come. It is the natural outcome. The police recently visited a number of congregating places of loafers in the city and made numerous arrests. They found a dozen or so well dressed, idle negroes without visible means of support but with evidences of prosperity.

These negroes are obviously doing one of two things—living off the labors of some other person or thieving or gambling for a living. Every one of them should be divested of his holiday raiment and put into a cotton field or a chain gang.

In nearly every community settlement in and about San Antonio, can be found a coterie of youths and men who either do not work at all or work only sufficiently to eke out a meager living. They should be given the choice of steady employment or a visit to the police judge.

There is plenty of work in Texas this year for every man who is not afraid of it and no idler should be permitted to make his headquarters in San Antonio.

The police have started well, but they should enlarge the scope of their campaign and prosecute it to its fullest possibilities.

SUMTER LABOR PROBLEM STILL ONE OF VEXATION

Americus, Ga., August 20.—(Special.) J. E. Hightower has returned from Atlanta, where he held a conference with Hal M. Stanley, state commissioner of labor, regarding the operation of the United States employment bureau here.

Mr. Stanley agreed to appoint a committee of three Americus men who will supervise the operations of the employment bureau here, one of these to be an employer of labor, another to be a representative of the employees and the third a government representative.

The plan is not altogether acceptable to Americus people, who will not be satisfied with any method for recruiting labor except one which provides for the proration of labor necessary to war enterprises among various counties.

Labor-1918

Shortage

"THE WORK-OR-FIGHT BILL"

The "Work-or-Fight bill" is a dangerous measure. It is the case of the "Old Grecian Horse" and is laden with many dangers for black folks. If the law was equally administered on white and black alike, it would be all right; but the bill is designed to make colored men and women work whether they want to or not or whether the wages or salary is satisfactory or not.

Whenever our white neighbors cannot get sufficient labor to do their work, whether on the farm, in the shops, on the railroads or in the homes, this law will be invoked to force Negro men and women to work and take such wages as they may offer them or be arrested and sent to the chaingang. It is nothing more nor less than slavery. It is a subterfuge. The law already on the statute books is sufficient and drastic enough to make all loafers and idlers go to work and, to all intents and purposes, has done so. The bailiffs and sheriffs of the counties are already armed sufficiently with authority to make all idlers and loafers work; but it was always on colored people; and now the "Work-or-Fight Bill," as it is wrongly called, is to force Negroes to involitary servitude or slavery.

It is stated that some of the representatives and senators in the Georgia legislature openly declared that the bill aimed at the Negro men and women. We are glad to state this sentiment was not unanimous; for there were a few fair-minded, Christian hearted representatives and senators who declared on the floor of the house and senate that the bill was unfair, unconstitutional and a form of slavery. Representative Hall, of Bibb county, declared that it was unconstitutional and its tendency was towards slavery. Representative Atkinson, of Fulton county took the same position as did Judge Hall, of Bibb. The measure is wrong in principle and wicked in practice. It is contrary to the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which declares against involuntary servitude in the United States or any jurisdiction thereof. It is worse still because it aims at colored women as well as men. It would be too drastic as applied to men; but to apply it to women—as a matter fact, colored women—to force them, whether they want to or not, to hunt jobs whether they have someone to take care of them or not.

The Independent has always stood for law and order, and believes that every able-bodied man should work and has never had any patience with those who do not; but it does enter a hearty protest against the bill passed by the Georgia legislature, which is nothing more nor less than slavery. What voice would colored men have in its administration? It will be wholly in the hands of those who delight to see him humiliated. What if he does say he works and it is not satisfactory to the officer, who thinks all Negroes should have a pick and shovel, what voice would he have? If the work was not adequate in compensation or if he refused, he would be jerked up, tried and sent to the chaingang. It is unfair and unjust and calculated to do great harm and create friction between the races; and before many will submit to it, they will "take up their beds and walk" and seek other climes as they have done in the past.

In this time of world war when the colored man as well as the white man is called upon to fight his country's battles, it is very unwise to enact such a law, and our white neighbors should see it. Race prejudice and hate should have no part in this great crisis; rather they should extend the "Olive Branch of Peace" and good will. They are at the point where "a straw will break the camel's back," and we would urge our legislators to call a halt and give every man a square deal in keeping with the spirit of the age.

LABOR SLACKERS INJURING THE RACE

Daily Herald 7-31-18

Every able bodied man in reasonably good health who does not devote earnestly and faithfully at least 48 weekly to service in some necessary occupation is a slacker.

The time has arrived **when every loyal and industrious man and woman must** look upon labor slackers as well as military slackers with scorn and contempt.

Never in the history of this country has prosperity been so general and labor so lavishly paid as now. In many states and communities especially those east of the Rocky mountains men and women are receiving wages for a week's labor equal to and in some cases greater than their monthly wage three years ago.

There is a demand for labor impossible to satisfy and instead of encouraging slackerism high wages should stimulate and drive every man, woman and boy of working age to the full capacity of his physical power.

Complaint is being made that laborers are not giving faithful and satisfactory service to their employers. It is too often stated that the high wages now paid enable many workers to make as much as they desire or to supply their needs and that after working three or four days they quit work for the week.

Negro laborers are included in this complaint and it is said that large numbers of them are guilty of this form of slackerism. If this charge is true it should immediately begin to be corrected. Every influence, moral, religious, patriotic and friendly and human interest should be exerted to bring the Negro laborers up to the highest degree of efficiency.

We are deeply concerned in the welfare of the Negro laborer; his progress means the race's progress; as he goes up so goes the race; if he lowers the standard of labor and fastens the odious terms of shiftlessness, unreliability and slackerism upon his class the entire race will be weighed down with the unescapable charge and suffer.

It should never for a moment be forgotten that after this unparalled industrial intoxication there will come a reaction that to the unprepared will cause untold suffering. After every great period of great prosperity there follows a period of depression that wrecks and ruins millions.

It is the duty of every man and woman of intelligence to teach as best they can our people to work full time now when work is plentiful and wages princely and save their earnings to provide against the day of enforced idleness.

We want Negroes who now have the opportunity to secure positions heretofore beyond their reach to grasp them acceptably and hold them against all comers when the war ends and the labor supply exceeds the demand.

Patriotic duty, self interest, race pride and every worthy thought and consideration should impel Negro laborers to give the highest and best service that is in them. It is our earnest and most fervent hope that they will do it and begin now.

NEGRO IDLERS WERE FACTOR IN CAUSING YOUNG SUSPENSION

ST LOUIS MO STAR

OCTOBER 10, 1918

Chief Said to Have Disobeyed Board Order to Help U. S. Get Workers.

A phase of the shakeup in the police department which relates to the alleged illegal registration of negroes for the November 5 election was discussed with a reporter for The Star today by a Democratic official who asked that his name be withheld. The matter dates back to the "work or fight" order of R. S. Bugg, special agent of the United States Employment Bureau. About the time this order was issued Bugg complained to Wasnington that St. Louis was not furnishing its quota of negroes needed for work in the government shipyards. Bugg said that although he was offering $4.40 a day for such work, the city was filled with negroes who were shooting craps and refusing to do work of any kind. Bugg said he could get no co-operation from Chief Young in rounding the negroes up and making them go to work.

Bugg's complaint was brought to the attention of United States District Attorney Oliver. Oliver was told that St. Louis, in spite of its large negro population, had furnished fewer negroes for government shipyard work than any other city in the United States, proportionate to population.

About a week ago the United States Government issued its formal appeal for shipyard workers, offering $4.40 a day wages. Bugg immediately brought the matter to the attention of President Mansur of the police board and complained that he could get no assistance from Chief Young in obtaining the laborers.

Board Questioned Young.

The police board was summoned for a special meeting and Oliver and Young were both sent for. Chief Young, when asked why he did not give the government more assistance said that he did not dare arrest the negroes because they would sue him on his bond.

Oliver told Young and the board that as United States District Attorney he would assume personal responsibility for the arrests.

Oliver asked the Police Board to order Chief Young to arrest the negro idlers and have them held for twenty-four hours, until the United States government officials could take action. The board thereupon passed an order to that effect, and told Chief Young to hold the negroes for the federal officials.

Instead of obeying the board's order, however, Young, on October 7, issued an entirely different order, to this effect:

WORK OR FIGHT ORDER.

October 7, 1918.

COMMANDING OFFICERS:

You will have an immediate and thorough canvass made of your district for idlers, loafers, thieves, gunmen and all other males who do not or will not work. All such found are to be arrested and sent to court. This canvass is to be continued until every able-bodied person is engaged daily in useful and legitimate occupations and they must keep so employed or be arrested and prosecuted.

You cannot impress too strongly upon your command the importance of this work. Police officers will be required to act promptly, fearlessly and zealously in carrying out this order or suffer the consequences. St. Louis must be rid at once and for all time of idlers, loafers, etc., and it is up to you to see that this is done at once.

WM. YOUNG

Chief of Police.

The clause of this order telling commanding officers that the idlers should be "sent to court" was con-

sidered a direct contradiction of the order which the police board had issued to Chief Young to hold the prisoners 24 hours for federal action.

Arrested Negroes Freed.

Immediately the police began arresting the idle negroes. One batch of seventeen was taken on a charge of crap shooting. They were sent before City Judge Hogan, son-in-law of Mayor Kiel, and were dismissed immediately. Other batches of negroes, it is said, were arrested and dismissed in the same way.

At the time these arrests began W. W. Brown, United States employment director for Missouri, whose headquarters are in Kansas City, is said to have come to St. Louis and to have accused Bugg of exceeding his authority in taking the matter before the police board. Brown is a Republican.

Bugg is said to have told Brown that he was acting on orders from Ralph Izzard, director of the United States Labor Employment Bureau in Washington. Brown, however, is said to have filed complaint against Bugg in Washington.

Bugg was relieved of duty in St. Louis as a result of Brown's charges, it is said, and was transferred to Virginia. But the matter did not stop there. Numerous citizens complained to the police board, to the United States Government officials, and to Washington direct about the way in which the idle negroes were being arrested and released. At the same time the Board of Election Commissioners disclosed that more than 3,000 more negroes had registered here for the November 5 election than in 1916, in spite of the fact that fully 7,000 negroes had gone to war. In the minds of Democratic leaders here that disclosed one of the reasons why the negroes were being released as fast as the police brought them into court.

Showing to Police Board.

Bugg is understood to have submitted the whole situation to Director Izzard in Washington and United States officials again took the facts direct to the police board. The police board met yesterday, and it was partly on this showing and the fact that Chief Young had not obeyed the order of the board in issuing his own order to commanding officers, that Young, the captains and sergeants, were suspended.

In the meanwhile it is said Bugg has been exonerated by the officials at Washington and he has returned to St. Louis to take charge again.

End Recruiting Women.

After November 15 no more women will be recruited for war work. Hal M. Stanley, director of the United States Employment service in Georgia, has received notice to this effect from Washington. The order states that the cessation of hostilities make it unnecessary to recruit women workers for munitions and other war industries

Make Idlers and Loafers Work, Says Negro Editor In Strong Statement

Editor Constitution: That idling and loitering among negro men in Atlanta have become a public nuisance and a menace to the safety and the sanctity of our homes is an indisputable fact. That the officers of the law are slack in the enforcement of the provisions of the law which provide against vagrancy is another fact that is indisputable. We have thousands of negro men in Atlanta who do not work and have no visible means of support, but wear better clothes than those who labor. The poolrooms, corners and other hovels where idlers frequent are overflowing each day with idlers and loiterers who ought to be put to work. If they do not have the industry and push to work as freedmen, the law should take charge of them and work them as bondmen.

The oil mills and other factories in the community are resorting to women. Women are now doing the work in the mills at men's wages, wearing overalls as men, while negro men fill the poolrooms, dives and streets, shooting pool and craps, and engaged in other mischievous pastime.

There is no place in the economy of American welfare for idlers and loafers. The country is facing the most menacing peril in the history of its independence. The flower of American manhood is being drafted, trained and drilled for military service in a foreign land. The people are being taxed, and they willingly contribute for the support of our men in uniform. The liberty of all the people in the world is at stake, and every country that believes in freedom is taxed to the limit both in man-power and in resources necessary to carry on the war. And Atlanta is recreant to its duty so long as thousands of able-bodied men, white and black, infest the poolrooms, dives and other places for loafers and consume what working men and women produce that should go to the soldiers.

Every man in America should be made to produce something. If a man does not work, he should not be permitted to eat. If the supplies which are consumed in this country by the men who do not work were conserved for the benefit of the soldiers, there would be no question about feeding not only every working man in America and every soldier in uniform, but we would have more than enough to supply the allies who have no opportunity to produce for the support of their soldiers because of the reign of terror created by the kaiser throughout Europe.

Commissioner of Labor Stanley made a good suggestion the other day, and we heard of no remedy that would be more effective in breaking up idling and loafing in the city. Close every poolroom in the city from 6 o'clock in the morning to 6 o'clock in the evening. Open them up at 6 o'clock in the evening and close them up at 10 o'clock in the evening, and the thousands of loafers who infest them, both white and black, would have to stand out in the street, where they would be more easily apprehended by the officers of the law than when hid in poolrooms sitting around on boxes and empty barrels. There should be no seats permitted in the ordinary cold-drink stands in certain districts of the city. We have no reference to drug stores, ice cream parlors and other places where ladies and gentlemen congregate for refreshments, but we speak of such places run by foreigners for the rough element of both races. Their customers should be made to take their drinks and pass on. No games of any kind should be permitted in these places.

Why should women be donned in overalls at the Buckeye Cotton mills, the Southern Oil mill, guano factories and on the railroads doing heavy work, while able-bodied men are idling and loitering in poolrooms, dives and other places of questionable character? There are walking blind tigers who frequent these places and supply strong drink in violation of the prohibition law.

Every man who walks the streets, if there is any question about his employment, should be made to prove that he is engaged in helpful and useful employment at least six hours six days a week. Where an individual cannot prove that he is so employed, he should be given employment in the stockade or on the public roads.

The man who does not produce should not be permitted to eat what other men produce. No loafer or idler should be permitted to consume any food that could serve the soldiers and the allies. There are ample laws on the books, if the officers would enforce them, to drive every loafer out of the city.

The most common laborer can earn $2 a day. Two dollars a day is common pay for unskilled labor in this community, and there is no excuse for any man idling and loitering. The man who does not work does not want to work, and he should not be permitted to eat or remain in the community. He should be put to work or run out.

America needs every resource, whether it is man-power, water-power, or otherwise, to meet the German peril. It is a shame that the factories, munition plants and other industries contributing to the winning of the war must resort to woman-power while men of both races loaf and refuse to work at remunerative pay. Let the authorities get together and decree it that the man who does not work shall not eat or remain in the community.

B. J. DAVIS,
Editor and Manager Atlanta Independent.

—Buy Liberty Bonds—

NO MORE WEEKLY HALF HOLIDAYS

"Six days shalt thou labor" says the Scripture, but most of the farm labor of the South, white and colored, work from four to five and one-half days, seldom six days. The half-holiday on Saturday is as sacredly observed as the Sabbath day. This has been an economic waste, even though it has found some thing of a justification in a measure of recreation. But the recreation has been of a very doubtful kind. We have seen grocery store fronts crowded and every available box and keg occupied by country people who were spending Saturday in town. They looked as if they were glad when the time came to go home. Now since the war is on we cannot afford this half-day, worse than wasted.

The Negro farm-demonstration agents of Alabama at a recent meeting at Tuskegee Institute started a campaign that they hope will put an end to this old custom in the South, especially among farmers, of observing Saturday or part of it as a holiday. They formed an organization known as the "United States Saturday Service League," and in co-operation with the United States Department of Agriculture are urging farmers and farm laborers throughout the South to work six days in every week to meet the war need for food and feedstuffs.

In furthering the movement the league is issuing posters, registration cards, and service badges. Upon becoming a member a farmer or farm worker is registered and receives a service badge inscribed with the letters "U. S. S. S. L." All members who work at least six Saturdays are given another badge with a silver field and gold letters. At the end of the crop year, November 30, all members who have worked twenty-one Saturdays will receive a badge with a gold field and silver letters.

It will be no easy task to change the practice of Saturday holidays, the demonstration agents say, but to allow it to exist when hundreds of thousands of the best laborers are leaving the farms is "nothing less than criminal." The demonstrators appeal for the co-operation of farmers, landlords, and merchants, in addition to the farm workers.

One of the posters issued by the league says:

Sunday: Rest and keep it Holy; Monday: Work! Tuesday: Work! Wednesday: Work! Thursday: Work! Friday: Work! Saturday: Work!

In addition to this something should be done to induce the average Negro laborer to put in full time. It is a notorious fact that the average Negro laborer on public works, in saw mills and such labor always takes an extra day of two off enjoying himself after pay day. So much so is this true that many an industry is embarrassed. The Negro is the best of labor when he works, but the all too frequent holidays for which he issues proclamations to suit his own notions have been his great fault. If some plan could be devised that would cause Negro labor to even deposit or in some way save a part of their money after pay day and return to work promptly on Monday morning, a great favor will be rendered Southern industries as well as the Negro.

Labor - 1918

Occupation and Wages

The Avalon Hosiery Mill of Elizabeth City, N. C., is employing forty-[illegible] girls as knitters and will have one hundred girls by February 1. [illegible] start at $6.00 a week and may eventually earn from seven to eleven [illegible], a wage far below union standards.

The Dare Garment Company of Elizabeth City, N. C. is using colored women [illegible] in its sniggle department.

The Crisis, May 1918 P.142.

Factories at Hickory, N.C., are giving employment to 150 colored laborers. The Hickory Hosiery Company has installed machinery in a building owned by Mr. S.A. Brown, a well-to-do colored citizen. This hosiery mill is operated exclusively by Negroes and gives employment to fifty colored women.

The Crisis, November 1918. Page 34.

James M. S. Hamilton, a colored man, has for fifty years been subscription clerk of THE NATION and since 1881, for THE EVENING POST. Since the latter paper has been sold Mr. Hamilton contintues with the Evening Post and gives up his work with The Nation.

Crisis, January, 1919 p. 144

The Chevrolet Motor Company, of Flint, Mich; employs four colored foremen : Harry Nelson, Thomas Kelly, Lovell Roueland and S.J.Smith.

The Crisis, November 1918. Page 34.

James M. S. Hamilton, a colored man, has for fifty years been subscription clerk of THE NATION and since 1881, for THE EVENING POST. Since the latter paper has been sold Mr. Hamilton contintues with the Evening Post and gives up his work with The Nation.

Crisis January 1919 p. 144

W. G. Madison of Ames, Iowa, has been given the plumbing and heating contract for the County Home to be erected at Boone. His bid, $20,870.50, was the lowest of the competitors.

The Crisis 1918. P. 295

A. J. Webster a coal miner at Buxton, Iowa, has broken the record by earning $214.06 in twenty fourteen working days during the last half of July. The wage was based on the amount of coal mined and the distance that it was hauled to the mine mouth. The Crisis. October 1918. Page 293.

Hugh Boss has been appointed baggage master of the Union Station at Charleston, W. Va. Forty daily passenger trains use the station.

The Crisis May 1918. P.35.

Frank Walker, a Negro, has been made leading man in the machine shop of the Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard among 2,000 white and 200 colored workmen.

The Crisis, August 1918. P. 189.

Louis H. Latimer, who has been employed as electrical engineer by Thomas A. Edison for forty-years, was present at the banquet of the Edison Pioneers Association on the seventy first birthday of the inventor and read a poem.

The Crisis 1918. P. 297.

The first female letter carrier in Chicago, Illinois is a colored woman Miss Dorothy Hill.

The Crisis February 1918. P.196.

A new hosiery mill at goldsboro, N. C., will employ three hundred Negro hands.

The Crisis, August 1918. P. 189.

W. C. Johnson, a colored man, has been appointed chief engineer of the Reclamation Plant of the M. K. & T. Railroad at Parsons, Kan.

The Crisis, August 1918.P 189.

Labor-1918

Occupation and Wages.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
MARCH 17, 1918

of these men will be placed in Class 1, while the others who have dependents will remain in the classification of the local board. The names listed below show that there were thirty claims refused, forty-three granted and nine appeals refused and one granted. The claims refused follow:—

James F. Meade, South Windsor.
Harry Prior, East Windsor Hill.
Peter Degoria, South Manchester.
William Kelly, Talcottville.
George F. Sprague, East Hartford.
Anthony R. Cersosimo, East Hartford.
Lloyd T. Burnham, East Hartford.
Wilbert C. House, Glastonbury.
Dominick Cersasino, East Hartford.
Peter Sigda, Glastonbury.
Victor Anezzie, East Hartford.
Theodore E. Behnke, Glastonbury
Kamill Schutz, East Hartford.
Neil E. Taylor, East Hartford.
James J. Morris, East Hartford.
Nathan Barretti, East Hartford.
Berman Miller, Newington.
Germano Varasioni, Waterbury.
Arthur T. Mulligan, East Hartford.
John E. Bronkie, South Manchester.
Antonio Cardillo, East Hartford.
Michael Scanlon, East Hartford.
Walter Hadley, East Hartford.
Robert Dunsten, Moore, Penn.
William McCarroll, East Hartford.
Samuel Turkington, New Haven.
Frank S. Ohroppa, Glastonbury.
Winthrop A. Hairland, East Windsor Hill.
Harold Saunders, Burnside.
Frank H. Ronds, East Hartford.
Antonio Galgano, East Hartford.

The claims granted follow:—

Clarence W. Mayott, East Hartford.
Peter F. Cashion, South Manchester.
Charles E. McNulty, East Hartford
Joseph J. McDermott, East Hartford.
George D. Shedd, East Hartford.
Harold H. Whitney, Newington.
Maurice Scalon, East Hartford.
Eugene Duhey, East Hartford.
Joseph Breen, East Hartford.
William K. F. Kampueir, East Hartford.
Albert H. O'Lena, East Hartford.
Timothy J. Sullivan, East Hartford.
Leo J. Crowley, East Hartford.
Warren M. Hyde, Elmwood.
Edward Biddy, Glastonbury.
Walter A. Moore, Burnside.
George W. Johnston, Manchester.
James J. McAuliffe, East Hartford.
Charles Mulligan, East Hartford.
Benjamin Johnson, Manchester.
William W. Hart, East Hartford.
Frank A. Wilbur, Worcester, Mass.
John G. Foley, East Hartford.
Joseph F. O'Gorman, South Manchester.
Charles E. Johnston, East Hartford.
Herbert W. Byington, East Hartford.
Joseph Garey, Quincy, Mass.
John E. Dunn, Glastonbury.
Alexander E. Steib, Hartford.
Thomas J. Long, East Hartford.
William J. McKee, South Manchester
Robert G. Clark, Burnside.
Carl A. Holmberg, South Wethersfield.
Joseph Poveroma, East Hartford.
Charles W. Hadley, East Hartford.
Leo Dube, East Hartford.
James M. Molloy, East Hartford.
Harry E. Detmeiller, East Hartford.
Joseph Briznans, Beckley, Conn.
George Bokelman, Hartford.
Urban C. Sullivan, East Hartford.
George Edgar Westbrook, East Hartford.

The appeals refused are:—

John S. Brown, East Hartford.
Nichola Di Viovanni, Branchville, Conn.
Noah L. Dauplaise, South Manchester.
James Touhey, Manchester.
Leonard Liehey, South Manchester.
Charles W. Goeben, West Hartford.
Henry J. Blank, Hartford.
James L. Kelly, East Hartford.
Shelton P. Hubbard, Glastonbury.

The appeal of Tony Birets was granted.

Victory Bread Contest.

A patriotic food exhibit will be given in the recreation hall of St. John's Episcopal Church April 12 from 2 o'clock until 5 in the afternoon and from 7 o'clock until 10 in the evening. The exhibit will be given under the auspices of the women's committee of the state council of defense. In connection with the exhibit there will be a victory bread contest open to all women of this town. This is to be a yeast bread, with 20 per cent. or more substitute. The loaves are to be organized size and the name of the maker and recipe should accompany each loaf. The loaf is to be brought to the recreation hall Friday morning, the day of the exhibition. A prize of $2 in thrift stamps will be given to the winner. All wishing to enter the contest should consult Mrs. Homer Roberts. The exhibit will be open and free to all. In the afternoon Mrs. C. M. Deane, instructor of domestic science at the Hartford Public High School, will demonstrate cooking.

Colored Men's Settlement.

There are twenty-two colored men imported here by the "New Haven" road to work in the railroad yards who have a settlement all of their own. The railroad company has provided quarters for them in old cars which have been turned into dining rooms, kitchens and sleeping rooms. These cars are at the north of the yards about opposite Station 22, Burnside avenue. Some of the men, instead of working for the railroad, act as cook, assistant cook and there is one janitor. The men that work for the railroad are used as shop and section gang helpers and it is said they receive good wages. Some of them are making more than $20 a week and after they pay $3.50 for board there is quite a neat sum to spend for clothing and amusements.

With the Boys In the Service.

Word has been received in town by Mrs. Michael McCarthy that her son, James McCarthy, has landed safely on the other side. He was sent to Camp Devens last summer but was transferred from the machine gun to the engineering corp. Private McCarthy has been a railroader in this town for the past ten years and is well qualified for the engineers' division. Marcus Elmore, son of E. J. Elmore of Ellington road, was also transferred from the machine gun to the engineering corp and has landed safely in France.

Private Edward Agnew, who is stationed at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., received a short furlough yesterday and is spending the time with his parents and friends in town.

Hector Laberge returned yesterday from a short furlough spent with his wife. Until recently he was at Pelham Park but has now been been transferred to the radio division of the navy. He is rated as a radio seaman.

Private Joseph Cooney is enjoying a furlough and will return to Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., this evening.

Red Cross Bazar.

The Red Cross bazar under the auspices of the senior class of the high school completed its program last evening. The side shows and different booths for fortune telling were crowded with people all evening. It is estimated that about 500 attended during the two nights.

The main feature of the entertainment last evening was a minstrel show. The program contained twelve numbers, each one being heartily applauded. The following participated: Miss Anna Murray, John Manion, George Clark, Robert Pastor, Miss Grace Root, Miss Geraldine I. Havens, Clayton McCullough and Henry Jergenson.

Word From Vancouver Barracks.

A. J. Priestly, chief clerk of the Fourth District exemption board, has received a postal card, signed by Joseph C. Glode, who was sent on March 4, with Conrad Weirup and Otto Sankey, to Vancouver, Wash. These three boys went into the lumber division of the aviation section. Glode writes: "Just a line to let you know that we arrived safely and everybody happy. We will be examined tomorrow. Monday we met some of the boys from Illinois and slept in the same tent with them. The camp is overcrowded but we get along all right. It does not seem that we will ever see the timber."

Five More To Go.

The local exemption board will send two men away tomorrow and three the day after tomorrow. The men who will go tomorrow are Umbert Agostinelle, for Camp Greene, Charlotte, N. C., in the infantry, and Thomas F. Conran to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., in the medical department.

Fred C. Endess, William McGill and James M. Prentice will be sent to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Tex., Tuesday.

Trolleys Held Up.

A break in the feed wire of the Connecticut Company, which happened yesterday morning during the rush hour, held up all west-bound cars for some time. The break occurred at Station 15 on Burnside avenue, a short distance from Main street. As there did not seem to be any chance of the break being repaired at once many of the people due in Hartford at 8 o'clock decided to walk until a car from the Springfield line overtook them.

Funeral of G. R. Bailey.

The funeral of George R. Bailey will take place from his home tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services will be conducted by Rev. James H. Roberts, formerly pastor of the Hockanum Congregational Church. Burial will take place in the family lot in the Hockanum Cemetery.

Notes.

The funeral of William Hoffman, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. William Hoffman of Burnside avenue, was held yesterday afternoon from the undertaking rooms of James A. Whitney.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of St. Mary's Church will attend service this morning in a body.

Mrs. E. Perry Manville has returned after a long visit in New Haven. Miss Catherine Chaffee is visiting Mrs. Manville.

Editor Henry B. Hale of the "Gazette" and Mrs. Hale have returned from a trip in Florida

A NEW ECONOMIC PROBLEM AND AN OPINION

March 16 1918.
The Daily Herald.

By Frank Callen, Worker With Colored Children

It seems meet, to call to the attention of Negro Savannah, a new fact which the exodus and the war have brought to our very doors! a new condition which demands immediate and positive attention. A happening which indicates that the time for conservative, intelligent, sympathetic and organized action has come.

On Tuesday, March 12, I discovered a gang of eighteen Negro women section hands, repairing tricks and doing the other duties of section hands. The wage of these women is one dollar and seventy-five cents a day. They are in the employ of the Central of Georgia Railroad and they were working about one mile out on the Louisville road near the first coal chute from the Liberty street station.

Whether or not these women were attracted by the wage or forced by circumstances and regardless of their exceptional physique; they are women, our women, and belong to that greater class whose children have supplied, for the most part, the Juvenile and criminal courts of this community. Our women constitute our last line of reserve and we should see to it that every available supply of men is exhausted, before we call on them to take up such strenuous physical labors as those, by nature, assigned to men.

It is our bounden duty to protect and safeguard their welfare and by so doing bring about a method of prevention for their children. We must see that these women work under fair conditions such as, sympathetic foremen, proper sanitary arrangements, reasonable hours, a before hand contract as to employers liability for injury and death and a fair insurance rate under the new co-operate plan.

Judging from the wage of the women, the company has not secured men, because a man's wage has not yet been offered. Still it seems that if a woman is to do a man's work, there is no reason why she should not get a man's wage; or equivalent in shorter hours, rest periods, or some other form of relief.

Beyond this, from a constructive race view point, we must not lose the already gained advantages, in the economic world, by allowing our women to work in groups on jobs where men customarily work and under the same conditions, at a lower wage.

The thing now to be done, in my opinion, is to have our civic organizations look into this particular matter and straighten out things, if necessary. Then, let our truly intelligent and sincere leaders, churchmen and laymen with a fair representation of women; help the women who work in the various industries here organize themselves into a Working Women's League. Such an organization would protect them, raise the standard for thousands of their sisters, who for years have been under paid domestics and the organization, well perfected, would be a safeguard to the increasing price for labor which the Negro man is getting in the South, at this time. We should watch [illegible] organization zealously and with [illegible]es, to see to it, that the [illegible]s do not exploi[illegible] notorie[illegible]

U. S. Government To Erect 7,500 Homes in Phila

Christian Advocate
Dec 26 1918

Greatest Single Building Operation Ever Attempted Soon to Begin Here—Fine Opportunity For Churches Offered in Hog Island Project

Decision to erect 7,500 dwellings for workmen employed at the Hog Island shipbuilding plant in Philadelphia instead of in New Jersey was announced this week by the United States Shipping Board.

The houses will be built in the Elmwood Avenue and Island Road section of the Fortieth Ward. The American International Shipbuilding Corporation will purchase between 300 and 400 acres there on which to build the first 3,000 houses. It is expected to have these 3,000 ready for occupancy within three months.

The initial outlay is estimated at $10,000,000. Cost of entire development planned will be about $15,000,000. Street improvements to be made are estimated to cost $2,000,000, of which the city must supply $1,000,000.

The decision to build here was announced this week by J. Rogers Flannery, director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in Washington, when he was assured Congress would pass the bill appropriating $50,000,000 to house shipbuilders and empowering the condemnation of land for the purpose.

The housing development in the Fortieth Ward, while believed to be the largest single one ever attempted, is said to be small compared to plans now being worked out to house families of soldiers and sailors and clerks in the government's employ. Between 20,000 and 30,000 houses of a standard type will be built for this purpose here and in Camden, John Ihdler, secretary of the Philadelphia Housing Commission, predicted yesterday.

Houses to be built for Hog Island and plant workmen may be of concrete and two stories in height, Mr. Flannery said.

To Begin Streets and Sewers

Director George E. Datesman, of the Department of Public Works, said that the city would be ready

Continued on Page Five.

100,000 HYMN BOOKS TO BE SOLD DURING FEBRUARY, AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. SEE ADVERTISEMENT ON PAGE 8.

Remember as you buy your fourth installment of Liberty bonds that the Spanish influenza, closing schools and causing deaths in America, is a product of the war, which in turn is the product of the Kaiser. The best way to express disapproval of Spanish influenza, and to end the condition that produces the disease, is to buy bonds to influence Prussia.

Washington has closed public schools, sensibly, to check the influenza. Government departments are to open and close at different hours, in order to avoid crowding all the employes into the street cars at the same hour—common-sense plan, that should have been adopted without waiting for Spanish influenza to force it.

Keep your children away from crowds. Keep away from individuals that sneeze, or cover your face if they will not cover theirs.

See that children keep hands away from mouths and noses, and that the hands are well washed when they come in from play. Get plenty of fresh air while you are sleeping, eat lightly and slowly and the Spanish germ will skip you. Don't be afraid of it. Fear diminishes vitality. Vitality resists disease.

The above statements are made on the authority of a good doctor.

These are indeed days of good wages.

In Connecticut avenue, Washington, D. C., north of the big bridge,

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

two piles of coal, ten tons in each pile, lay on the sidewalk, three doors apart, the Winter's coal for two families. The coal man had dumped the coal and left it on the sidewalk, taking with him the price per ton and the blessings of the householders.

There came the colored man, his tools, instruments and machinery, being an old iron wheelbarrow, a wash boiler that would hold coal but no water, and a shovel.

Starting at 9 o'clock and finishing at 1, he had in four hours put away the first coal supply—ten tons—into the cellar. He took his reward, $7.50 for ten tons, at 75 cents a ton, and a dollar for some extra shoveling in the cellar.

He moved to the next pile of coal, repeated the operation, and was paid $8.50 more. Then, after eight hours of work he went home with $17, having earned $2.12½ per hour for shoveling coal, $17 in eight hours' work.

There are many, especially the prosperous, that shudder at these figures. When it is mentioned that a mechanic now can earn a dollar an hour, that workmen generally are making more money than they ever made, you can see a shiver pass over respectability.

Is there not something queer about a republic that accepts as a matter of course making tens or hundreds of millions by single individuals out of the nation's war necessities and that wants to know what the world is coming to when a man can make two dollars an hour shoveling coal?

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

WATERBURY CONN REPUBL'CN
JULY 10, 1918

A leading hotel of Memphis has installed Negro women porters.

Miss Gertrude Hymrod is night clerk in a prominent hotel of Columbus, O.

Bee raising to increase the stock of honey is one of the latest forms of war work for women.

Many large mercantile establishments in the east are employing women to fill positions as "credit men."

Women now operate the electric tractors used in freight handling on the big railroad piers in New York city.

Detroit's mayor has offered to

come from the South because of the seeming opportunity to secure a better living at better wages, as well as good schools for their children. The main effort of the new organization will be in the interest of properly placing these colored people so that they will become more useful in the better trades.

They believe their opportunity has come—when the war is calling so many people from skilled occupations to the front. For example, when given a chance the negro employe has proved himself worth while in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, where nearly 10 per cent of the employes are colored.

It would seem worth while for all those who seek colored labor to reflect that they can hire skilled workers by an investigation through this new association.

It has been plainly shown that less than one-twentieth of 1 per cent of skilled colored employes are actually employed in the particular work for which they are fitted.

Both the employer and employe will profit if an effort is made to place the worker where he may be most useful. Especially is it important in this war period.

Skilled Labor

Among men of the South & West

Thomas R. Reid
Chief in Naval Station
at Key West.
Has held this position about
12 years.

Opportunities are opening up on Sparrows Point for girls; wages are varying from $3.00 to $5.00 per day. Many of our girls are now employed at the Tinplate Mill.

Daily Herald- 5-28-18.

Labor - 1918

Occupation and Wages

Farm Labor Paid Only 65c and 75c a Day in the South

The Chicago Defender

April 5, 1918

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Montgomery, Ala., April 5.—Many persons in the Northland are wondering why so many, many members of the Race have left these parts and sought a livelihood in the North, but the matter will be cleared up when one stops to consider the yoke which those that have gone have cast from off their necks. The attitude toward the man with the dark skin who toils with his hands daily on the farm has progressed little if any. This in a degree explains the laws made to hold the farm labor on the farm—for here in the South laws make it possible to put farm labor in bondage. It has taken place, as far as it can, of outright ownership of human bodies—**slavery**, which the Constitution of the United States makes illegal.

Enticing Labor a Crime

It would seem strange and incomprehensible that there exists in the United States now a crime for one employer to entice away from another employer—but it is a crime in Alabama! Moreover, it is a crime punishable by a heavy fine or a term in jail; and the same rule holds good in Mississippi and other states throughout the South. Despite this fact it is known that over 800 members of the Race left Hattiesburg last year for points in and around Chicago.

Another crime is for a farm employe to quit and go to a Northern city. He finds himself guilty of a violation of a law and is not only jailed, but some white man, as a rule his former employer, comes along and bails him out and makes him work at 50 cents a day for may be two years or more.

Again, on some petty excuse, they manage to get away to the North—the land of freedom—only to find themselves later located, arrested and returned South, lodged in jail, fined and put on the chain gang. The process is easy. The Southern sheriffs give Northern detectives $25 and the man sought is turned over to them between court times and the unlucky fellow is rushed South to again remain in slavery till he can make his getaway in safety once more. Many of these cases have been stopped at the last minute, when some honest lawyer of the Race gets a habeas corpus writ out preventing the wholesale kidnaping and allows the unfortunate Southern brother to get a fair trial, which, as a rule, results in his being turned loose and allowed to earn a good livelihood without being molested by the pesky southerners.

Numbers Have Left

Alabama, Louisiana and other states in the South, as far North as North Carolina, have lost a goodly number of their labor to the better paying northerners. The South believes, however, they have found a way to keep "their help" down where working hours are from **sunrise to sunset,** and the pay from **$10** to **$15** dollars per month.

They are pinning their hope in the new labor law concerning labor agents. For example, here in Alabama any agent seeking to take labor out of the state must pay a license fee of $500. Then, on top of that, he must pay a fee of $200 to $500 to the county in which he operates, and on top of all this he must pay another heavy fee equal to either one of the above to the city in which he will go to get his laborers.

The scheme is one to try to keep labor here and curtail the law of supply and demand to the immediate neighborhood and prevent outside influence (if they can) from operating for the benefit of the workers. The Southern whites have got around the ministers of the gospel and other leaders and have succeeded in buying them out so they, too, are begging the Race to remain under the present conditions.

Laws Unconstitutional

That such antiquated laws—which place human beings in the category as inanimate property—are unconstitutional, has been admitted repeatedly. But as one white official put it, they "aint saying anything about the validity of the laws." They "just keep quiet."

There was another measure, knocked out by the courts, which for some time held thousands and thousands of rural workers in virtual peonage. This measure made it a crime for a worker to leave his employer while he owed him money. And the employers, particularly the planters, kept their ignorant hands in debt. Under the tenantry system the farm worker signs a "contract" to work a year for a stated sum or for part of the crop. The employer, on the other hand, agrees to furnish him with food and sometimes mules and farm implements.

Under the old law the game was to charge excessive prices for supplies, and thus profit hugely on one hand, and on the other make it impossible for the farm laborer to quit his job. He had to stay or go to jail, and the jail in turn meant a worst system of peonage—this time the "convict" is sold out to contractors by either the state or the county.

Now, while the last law no longer obtains, peonage still is practiced despite the heated denials of the South's supposed leading white citizens, who look upon the criticisms of the South's wrongdoings as wholly uncalled for and in the light of interference with her right to treat the Race with as much impunity as she wishes.

Here is how it is worked, among other ways: The commissaries on the plantations and in the lumber belts are operated by employers. They work the principle of the "white man's price and the Negro's price," the former being much higher than the latter. By this means the darker Race is always kept in poverty. The South's excuse is that he won't work when his stomach is full, yet the truth of the matter is that they refuse to give him nor his children an education, neither father nor children can figure, and it is what the employer says the tenant owes that goes in the South's court rooms. The laborer has no chance, neither has he any courts to go in which to get justice.

The fact that none of the Race who have migrated to the North have become public charges, despite higher wages and better living conditions, seems to carry no weight with the haughty southerners. It is met with the argument that the South's climate affects the Race or that general mental attributes are higher among those who have fled from the cruel South to the cold North. They forget that the cash, the right to keep books along with the white brother, coupled with better living conditions, better working conditions, the right to educate his children will always be the biggest enticer to the North land than any labor agent on the face of the globe.

The worst of it is, that the plantation owner is imbued with the spirit that he is better than the toiler, that he is made to rest all his life while the toiler works for from 40 to 50 cents a day.

In the North the wages run from $2.50 per day to as high as $8.00 and $9.00. A constant fear for not only his own life, but that of his wife and family makes a big difference.

The thousands that left last year from different sections will cause thousands to leave this year, for only a few returned. The North faced one of its worst winters, yet those who migrated stayed. They are missed, and the only way for the South to keep them down here is to place them on her statute books as a man, open the doors of the schoolhouse to all and give them a square deal in all matters; take off the Jim Crow cars and abolish lynching. In other words, make the South here a place of true democracy, wherein all races and creeds can live as one. Then, and only then, will she keep her best labor.

A HIGHER REWARD THAN THE WAGES EARNED

Apr. 8th, 1918

Chas. Knight, who broke the world record last week at the Bethlehem Ship Plant, Sparrows Point, Md., as a riveter, has received the first international prize from Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board. The award of the prize to Knight was made at the request of Lord Northcliffe, owner of London newspapers, who offered £25 for the best score above previous records. Knight's world's record feat in driving 4,875 rivets in a single day is regarded by Chairman Hurley as setting for American ship builders the high pace so necessary to successfully carry on the war—that it will inspire emulation throughout the shipbuilding industry, and is an inspiring message to those across the seas "of American determination and ability."

The £25 prize is no doubt appreciated for its real worth by Charles Knight, but the complementary letter from Mr. Hurley accompanying the transmitted prize is certainly of such value and importance that the appreciation of it and the sentiments therein expressed must be even greater. No one can be insensible to such an expression of appreciation and pride for an achievement deemed so notable, influential and inspiring. Such recognition of worth and efficiency not only by the bestowment of prizes, but in terms so commendable and laudatory, must be not only gratifying to the recipient, but effective in inducing him and others to at all times do the very best they can, to accomplish the most and secure the best and largest results. The way of excellence is open to all, and many not only enter that way but do exploits, do something more by bending all their energies and putting forth their best efforts. The desire to be master of ones trade to turn out the best work and the most work, in an allotted time, should fire the breast and nerve the arm of every patriotic and loyal citizen, whatever his calling or occupation. Men should recognize that there is a higher reward than the mre daily wages received for work done, for service rendered—namely the reward which comes from the sense of having done one's full duty—one's best—from the sense of having come up to the full measure of one's capabilities, and therefore up to what is truly and properly expected of every conscientious self respecting, honest man.

Every man who does his best at all times, regardelss of the compensation received for the work done, who does his best because he believes and knows it is his duty to so do—and that the best is what his creator requires of him, and his fellow man expects, will obtain this higher reward, in the approval of his own conscience, in the approbation and appreciation of his fellows, and in the well done and blessing of his Heavenly Father. If all of us in all our work would strive always to do the best we can, because the best in us is required and expected of us, how much more of real joy and sweetness would fill up and crown our lives.

LEAVENWORTH KAN TIMES
JUNE 12, 1918

COLORED MEN ARE HELPING OUT

Committee Starts Out to Get Harvest Hands and Women to Aid With House Work.

The committee of colored men appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to assist the department of labor in securing harvest hands, cooks and assistants, met at the office of Dr. C. M. Moates last night. The committee will make a determined effort this week to get names of every man and woman willing to assist at once in saving the great wheat crop.

Men will receive 45 cents an hour, women cooks, $3 per day, girls to assist the cooks, $1.50 per day. Board and sleeping quarters will be furnished all laborers.

The committee will meet again Friday evening, June 14. All persons interested are cordially invited to attend the meeting or to consult with the members of the committee. C. M. Moates, chairman. B. K. Bruce, W. B. Carter, O. A. Harris. **W. S. Mitchell. W. H. Burton. S. T. Jones**

Acceptance of Negroes Makes Servant Problem

DALLAS TEX EVE JOURNAL
JANUARY 17, 1918

"If any great number of negro men are accepted as soldiers and their families get the Government allowance in addition to part of their pay, it is going to be next to impossible to secure negro servants in Dallas," an exemption board official declared this morning.

He contends that the allowance will amount to as much as most of the negro women earn and that they will not work if they get it. He also asserted that there is grave danger of this situation developing. One of the local boards, he said, is placing practically all negroes with wives and no children in Class one and another board is even placing those with children in the first class, on the assumption that the families will be better supported by part of their pay and the Government allowance, than they are with the heads of the families **at hom**

The Color Line Is Sharply Drawn

Christian Recorder

Petty Bosses Attempt To Control Big Ship Building Plant—'Dixie Club' A Menace To Ship Production—Experience Of One Who Was There

8/15/18

Hog Island is operated by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation and the Emergency Fleet Corporation. It is strictly a government shipbuilding plant and is situated about a mile from Elmwood—a section of West Philadelphia. There are about thirty thousand employees, and of that number approximately two thousand are colored. workers from the Southern States, who came here to work principally to get away from the discriminating and prejudicial conditions of the South, and also because of the alluring high wages paid here for labor.

It was because of the high wages offered and as I believed then, of the impartial treatment of all workers that I applied for a job at Hog Island on Thursday, July 25, 1918. Hearing that there was a training school for men who desired skilled work I applied for admission in the training school to be trained as a driller and reamer. I was assigned to the trade school and reported to the superintendent's office. Mr. Snell, who was in charge, told me and a number of other men, mostly colored, to report at 8 o'clock Friday morning, July 26. Coming out on the train that morning I was informed that no more colored men were wanted in the training school, but could be employed readily as laborers.

I thought nothing of the statement made to me by that person, trying not to believe that the "color question" would be considered. At 7.45 o'clock I arrived at Mr. Snell's desk. Soon there were about 80 men waiting to see him. Of this number about 30 were colored. Practically every white man was assigned to an instructor in the training school, and every colored man was told "to wait awhile." By this time, most of the men plainly saw the discrimination and some white men "wondered what the trouble was about." We waited for ten minutes, then fifteen minutes; twenty and then thirty minutes, and then an hour. Two of us inquired of Mr. Snell how long we were to wait and what disposition he intended making of our cases since we knew that we had been physically examined, registered and employed at the main office. "We are not taking any more Negroes in the school." Seeing him to be nothing more than a petty clerk, we said: "But we have already been assigned to the school and as we understand it, you are only to admit us and put us under our various instructors." "Is that so, I guess you are not my boss," he replied. After hearing a few petty formen say point blank that they did not want any colored men sent to the "yard,," we decided to send a delegation to Mr. Moore, the head of the Labor Control Department at Hog Island. He assures us that we would have to be admitted to the training school. Mr. Snell refused again to admit us. Not intending to be daunted, we firmly made up our minds to fight the whole affair out. Two of us were selected to have an interview with Mr. Collins, the welfare worker among the colored workers. Mr. Collins assured us that he was working hard on that proposition. After an hour in his office, and after much detail work we were finally accepted in the school. Then discrimination manifested itself pure and simple. Some of the petty foremen refused to receive colored men in their classes. The colored men taken in were coupled up and were placed largely by themselves. Colored riveters were not wanted. Indeed one man, to my knowledge, spent one week in the school without a single lesson. Other men just hung around the yard at the government'e expense, receiving no instruction. After applying myself, I graduated from the school in my branch on Thursday, August 1. Up to this date (August 6) I have not been sent to any shipway to work. I am just lounging around the yard, receiving 30 cents per hour with no chance to put into execution what I have learned. There are other men who finished the course a week ago, but have been given nothing to do. It is hinted that Negroes are not wanted as skilled mechanics on the various shipways. When one is sent there he is given a broom and told to sweep up the deck. For this he is given 45 cent an hour. There is a club, composed largely of "Crackers" from the South known as the "Dixie Club." It is positively known that the object of this club is not to allow colored men to work is not to allow colored men to They can not be called a union, but it is said that they admit any white man to membership who will share their views. John Smith, a very light complexioned colored man, who has since been sent to Camp Sherman, recently passed as a white man and worked as a mechanic on Shipway 43. Once his nationality was questioned, but he promptly allayed their opinions by telling them that he was of Spanish descent. He said that he was invited to membership in the "Dixie Club," but owing to the fact that he was in the draft and was preparing to leave, he could not attend any of the meetings. He said that the General Foreman himself wrote on a sign in the ship: "No Niggers wanted on this ship." He said that should a colored man by accident get on that shipway the white men would purposely drop hammers, wrenches, etc., upon him, and otherwise make it so unpleasant for him that he would have to leave.

Most of the men in charge of the training school are Southern men with seemingly very narrow views. A man named Miller, from Texas, is one of the heads, and the man that assigns you out of the yard is from Miami, Fla.

Twenty-one riveters and holder-ons were sent to a shipway and were refused admission. In fact, 9337 was mistaken for a Mexican, and sent to a shipway, and when it became known that he was a Negro he was promptly sent back to the school and told to "wait there awhile."

There is a general antipathy toward the skilled Negro worker at Hog Island, although a fair-minded white man admitted that Negroes make the best rivetrers in the world, and are the most agreeable workers he knows. The guards from whom we expect protection are, as rule, very brutal and insulting generally to Negroes. In fact the sergeant of the guard at Gate No. 7, on Saturday, July 27, struck a young colored boy without provocation whatever. So successful has been the spread of the "Jim Crow" propaganda by the Southern "rebels" of the famous "Dixie Club," that the Boy Scouts, whose training should consist of discipline in politeness, are about as contemptible as the average upstart of an office clerk at the plant. One day I liked to have forgotten myself and "smashed" one of them in the mouth for some sneering and insulting remarks. One of the colored workers, a man of intelligence and refinement, had occasion to go into one of the offices, and was told by one of these rebels to take his hat off when he was addressing him, and that if he was at his home this man would not live for six hours. Of course this occasioned laughter among the office force.

NEW BRUNSWICK FACTORY LEADER PROTECTS BLACK

11-30-18

By ERNEST CHALWILL.

New Brunswick, Nov. 24.—Through the manner in which Mr. Edwin Gleason, the managing director of the Nixon Nitration Works here, defended one of the colored employees on Tuesday last, the writer has come to the conclusion that Mr. Gleason realizes that the service of his colored help is an important factor in the outputting of product produced by the plan. The trouble started when the colored employee in question was insulted by a white waiter in the restaurant on the premises of the above-named concern. Thereupon the colored lad resented same by slapping the cheek of the waiter, quite natural the proprietor called a guard on the scene who, after his arrival started to use unauthorized power by demanding the boy's pay receipt and his pass with the intention of having him ejected from the premises, the lad realizing that he was not on the pay roll of this subordinate cracker-guard refused to leave and a hand-to-hand fight followed and, believe me, the thrashing which the guard received will always be a long-life memory to him, especially whenever he sees a colored man. By this time the lad made his escape to the bunk house, where all the colored help are quartered and related the occurrence. In the meantime the guard and about a dozen or more soldiers appeared at the bunk house. By their antagonistic appearance one would have thought that they were on the trail of "the exiled beast of Berlin." Their intentions were to get the lad—but the slogan of the other colored boys were, "before you get him we will get you." Meanwhile it was rumored that a race riot was about to take place. The lieutenant of the camp having been informed as to what was taking place hurried to the scene and took control of the situation and asked the guard upon whose authority was he acting. The guard replied upon Mr. Gleason's authority. The lieutenant told him that he would have to bring a written order from Mr. Gleason or otherwise the lad would remain just where he was. Before the lieutenant concluded his sentence the man of the hour, Mr. Gleason, appeared and there and then rapped the guard for going over his bound and reminded him that he was a subordinate the same as was the lad and that he (Mr. Gleason) runs the plant and not the guard. In a second Mr. Gleason had the controversy adjusted and insisted that the guard should shake hands with the colored lad. Who says that all white people thru race prejudice are blind to justice? Well, Mr. Gleason isn't. In conclusion the writer is constrained to say that Mr. Gleason and the lieutenant are to be complimented upon the manner in which they handled the situation.

Mr. C. Willis and family left here on Sunday for Baltimore, Md., where Mrs. Willis and children will spend the winter with her relatives and Mr. Willis will return in a few days to resume his work at the Nixon Nitration Works.

On Friday night a boxing and wrestling contest and vaudeville entertainment were given at the club rooms on Nixon's Plant by the Nixon Employees' Welfare and Beneficial League. A beautiful program was on hand and all had an enjoyable time. After the program was concluded Mr. Edwin Gleason, the chairman of the evening, after a brief remark, introduced the principal speaker of the evening in the person of Mr. Lewis Nixon, who was greatly applauded. After the noise subdued Mr. Nixon addressed the audience as his fellow citizens and co-workers and informed his hearers that the entertainment was given for the purpose of bringing the employees into a closer union and at the same time to give medals to the men who labored faithfully since the plant was in operation, especially during the time this country was at war with Germany. Among the colored employees who received medals were: Messrs. William Barber, Sherman Carter, Robert Gray, C. Willis, Nathan Armstrong, Charlie Washington and others.

Make New Pile-Driving Record.

Afro American

Negro Crew at Hog Island Sets New World's Mark.

6-21-18

The world's pile-driving record made at Hog Island a few weeks ago has been smashed by a Negro crew at the same yard. Edward Burrell and his crew drove 220 sixty-five land piles in 9 hours and 5 minutes.

Up to that time the world's record was held by a crew of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company, headed by Captain "Bob" Sutton. Early last May Sutton and his gang drove 165 piles.

The new record was made on group No. 5, shipway 46. The men started at 7 a. m. and by noon 126 piles were driven. The workers took a half hour for luncheon. Shortly after they started in again it began to rain hard. Every other man in the yard is declared to have broke for shelter, but Burrell and his men, all stripped to the waist, pounded away in spite of the downpour. At 2:30 p. m. the old record was tumbled over, 170 piles having been driven in their required depth. At this point the pile drivers paused for breath and shouted with glee. Although pretty tired, they soon started in again and hustled until 4:35, when all the piling of the shipway had been driven. The winning crew were showered with congratulations by the other shipworkers.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Labor - 1918

Occupation and Wages

The Skilled Negro Worker

By Sophie Irene Loeb

Copyright, 1918, by the Press Publishing Co. (The New York Evening World).

A LETTER from the Colored Associated Employees of America, recently formed, reads as follows:

"Your valuable paper has daily suggested means to its readers for overcoming the difficulties caused by the war with Germany. One of the most serious problems that the housewife has had to meet during the past few months is the scarcity of competent household help.

"This association has among its members competent women and men who are looking for good positions. Our members have been trained in all phases of household work in both the South and the North and we are sure that some of your readers will be interested in knowing where they can get in touch with this class of labor."

The organization plans to have branches in other cities and is the first of its kind here. Every effort is being made to promote the work of skilled colored people. It is estimated that twenty thousand skilled negro workers have come from the South in the past three years. Almost three thousand are in this city.

These have been especially trained for particular trades, but strange to say—according to colored authorities—only one of this large number actually secured the work for which he was especially fitted. The colored workers make a plea to the public through this organization for work in which they have been prepared.

The trouble with most people who hire these workers is that they do not realize that they are schooled for skilled work. In the three thousand members of this organization there are 263 shipbuilders, 256 engineers, 517 mechanics, 251 tailors, 132 carpenters, 302 cooks, 141 painters, 72 electricians, 93 cigarmakers, 481 seamstresses, 113 milliners, 12 bookkeepers.

They cannot get work in their particular line, but are employed as porters, chauffeurs, elevator operators, waiters and common laborers. Many of these colored workers are graduates from Tuskegee, Hampton, and other industrial schools. They have come from the South because of the seeming opportunity to secure a better living at better wages, as well as good schools for their children. The main effort of the new organization will be in the interest of properly placing these colored people so that they will become more useful in the better trades.

They believe their opportunity has come—when the war is calling so many people from skilled occupations to the front. For example, when given a chance the negro employee has proved himself worth while in the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company at East Pittsburgh, where nearly 10 per cent. of the employees are colored.

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Both the employer and employee will profit if an effort is made to place the worker where he may be most useful. Especially is it important in this war period.

Two Died in Cave-In Trying to Save Thir

N Y C TRIBUNE
MAY 11, 1918

Rescued Negro Tells of Struggl For Air in Flatbush Avenue Subway

"Mississippi" Davis, a negro, wh was one of the entombed men rescue from the Flatbush Avenue subwa early on Thursday morning, said ye terday that Richard Burton and Robe Palmer, two of the three killed in th collapse, could have escaped. The min ute in which they might have reached safety, however, was devoted to a futile effort to save William Taylor Palmer and Burton were negroes.

"We were all working together," said Davis, "when sand began to slide in. We saw Taylor standing, buried up to his thighs. We gave the alarm and ran, but Burton and Palmer stopped beside Taylor, and, getting down on their knees, tried to lift him out. When we last saw them they were tugging at Taylor, and died helping him.

"We all went into the other end of the excavation, and could hear people walking above and the sound of blows which meant rescue. It became stifling in the airless chamber, and we were about to collapse when the air pipe was driven through."

Workmen are still digging for the bodies. They do not expect to unearth them before this afternoon.

The Skilled Negro Worker

By Sophie Irene Loeb.

WASHINGTON D.C POST
FEBRUARY 25, 1918

A letter from the Colored Associated Employes of America, recently formed, reads as follows:

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The organization plans to have branches in other cities and is the first of its kind in New York. Every effort is being made to promote the work of skilled colored people. It is estimated that 20,000 skilled negro workers have come from the South in the past three years. Almost 3,000 are in New York.

These have been especially trained for particular trades, but strange to say, according to colored authorities, only one of this large number actually secured the work for which he was especially fitted. The colored workers make a plea to the public through this organization for work in which they have been prepared.

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NEWARK CARING FOR THOSE OUT OF FACTORY JOBS

11-30-18

Sergt. C. R. H. HAWKINS.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 26.—It is gratifying to the colored citizens to know that notwithstanding the large number of factories who have been engaged on war material, shutting down, all of whom employed many colored persons, both male and female, that there will be no want among them in consequence of their being laid off. Employment in plenty at other work awaits them.

The Negro Welfare League, which did such good work last winter in housing members of their race, are right on the job again and hope to provide homes for all those seeking them.

Many families are expecting to entertain soldiers on Thanksgiving Day from the various camps in the State.

Mahlon Bania, 17, of 319 Mulberry Street, holds the dishonorable distinction to be quartered in the new police headquarters building. He was brought in at 1 a. m. Thursday, the day of the opening and slated by Lieut. Jones. Bania is charged with the embezzlement of $54 by Abraham Kins of 714 Broad street. The prisoner collected the money, it is alleged, and lost it gambling.

Union Brown, colored, of 16 South 16th Street, East Orange, was arrseted in this city Sunday night as the result of his being charged with the reckless driving of a truck of which he was the chauffeur. He crashed into the rear of another machine run by Mrs. Breitstadt, wife of a physician of 221 Rosevil'e Avenue, this city. In the car with Browne was another colored man, Isaac Valentine, 92 Steuben St., East Orange. Eight persons were injured, two seriously. Brown was held to await the result of the injuries o these two who were Mrs. Breitstadt fractured skull, and Valentine, wh accompanied Brown, a fractured skull

NEGRO WOMEN HERE DOING WORK OF MEN

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JULY 12, 1918

War Conditions Bring About Their Employment in Several New Occupations.

Women are replacing men and boys in a number of new occupations, due to a scarcity of male help. Among these is the position of "bell boy captain" at the Marquette Hotel, now being held by Mrs. Margaret Clark, who formerly was telephone operator there. Mrs. Clark told a reporter she liked the work better, and earned $20 a month more.

Twenty-five negro girls and women from 17 to 25 years of age are operating elevators at the Grand-Leader department store. In the 21-story Railway Exchange Building, 15 negro women, all high school graduates, have replaced young white men as elevator operators. Three negro girls are running elevators in the Famous-Barr store, and four are thus employed at the Majestic Hotel.

At Peterson's billiard parlor five negro women are employed on the floor, racking balls and caring for tables; three are employed as pin setters in the bowling alleys, and another operates the elevator. It was said there that they were more satisfactory than negro men.

A negro woman is employed in the Chinese laundry of Charles Sing, 1507 Olive street.

Negro women have been working as laborers in the yard of the Ganahl Lumber Co., Newstead and Duncan avenues, replacing white and negro laborers more than a month. They get $2 a day. A photograph of several of them at work appears on the pictorial page of today's Post-Dispatch.

Negro women have been employed as railroad track workers in East Louis for several months.

WHITES KICK AT COLORED BOSS

OBJECT TO COLORED BRICKLAYER AND FOREMAN AT CURTIS BAY PLANT—BOLER IS NOW WORKING AT SPARROWS POINT.

11-2-18

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—Though the day is proclaimed by many to be one of equality of opportunity and democracy for all evidences crop out of hostility to Colored people being allowed to follow certain lines of labor. And this in spite of the recently reported announcement that the American Federation of Labor would not continue in closing the "door of hope to men simply because they happen to be colored."

J. A. Boler, of Florence, S. C., recently appeared at Curtis Bay to take a job as a bricklayer. Whites there strongly objected because he is a Negro. He was then placed in charge of a gang of laborers. When several white men in the gang kicked because they had a Colored boss, Mr. Boler concluded to secure work elsewhere. He is now employed at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, where fitness and not a man's race counts.

Mr. Boler taught at Tuskegee Institute a few years ago and was engaged subsequently in the contracting business in St. Louis.

SERVES BANNER FOR THIRTY-THREE YEARS

William Foster Now Commands Paper's Fleet of Auto

TRUCKS.

NASHVILLE TENN BANNER
TOBER 6, 1918

One crisp October morning thirty-three years ago a Negro boy came to the Banner office and asked for a job as porter. This boy was William Foster, who has served the Banner in an efficient manner for thirty-three consecutive years. William, now has, what the other boys call a "soft job." He has charge of the Banner's fleet of mail trucks. William says he remembers when the circulation of the Banner was only 5,000, this being a little four-page paper which was printed on an old fashioned flatbed press, two operations being required in printing each paper. William says that he has carried the entire mail edition to the postoffice on his back at a single trip, but now he supervises the loading of thirty big auto truck loads of papers which go to out-of-town subscribers.

William is just as proud of the success of the Banner as is anyone connected with the paper. He says if the paper keeps on growing that he may have to have an assistant truck manager to help him get out the mail—and if William's services during the coming thirty-three years are as efficient as they have been during the past three and one third decades, he will probably be still on the Banner when it is the greatest paper south of the Ohio river.

BUFFALO [illegible] COMMERCIAL
[illegible]

THE NEGRO WORKMAN

There is evidence that the negroes in a number of northern cities are organizing protective leagues for bettering conditions attending their environment both here and in the south. It is generally recognized that if any concerted and successful effort is put underway for the progress of the race it must be developed in this part of the country, for little co-operation, or even little encouragement could be obtained south of the Mason-Dixon line.

The negro workman is an important and useful factor in the nation's industrial life. He is generally more loyal and more enterprising than certain types of foreigners on whom, without the negro, the country would be forced to depend in much greater degree.

Yesterday in Buffalo the Negro Workmen's League distributed among its race copies of proposed federal legislation. One clause demands a federal law to stop lynching. The third clause demands universal suffrage, and the fourth asks better educational facilities in the south. This last demand should meet with general approval. Better housing conditions in industrial sections are asked.

It is explained at length that the negro is not demanding social association with white people. The south should be willing to help in some of the[illegible] points. It needs badly—and is losing steadily—negro labor.

2000 BRASS WORKERS HAVE PATRIOTIC RALLY

BUFFALO N Y NEWS
JUNE 18, 1918

Plant Employes Parade and Hear Inspiring Addresses.

Two thousand employes of the American Brass company this afternoon paraded through the plant and assembled at a reviewing stand before the main offices to hold a patriotic rally, taking the place of the exercises that were postponed from Flag Day because the speakers desired for the occasion could not be obtained. On behalf of the company Gordon Burnham, an executive official of the concern from Waterbury, Conn., addressed the men.

The other principal speaker was Eugene Kinckle Jones of New York city, national secretary of the league for Betterment of Conditions Among Urban Negroes. A large proportion of the Brass company's men are colored. For the patriotic part of the program a number of local naval and military men appeared. Among them was Commodore Sausibury, naval hydrographic officer here, and Lieutenant Page, an ordnance officer. The men of the plant obtained several bands.

Edward Carter, general superintendent, said of the rally: "Its principal object is to bring home a realization of the necessity of the men working their full time six days a week, not stopping to figure out that in some cases they may now be making as much in four days as before in six, and therefore laying off a day or so a week. We have found these rallies please the men even more than they could please us. After the last one, for the Liberty Loan, in which we went 90 per cent. above our allotment, the men were on their toes every minute."

NEGRO WOMEN ENTER INDUSTRY

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
JULY 12, 1918

Prove Efficient Workers Though Northern-Born Women Have More Endurance than those from the South.

Negro women are leaving the kitchen and laundry for the workshop and factory. They are now employed largely in New Jersey, according to William M. Ashby, executive secretary of the State Negro Welfare League. In Newark 1,000 are employed in places made vacant by the shifting of Hungarian, Italian, and Jewish girls to the munition plants, which have not taken the colored women workers to any great extent.

"At first the colored women workers were paid $4 to $5 a week, the usual beginners' wages," said Mr. Ashby, "but when they were trained they obtained advances in wages. On the whole employers regard the experiment as successful."

Foremen report that northern born women have more endurance than those from the South.

FIVE MEN HURT BY EXPLOSION

PITTSBURG PA DISPATCH
APRIL 14, 1918

Pickling Department of Crucible Steel Plant Wrecked by Blast

Five Negroes were injured, one probably fatally, when a terrific explosion in the acid and pickling department of the Crucible Steel Company's Crescent plant, Fifty-first street and Allegheny Valley Railroad, virtually demolished the building, yesterday morning. Flames which burst out immediately after the explosion enveloped the acid and pickling plant and for a time threatened the tungsten department.

Firemen were hampered by the fumes of sulphuric acid flowing from vats burst by the force of the explosion.

Windows within several blocks were shattered by the explosion and about 2,000 panes of glass in the building where the explosion occurred were broken. A portion of the roof was hurled through the air to the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks and traffic on that road was blocked. Other sections of the building were hurled into Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. The plant of the H K Porter Locomotive Company was slightly damaged, as were several other buildings in the vicinity.

Four of the men were able to go home after being given emergency treatment. The fifth, Frisco Thomas, aged 42, of Carey way, was cut and burned on the head and body. He was taken to West Penn Hospital.

NEGRO WAITERS LIKELY TO BE HIRED BY HOTELS

The Park Avenue Will Employ Them in Place of White Men of Draft Age.

N. Y. C. TIMES
MAY 25, 1918

Following the announcement from Washington that all men of draft age must be engaged in useful employment, the waiters and cooks who on Thursday went on strike at the Park Avenue Hotel kept the telephones hot yesterday in their efforts to be reinstated.

But owing to the fact that waiting tables is not considered useful employment by the Administration, Manager George S. Brown of the Park Avenue has decided that he will not deal with the unruly former employes, but will carry out his plan to take on negro help to fill the vacancies. After careful inquiry he has found that a greater number of competent negro waiters above the draft age is to be had than white men, and he believes that this course will do much to settle the problem. Few occupations have been more greatly affected by the draft than that of waiters, for a great percentage of them are under 31.

Mr. Brown first learned of the discontent among his men on Tuesday morning, when his cooks told him they wanted an eight-hour day. This he agreed to, but when he was approached for an increase of $15 a month in wages he declined to meet their terms, with the result that they walked out, accompanied by all but nine waiters.

Their leaving as they did at luncheon time left the manager in something of a predicament, but girls from the Martha Washington Hotel were brought over, and they have since been in attendance. Just as soon as matters can be adjusted the negroes will be installed, and because of this same difficulty in other hotels, it is believed that the Park Avenue will foster the return of the negro waiter to the big hotels of New York.

The New York office of the National Retail Dry Goods Association announced yesterday that at the meeting of the association to be held in Chicago next Monday and Tuesday there would be a thorough discussion of how to meet the new draft order of Provost Marshal General Crowder, which will seriously affect the department and other dry goods stores of the country.

The earlier drafts took many employes and the latest order threatens to still further deplete the ranks of the workers in the stores.

First Deputy Police Commissioner John A. Leach said last night that the Police Department would immediately begin the collection of certain data relative to unemployed men of draft age, and others, who come under the new "work or fight" regulation. He said he department expected to have this information ready for the War Department by the time the new regulation goes into effect, July 1.

Representatives of various waiters' unions met last night, it was said, to discuss the drafting of a protest against that part of the Crowder regulations which brings waiters of draft age within the scope of the new order.

COLOR LINE BROKEN AT HOG ISLAND

freeman 8-23-18

E. J. SCOTT HELPS TO BRING ABOUT CHANGES AT BIG SHIPBUILDING STATION.

Special Assistant to Secretary of War Brings Powerful Influences to Bear On Situation—To Be No Discrimination Hereafter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12.—Mr. Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the United States Shipping Board, in charge of the management of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and, of course, of the immense Hog Island Shipping Plant at Philadelphia, has written a communication to the Secretary of War, in respect to conditions at Hog Island, about which there has been much complaint.

When the difficulties at Hog Island first arose Mr. Scott called attention to the need and necessity of keeping the 2,300 or more colored employees contented and happy that the government's ship building plans might not be interfered with, and enlisted the sympathy and support of Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense. As a result of these joint efforts, announcement is made that there will be no discrimination in the employment or management in the future at Hog Island. Mr. Piez in his letter to Mr. Scott, writes:

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD,
Emergency Fleet Corporation,
Washington, April 18, 1918.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, War Department, Washington, D. C.

Referring to your letter of March 28 and to the personal visit of Mr. Rosenwald regarding the question of segregation at Hog Island, I beg to advise you that I have received a communication from Admiral F. T. Bowles, who has instructed the management to issue an order which will prevent in future any discrimination of race in the employment or management of men at that plant.

I feel sure from what Admiral Bowles tells me that there will be no further trouble at Hog Island regarding this matter. Very truly yours,

(Signed) CHARLES PIEZ,
Vice President and Gen. Mgr.

GALVESTON TEXAS NEWS
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN LOAD GRAIN FOR WHOLESALE FIRM IN GALVESTON

That women can do heavy manual labor is demonstrated by the fact that six negro women are loading and unloading grain and hay for Davison & Co. wholesale and retail grain and coal dealers at 2210-2212 Strand. Several days ago Victor H. Davison, manager of the company, gave up hopes of finding men to do the work, deciding at the time to give women a trial. The experiment has produced satisfactory results and the company will employ the women regularly.

Handling 160-pound sacks of oats and 80-pound bales of hay with as much ease as they ever dusted or beat carpets in the home of a "missus," the negro women find their work enjoyable. On the first day they became excited and nervous and expressed doubts as to whether they could endure such heavy work. But the second day they found their tasks easier to perform and they laughed, joked and crooned melodies while they loaded the grain into the cars.

"The women can not be expected to do as much work as men," said Mr. Davison, "but they are doing splendidly and we can use them right along. I was surprised when I found that they actually could pick up a heavy sack and toss it into a car. The time may come when it will be necessary to employ negro women to push trucks on the docks because the selective service is apt to take many of the men now employed there."

N. A. A. C. P. LANDS WOMEN POSITION IN GARMENT FACTORY

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 30.—Through the efforts of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 200 women are now employed at the government clothing factory here making garments for the soldiers. The local branch is represented by the best element of business and professional men and has a membership of 800.

Labor - 1918

Occupation and Wages.

COLORED WAITRESSES TO BE HIRED IN SOUTHERN HOTELS

Hundreds to be Substituted for Men this Winter.

The New York Age.

GIVE SATISFACTION

11-2-18

Joseph S. McLane Tells The Age that Colored Waitresses Made Good at Saratoga this Summer—He Intends to Employ at Least One Hundred in the Dining Service at the Royal Poinciana Hotel During the Winter Season—The Breakers Hotel to Remain Closed.

Owing to the scarcity of male help, colored women will be employed as waitresses on a large scale by many of the leading hotels in the South during the coming winter season, is the prediction made by Joseph S. McLane, head waiter of the Royal Poinciana Hotel and one of the best known hotel men in the country.

Mr. McLane is head waiter of the Royal Poinciana Hotel at Palm Beach, Fla., in the winter and occupies a similar position at the United States Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y., during the summer.

At Saratoga he used twenty-five waitresses partly as an experiment and partly because he found the employment of women necessary, and reports that they gave entire satisfaction. About 150 colored employees were under his direction at the United States Hotel this summer.

"The scarcity of male help will make it imperative to employ a large number of women as waitresses in many of the resort hotels of the South this winter, and I have heard that one hotel intends to use female help in the dining room exclusively," Mr. McLane told a representative of THE AGE.

"Already I am planning to use at least one hundred colored waitresses in the smaller departments of the dining service at the Royal Poinciana, which will open the season January 6 instead of the 15th, owing to the fact that the Breakers will remain closed.

The Florida East Coast Hotel Company, which controls the Royal Poinciana and Breakers at Palm Beach, the Alcazar at St. Augustine and the Colonial at Nassau, Bahamas, has decided to assist the United States in winning the war by keeping closed during the regular season all of its famous hostelries except the Royal Poinciana.

"Although the Royal Poinciana will open on January 6, it will be operated with less help. Usually I employ in all 450 waiters and maids. This year the colored force will number 350 and two hundred will be men.

"Of course the introduction of colored waitresses will be an innovation at the Royal Poinciana, but as their work at the United States Hotel was so satisfactory this summer I feel satisfied that they will make a similar record in the Southland.

"The Florida East Coast Hotel Company has pointed out to officials at Washington that it is one of the main industries in the State of Florida; that aside from providing hundreds of people with employment it has done much toward populating various sections of the State."

Mr. McLane is in New York, accompanied by Mrs. McLane, and will remain in the city several days, returning to Jacksonville, Fla., the first of October. In December he contemplates returning to New York when he will organize his Royal Poinciana crew.

NEW YORK WORLD'S WEEK

JANUARY 23. 1918

Negroes to Fill Gap in U. S. Labor Market?

Cessation of Immigration Must Be Counterbalanced, Warns Geo. W. Tupper

Possible changes in the labor market of the United States during the reconstruction period after the war were reviewed recently by George W. Tupper in an address before the industrial conference of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers. Mr. Tupper said:

"A new age, an age of revolutionary change, needs new purposes and new ideas." Thus spoke President Wilson in an address delivered in September, 1916. Deafened by the roar of shot and shell, many of us have not yet realized that the old world in which we were born ceased to exist three years ago last August. We are now in a new age, an age of revolutionary changes.

In no phase of our national life have these changes become more apparent than in the field of industry. Individualism, the freedom of the manufacturer to do as he pleases, is now gravely questioned. The relation between capital and labor has swung from the relationship of owner and slave toward a phase of copartnership. Business methods within and without the plant are being revolutionized. Markets are sought in foreign fields by far-visioned men. Each dawning day brings new industrial opportunities.

To militant industry, however, this new age has brought unexpected calamity—it has clogged the perennial stream of labor supply. For the past half score of years Old World peoples, the brawn of our industries, have annually added nearly a million to our industrial army. With almost scientific precision this army advanced and retreated in harmony with the rise and fall of our economic barometer. So dependable was it that we grew to believe in its immortality. Then came the world-shock, and a dearth of labor supply. Today our industries are overwhelmed with orders, our employment managers are calling for help and our newspapers are fattening on want ads. To add to our industrial confusion, one and a half million men have been transferred from the ranks of industry to the ranks of cantonments. Facing these facts, industry anxiously seeks prophecy concerning labor supply after peace has been declared.

Millions to Go to Homelands.

Unfortunately, the first information which comes from "over the top" is rather discouraging. Over a year ago a comprehensive inquiry instituted by the National Chamber of Commerce showed that transportation companies, ticket agents and immigrant bankers were of the opinion that between 500,000 and 750,000 would immediately return to their native lands as soon as actual fighting ceased. Today there are many indications that these figures are conservative.

The first of these indications came from the opinion of best informed racial leaders. While these opinions are based on undetermined factors—who wins in this world war, and the future of the so-called small nations—they point toward a large return of their fellow countrymen to native lands.

The editor of the oldest Polish daily published in the United States writes: "Emigration to Poland will probably be limited only by the capacity of the transatlantic transportation. There are about 4,000,000 Poles and their descendants in the United States. Two million are natives of Poland. Probably 500,000 of these will return."

Poles to Return.

From the Associated Polish Press, Washington, comes the following: "Thousands will return for business purposes, thousands will return to look after the safety of their families."

The Polish National Defense Committee, Chicago, is responsible for the statement that "Many Poles are accumulating money to buy land in Poland. Others talk about establishing themselves in business in Poland. This movement is strongest among those who came here within the last 10 years. I believe that half a million Poles will leave America."

Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, author of "The Political History of Poland," indicates "that many recently arrived Poles will return, since they are no longer buying real estate in this country."

This belief in a large Polish emigration after the war is based on the conviction that Poland will regain her freedom. Should this happen, sentiment and commerce will doubtless draw vast throngs of Poles from American industries to the old, wind-swept plains of their former home. "To live and die in free Poland has been for a century the greatest dream of every Pole," writes a well known Pole. "The Poland of the near future will afford wide possibilities for enterprise. The exploitation of the country's mineral resources and development of its industries has but recenty begun," writes the London Engineer. "With such resources and qualities to her credit a revivified Poland would brilliantly reveal to the world her possession of unsuspected possibilities." — The Polish Review. If Poland regains her independence, large numbers of Poles will doubtless return home.

Lithuanians Homesick.

From best informed Lithuanians come similar reports concerning their countrymen. The Ohio Lithuanian Publishing Co., through its president, states that "after the war, Lithuanians are preparing to return to their homes in large numbers. Already there is an organization working on that purpose—the Lithuanian Development Corporation of New York City."

Another prominent Lithuanian writes, "I have recently visited all the large Lithuanian settlements in the United States, and have consulted them concerning the number who may return to their country. According to my estimate about one-fourth or one-fifth will return." A popular Lithuanian newspaper which took a straw vote on the probabilities of emigration found that one-third of those answering desired to go back. A large Lithuanian Association of Labor predicts that about one-half of our Lithuanian population, or 300,000 people will leave this country. Since the majority of these opinions are based on the hope that Lithuania will be independent after the war, they are necessarily somewhat hypothetical. Inasmuch as they represent the best thought of Lithuanian leaders, however, they indicate the instability of one part of our labor supply.

In answer to the query, "Are Italians from this country going to return in large numbers after the war?" the following replies were secured:

An educator writes, "I do not believe Italians will return in large numbers. Italian people are strongly attached to America. They value the opportunities offered here. I believe after the war there will be more prosperity and demand for labor here than in the Old World."

An Italian social worker says, "Italians are not going home in large numbers after the war." The American Waldensian Society, New York, reports, "From 1905 to 1915 the numbers of Italians returning to the old country have been greatly decreasing."

The Italian Gazetta del Massachusetts states that "Italians will not return to Italy after the war because Italians have been considered deserters by the government because they did not go back for military duty."

Greeks Will Stay.

From many reliable sources information comes that Greeks will not return to their native land after the war. The reasons given are: "After the Balkan War when Greeks had every inducement, few went back"; 'They will be tax oppressed in the Old World"; "Greeks are now settled here. Over 100 Greek churches have been established, a number of parochial schools, houses, farms and other real property have been purchased."

Turning from this important phase of labor supply—the return of industrial workers to the Old World—what are the prospects of recruiting our industrial ranks through immigration? On this point authorities on immigration are much divided. "The nature of future peace terms will be a determining factor." "The United States has reached the maximum of immigration. We shall never again have so large an influx as in years preceding the war." "My brother writes from Vienna that Austria-Hungary will have no men left to do necessary work." "My opinion is that at least for three or four years after the war at least as many people will return as will arrive." 'Britain is preparing to ship many men

and women overseas after the war to avoid unemployment feared as an immediate result of demobilization. Probably other countries are making similar plans." "South America and Africa will receive increased white population after the war."

These divergent opinions from people who have wide knowledge on the subject of immigration show that the future supply of labor through the immigration of Old World peoples is at the present time highly speculative. From a rather unexpected source, however, it seems probable that a limited number of laborers may be secured for certain industries—Porto Rico. Nearly a year ago representatives of over 30 of our great railroads in conference at Washington appealed to the Department of Labor for 50,000 Porto Rican laborers. From other industries came similar demands. So insistent were these requests that a representative of the Department of Labor was sent to Porto Rico to make an investigation. On his return the following report was rendered: "The Porto Ricans are greatly interested in the United States. They have been taught to revere the Stars and Stripes and the American Federation of Labor. Economic conditions are poor, and wages correspondingly low. If satisfactory arrangements can be made for the reception of these people into our industries, many will come immediately. This source of labor supply is now receiving serious consideration."

Our other rather unexpected source of labor supply for the North has been furnished by the recent flux of negroes. Over half a million of these are reported to have left their homes for new fields. Whether this change will be beneficial to the worker or the work is debatable. Reports from some industrial sections show that about one in 20 of these visitors have demonstrated their efficiency.

Such are some of the theories and facts concerning this great problem of labor supply after the war. As the struggle continues they seem to grow less and less valuable as actual data. Since they indicate fairly well the trend of opinion on this most important subject, however, they are not devoid of value.

PITTSBURG PA POST
OCTOBER 28 1918

HOW PILE-DRIVING RECORD WAS BROKEN

"King" Burwell—otherwise Captain Edward Burwell, Negro leader of a gang of 11 Negro pile drivers—credits Robert Bruce with the inspiration which led his crew to break the world's record in driving piles on shipway No. 46, at Hog Island.

"If at first you don't succeed, try, try again," reads the placard on the pile-driving machine to which he pointed, smiling, when he was asked how he and his men had happened to break the record.

"That sign filled our crew with enthusiasm," he said. "We decided one night that a new world's record would be made on the morrow, and it was. Of course, we had some mechanical troubles, but the men instead of fretting and fuming just looked up at the sign and started in with renewed vigor. The result was that the record was smashed.

"I am glad that the record was made at Hog Island. Here, if a man can deliver the goods in getting the ships out on schedule time, he gets the same credit and appreciation whether he is white or black. It's a wonderful illustration of the spirit with which we are all working hand in hand to defeat the land-grabbing, cruel Huns."

The record, before Burwell's crew smashed it, was driving 165 piles in nine hours. Burwell and his men drove 220 65-foot piles in nine hours and five minutes, although for a good part of the time the men worked in a terrific downpour of rain. Since coming on the job in January, Burwell and his crew have driven 4,131 piles for a total of 241,573 linear feet.

Burwell's log for the record day shows the drive for each hour to have been as follows: 27, 23, 28, 22, 27, 25, 23, 23, 22—total, 220. The added five minutes came in the last hour; the day's work should have ended at 4:30 p. m., but actually ended at 4:35. There was a delay of 1¼ minutes due to a broken steam line, and of eight minutes, due to a pipe fall breaking. There was heavy rain from 8:15 a. m., to 12 m. and from 1:25 to 2:50 p. m.

From 1:25 to 1:40 p. m., moreover, the air pressure dropped considerably, holding up the hammer.

The record made by Burwell and his crew was obtained in detail by Dr. G. E. Haynes, director of Negro economics in the department of labor.

War Has Opened New Fields to Colored People

APRIL 2 1918 [illegible] UNION

Half Million Have Taken Part in Exodus, Lured by Patriotism and Opportunity.

That there has been an exodus of 50,000 colored people from the South to the North during the past two years, to fill the places left vacant in the industrial world by the thousands of foreigners who have returned to Europe in answer to the war call of their mother lands, was the word given today by Rev. W. N. DeBerry of St. John's Congregational Church in this city, in an address before the Hampden County Ministers Association. Mr. DeBerry, who spoke of the World War as it is reflected in America's race problem, finds amid all the horrors of the struggle for world democracy, a brighter outlook for his people than at any time during the history of the race.

That a new civilization will grow out of this turmoil, and one which in terms of Christianity will not be a failure was his message. Reconstruction after the war will introduce into this country a new order of things and the builders of this new civilization will be all the people who have suffered and sacrificed for world freedom. Not the white alone, but the colored race, also, will play its part. In pointing out the primary effects the great war is having upon the people of his race Mr. DeBerry said:

"The first draft which America underwent was the labor draft. Thousands upon thousands of foreigners have gone back to their homes in the old countries, and in response to the cry for laborers, the Negroes of the Southland have answered. Lured by patriotism, by promises of better wages, better social conditions, better educational advantages for their children, 500,000 of my people have come Northward, in the greatest exodus which my race has ever known. Out of the exodus two points have been thrown strongly into the limelight. The protest of the South, who sees the better class of its colored people leaving for a land of promise in the North, and the opening of a new door industrially to the Negro race, stand out pre-eminent in our history of the past two years. Up to two years ago the industrial usefulness of the Negro was bounded by the limits of the old slavery days. He was good for a water carrier and a wood cutter. It has taken the great war to shake these prejudices and the labor shortage of today has opened every field to my people. Here in Springfield, where up to a few months ago Negro labor in the Armory was unprecedented, 75 colored men are today employed. It is so all over Springfield, in its factories, on its railroads; and what is true of Springfield is true of all America.

"The war, too, is going to bring a brighter political outlook to my people. We are practically a disfranchised race. You all know the story of the reconstruction days when the Republicans from the North whose part had been instrumental in freeing the slaves, came South and taught the Negroes that the Republican ticket was the only right and just one. Since then the Negro race has been Republican. I was taught by my father that a black Democrat was the most loathsome thing on earth. This condition, of course, resulted in a white Democratic South and a black Negro South, with bad conditions everywhere, and to remedy it the various States there made as various amendments in their constitutions, cutting off the voting rights of the black race.

"These 500,000 men who have come north are going to vote. In Springfield I am busy getting the thousands of colored people who have come here during the last two years registered and prepared to take their part in the political life. Soon we colored people will have three representatives in Congress. If we were to have a representative there based on our population, there would be 50 black men in our Congress at Washington. Even in the South, since the exodus, steps are being taken to bring the franchise to the black man.

"And what of the social position of the colored race? The black man has for so many years been hailed as a social pariah that he himself believes he is beneath the white race. And that's the pity of it. What a man thinks of me matters not, but if I, too, think with him that I am not his equal, then I do indeed fall far below him. The time is coming when my people will be accepted as part and parcel of the body politic of which we are.

"Today there are 80,000 colored boys and 600 colored officers wearing the khaki and eager to get to the trenches in France. And why? Because they know that if they do their part in making the world free, they will be working out their own salvation. And I do not believe that when the war is over, any man who has helped in the winning of it and has shed his blood for its cause, will be deprived of the spoils, be he black or white."

Dr. George E. Dawson of the psychological laboratory connected with the public schools here was the final speaker on the program, with a highly interesting paper on "Experimental Psychology in Practical Life." Rev. Langley Sears of Monson led the devotional exercises at the monthly meeting of the association today in the parish house of First Church. Before the addresses it was voted to send a message of encouragement and support to the State senators of this district who are today making the fight on the national prohibition amendment.

DOMESTIC SERVICE AND "THE NEW TIME"

We have been reliably informed that under the "new time" many of the domestic servants, porters, etc., are working an hour longer to the day. The intention of this plan was not to make the worker's day any longer or his task any more irksome and burdensome. The idea was to maintain the same number of hours per working day for all industrial workers, and because these really went at their work an hour earlier (by the sun) they were also to leave off an hour earlier.

It is discovered that although cooks, maids and other workers are going to work an hour earlier in following the new time, in many cases they are not allowed to leave an hour earlier at night.

They should not be required to work any longer day, unless the pecular exigencies of the occupation makes it necessary and in that case they should be paid an additional sum per diem commensurate with the overtime and additional service they render. Workers and servants are in position to control and regulate this matter for themselves, if they will observe and work the matter out for themselves and then will take it up and talk it over with their employers. It will do no good to go outside their place of employment and complain. Each worker for himself, must know his working day, his wages, his just time to report and to leave off, and when his employer imposes additional duty or time upon him then and there he should take the matter up for settlement and adjustment.

We believe employers will not wish to impose additional hardships upon their employees without extra compensation and consideration.

[illegible] POST
OCTOBER 27, 1918

PILE-DRIVING RECORD.

Remarkable Feat of Hog Island Workmen.

"King" Burwell — otherwise Captai Edward Burwell, negro leader of a gan of 11 negro pile drivers—credits Robe Bruce with the inspiration which led hi crew to break the world's record in driv ing piles on shipway No. 46, at Ho island.

"If at first you don't succeed, try, tr again," reads the placard on the pil driving machine to which he pointe smiling, when he was asked how he an his men had happened to break the rec ord.

"That sign filled our crew with enthu siasm," he said. "We decided one nigh that a new world's record would be mad on the morrow, and it was. Of course we had some mechanical troubles, bu the men instead of fretting and fumin just looked up at the sign and started i with renewed vigor. The result was tha the record was smashed.

"I am glad that the record was mad at Hog island. Here, if a man can de liver the goods in getting the ships ou on schedule time, he gets the same credi and appreciation whether he is white o black. It's a wonderful illustration o the spirit with which we are all workin hand in hand to defeat the land grab bing, cruel Huns."

The record, before Burwell's crew smashed it, was driving 165 piles in nin hours. Burwell and his men drove 22 65 foot piles in nine hours and five min utes, although for a good part of the time the men worked in a terrific down pour of rain. Since coming on the job in January Burwell and his crew have driven 4131 piles for a total of 241,573 linear feet.

Burwell's log for the record day shows the drive for each hour to have been as follows: 27, 23, 28, 22, 27, 25, 23, 23, 22—total 220. The added five minutes came in the last hour; the day's work should have ended at 4:30 p. m., but actually ended at 4:35. There was a delay of 4 1-4 minutes due to a broken steam line, and of eight minutes due to the pipe fall breaking. There was heavy rain from 8:15 to 12 a. m. and 1:25 to 2:50 p. m.

From 1:25 to 1:40 p. m., moreover, the air pressure dropped considerably, holding up the hammer.

The record made by Burwell and his crew was obtained in detail by Dr. G. E. Haynes, director of negro economics in the department of labor.

CINCINNATI ENQUIRER
JULY 31 1918

NEGRO GIRLS

Being Tried Out as "Ice Men" at Indianapolis.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE ENQUIRER.

Indianapolis, Ind., July 30.—Girl ice wagon drivers who swing a fifty-pound block of ice to their shoulders, carry it around to the back door and deposit it in the family refrigerator is the latest development in the war shortage of labor here.

The Polar Ice and Fuel Company today introduced women in this field of labor.

Six negresses are at work, and if they prove a success more are to be employed, according to Henry Dithmer, manager of the company.

Labor-1918

Occupation and Wages

Puts Stop To Discrimination At Hog Island

The Christian Recorder-
April 14/1918.

The Christian Recorder's Protest Wins—General Order No. 81, Puts Ban On Discriminations Against Negroes At Big Philadelphia Plant

On account of the protest made against conditions at Hog Island in the Christian Recorder, some weeks ago, there has been an entire reversal of affairs. When Editor Wright visited the works last week he was shown all courtesy and told that "all Americans look alike here, regardless of race." The sign has been taken down from the dining hall, and other indication of racial discrimination removed. One of the workers at Hog Island, Mr. James White, sent the clipping from the Recorder to the manager of the Shipbuilding Corporation, and he replied as follows:

"April 4, 1918.

"James L. White, Esq.,

"Box 81, Sharon Hill, Pa.:

Negro Workers

"Dear Sir:—Your letter of April 1, calling attention to a clipping from 'The Christian Recorder,' charging discrimination against Negroes, is at hand.

" I enclose copy of general order to cover the situation.

"I trust that among the difficulties which we have to face in the national contingency we shall not be disturbed by super-sensitive people of any race or sex and I believe the entire situation will be properly handled if we all work together for the common good.

"Youhs very truly,

(Signed) "I. W. McCONNELL,

"Works Manager."

The "general order" referred to is dated April 4, one week after our publication. It reads as follows:

"General Order No. 81

"April 4, 1918.

"No discrimination of any kind by reason of race, sect or any affiliation will be countenanced by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation as Agent of the United States Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.

"This, of course, will not affect necessary discrimination to be used in the exclusion of possible alien enemies.

"All Supervisory Officers are directed to see that this order is complied with."

"President."

Thus discrimination which colored workers so much feared has been done away—for the time being at least. From what our representative could learn there is a disposition on the part of the authorities to be fair to the colored workers. Of course, Southern white men are always endeavoring to make trouble to raise and force the race issue, and no doubt this gives the authorities some trouble. But the American standard is the only standard, and the shipbuilding people are committed to it for all their workers.

CHARLES KNIGHT, NEGRO, WORLD CHAMPION RIVETER.

The Daily Herald.
May 17/18.

The spirit of the following editorial in The Baltimore Evening Sun of yesterday is so excellent, so evidently spontaneous and sincere that we present it in full to the readers of The Herald:

"HATS OFF TO THOSE WORLD CHAMPION RIVETERS!"

"While nearly one thousand shipworkers of Sparrows Point were loafing and thus delaying the nation's war work for the picayune reason that certain back pay had not yet been paid them, a colored riveting gang was breaking the world's record for driving the little steel bits which hold ships together.

"If the white idlers have the slightest sense of decency or patriotic feeling they must feel ashamed of themselves, as all white Americans are ashamed of them.

"Baltimore is proud of Charles Knight and his crew, proud of the record they have made against the world-famous experts of the Clyde and the British shipyards, proud that it has such patriotic and efficient colored citizens as they are. It is about time to stop judging a man by his color instead of his worth. Certainly the Negroes as a whole have shown up well in this war.

"It is rather amusing to note that the New York World, which has offered a prize to the best riveters in the New York and Philadelphia district, runs a big, double column headline today over the performance of a crew that made a record of 2,074 and has not a word to say of the record-breaking feat in Baltimore of driving 4,875 rivets.

"You are away behind, Gotham; wake up!"

—Baltimore Evening Sun. May 17.

The Negroes of Baltimore and of the entire country are specially proud of Charles Knight and his faithful crew and the record of endurance, skill and speed they made and for the cause in which they exercised their skill and speed. It should be acnowledged also that while their bosoms swell with pride over the achievement of one of their race, they are also proud of the powerful white journal which so generously and graciously declare Baltimore, speaking for its white citizens perhaps more specially than for its Negro citizens, to be proud of the Negro record breaker.

Its further declaration that, "It is about time to stop judging a man by his color instead of his worth," kindles a feeling of appreciation and gratification.

We trust that in no part of America any member of the race can be found among strikers who put selfish interests before patriotic duty and loyalty.

Given an opportunity the Negro will always forge far to the front.

Charles Knight has won not only fame and admiration for himself from all the people of this country for his splendid performance but has dealt a severe blow to color prejudice.

He has helped to rivet the attention of the American people to the fact that strength, capacity, ability and character are not founded upon color but are qualities posessed by men of all races and that men should be measured by their exercise of those qualities and not by mere outward marks.

It is earnestly to be hoped that Charles Knight will ever keep for his own guidance the high standard which he has set for himself, his race and the world in the performance of duty. His future is in his own hands, may he make of it what is promised in his brilliant beginning.

COLORED WOMEN AT FACTORY LABOR

Tribune
March 16th 1918.
Savannah

A million men taken away from the factories and manufacturing plants of the nation and put at industries sprung up in consequence of war; a million more under arms and preparing to take their places in the trenches; perhaps a million more called out of their regular routine and put into the voried departments of government and charged with the detail of planning and preparing for those who must go to war, —it is all this thing that has thrown upon the women of this nation, as it has upon the women of Europe, the great task of filling men's places in many spheres of the world's work. It has meant to a great extent the industrial and social emancipation of women, and has given her the independence and the opportunity for self-activity she has so long desired. It may mean her full-fledged enfranchisement, politically, in America, before things return to the normal.

It has been a greater concession to colored women than to any other, for the factory as a field of labor is virgin to her,—long enslaved as a domestic, simply, and restricted to farm and household service.

Colored women are going into the factories all over the country, and because, used to long hours and given to conscientious service, they are proving a very satisfactory substitute for men, where training and other conditions fit them to work.

Here in Savannah, a great many industries could well afford to employ numbers of colored women, in fact could do so to advantage, if only they were willing to give the same conditions of comfort and wages they do to other employees. It would pay them to provide decent rest-rooms, decent luncheon provisions, sanitary and healthful work surroundings, suitable toilets and good housing where they were expected to live near their work.

These suggestions will not appear so unusual and far-fetched in the near future as they may at present seem, for we expect a great many more of the doors to open to female laborers in the

very near future. Employers who have the good judgment to be the first to see the inevitability of this new sort of labor and who also shall be the first to realize that it is wise to make the necessary and reasonably comfortable provisions for that labor, these, will reap the rewards of it.

It is unfortunate that a great many men, long accustomed to dealing with colored people as laborers and workers, feel that they know Negro labor so well that they cannot be told anything new about it. Practically all of these, judging from the rough and inconsiderate way they handle their workers, the lack of provision for their comfort, etc., feel that anything is good enough for Negro laborers. The future is going to convince them that this is not the case at all, and that the Negro laborer is just as responsive to good treatment and comfortable working conditions and good pay as any other laboring class. Moreover, the future is going to demonstrate that these conditions are going to assume the aspect of demands which must be met just as they have been met when they have come from other classes.

One or two very interesting experiments are being made in factories hereabouts, which are giong a long way toward convincing some people on these very points we have discussed.

One great enterprise is trying "Negro bosses" or foremen with better success than it had under white ones. Another concern has replaced white girls with intelligent colored girls and has found the latter to manifest a greater interest in their work in the interest of their employers and to give better service. Still another is trying colored women, a selected and reliable grade, and is finding them satisfactory.

Success in these ventures, however, is going to depend as much upon the good faith of the employers as upon the industry, the skill and reliability of the workers themselves.

THE REALIZATION OF WAR

Americans are commencing to realize what it means for America to be at war and for American soldiers to be taking their places at the front in the first line trenches, in an American sector.

The casualty lists, embracing those who are killed or injured at the front, killed or injured in aerial combat, and those who die at sea, are already taking the bold-faced type on the front pages of our newspapers and furnishing the absorbing topic in every line of business and in every walk of life.

Americans have so far only half-realized the seriousness of the situation. We have seen the mobilization of men and materials; watched the varied detail of organizing and commandeering by various departments of war; observed the hubbub and clash of conquess in its effort to facilitate the war boards in putting the nation, military and civilian, on a war basis. But we have not felt the pang of famine, the warm rush of blood and the hand of death which the other belligerents have felt. We have just begun to pay the greater sacrifices of war—the lives of the choicest American youth.

From now on, until peace shall be won, we shall, like the rest, be making orphans and widows, and laying our sons upon the Altar of Freedom.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
APRIL 29, 1918

THE HUMAN SIDE OF THINGS.

OPPORTUNITY FOR COLORED WOMEN.

"Man power in the world's industry nowadays means woman power as well. In this country cessation of immigration is resulting in the draft of woman power largely from among the native born, and among these native born women none welcomes industrial opportunity more gratefully than colored woman workers.

In the past very few wage-earning women have been encouraged to try for the better paying tasks in skilled trades and to the very rear of the man ruled industrial army have been relegated the colored women, with small chance at anything but the most thankless drudgery. Therefore, to the colored woman the new industrial opportunity looms as a great emancipation.

Miss Eva Q. Bowles, a colored secretary of the national board of the Y. W. C. A., declares that $200,000 of the board's war work budget is for the advancement of the interests of colored women "to protect colored girls in wartime, to help woman relations of men in service and to encourage women to show what they can do in war work and in filling industrial positons." Miss Bowles is the special representative for all colored women on the Y. W. C. A. war work council and her idea is "to do everything for the colored girl which is being done for the white girl." She is particularly interested in the education of colored girls as to proper standards of work and wages. "Unless the white girl sees her responsibility to the colored girl," she says, "the white workers will themselves be injured by lowered standards."

This is a timely appeal for co-operation among all sorts of workers to protect labor standards and another very timely appeal was that to the American Federation of Labor for more attention to colored workers. This latter met with a cordial response at the last A. F. of L. convention, when colored men's unions even from the south were recognized with cordiality and the employment of colored organizers was authorized, with approval of southern white men, as well as those from the north.

For many years in the garment trade unions colored women have been welcomed on equal terms with white members and they prove excellent unionists. In the meat packers' unions in Chicago they are proving enthusiastic and valuable and in many other trade unions, notably the waitress', they hold their own very well. So there is no reason for considering them a threat to labor standards where their fellow workers recognize their abilities and rights.

GERTRUDE BARNUM.

Negro Women Are Filling Many Jobs In War Factories

N Y C TRIBUNE
AUGUST 26, 1918

Leaving Cookstoves and Washtubs to Take Places at Machines and Looms

Investigation in N. J.

William M. Ashley Tells of the Results of His Recent Observations

The negro woman is leaving the cookstove and the washtub and fast taking her place at the machines, the looms and the engines of to-day, along with the armies of white women, who are replacing men in shops and factories, according to William M. Ashby, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare League of New Jersey.

Mr. Ashby bases his statement on an investigation of the situation for negro working women in Newark, where over one thousand colored women are employed and more are being taken on every day. Domestic service has been decidedly crimped by the induction of colored women into the industrial world, he found, and the employment of negro women has now passed the experimental stage and has become a recognized labor asset.

"Negro women first went into the shops to take the place of Hungarian, Jewish and Italian girls, who found larger economic opportunities in munition plants, where colored women have not yet been taken in to any extent," said Mr. Ashby yesterday. "At first they were paid beginners' wages, $4 to $5 a week, until they became sufficiently adept to go on piece work. In a few cases employers refuse to raise wages from the original low price, but most of them have put up the wages when the girls made good."

Housework Rejected

Housework with its larger pay is quickly rejected by the negro woman, Mr. Ashby says, for the relatively small pay and regular hours of factory work. Housekeepers are now offering from $8 to $15 a week with board and lodging for domestic servants, but these offers are not as attractive as $9 jobs of elevator runners, gluemakers, cask makers and car cleaners to the average colored girl.

"On the whole, employers regard the experiment as successful," said Mr. Ashby.

"We have tried to help the situation by having motherly women go into the shops and talk with the workers. We have pleaded also with the employers to let sentiment enter their judgment regarding them for a while yet. Both of these have had results.

"It is our plan to employ a permanent worker to work with these women and girls.

"The demoralizing effects observed from the women going into shops in such numbers have an increase in the cases of the unmarried mother and juvenile crime and delinquency from school. The first is partly due to the large opportunity for leisure, which shop work gives girls. Here there is no decent place to go after working hours. The second is due to the fact that many of the women working are mothers, and children get into difficulty during their absence.

Work Without Friction

"In no instances where negro workers have been tried have they been wholly given up. The cordial and friendly relationships existing between both the white workers and employers and the negro women have been pleasing. In some cases the employer's interest reaches something like zealotism in their behalf.

"Jewish, Italian and negro women work alongside each other without the slightest friction. This is not so true of the Irish, English or native born American girls. There are instances where there was a willingness on the part of the management to employ negro women, but their foreladies refused with the threat of quitting."

Negro women fall short of the whites in two points, speed and regularity, according to Mr. Ashby's investigation. Lack of speed can be overcome, but the problem of regularity and punctuality is a serious one in dealing with the negro temperament. Northern born workers show much more endurance and stamina than the southern negresses.

RIVETER GETS PRIZE: SETS WORLD RECORD

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Baltimore, Md.—A gang of Negro riveters working at Sparrows Point, Md., in the Bethlehem Steel Corporation broke the world's record for driving rivets. One of the gang, Charles Knight, drove 4,875 three-quarter inch rivets in a nine-hour day. The previous highest record was 4,442 made by a workman in a Scottish shipyard. This is the way the Negro is demonstrating his patriotism at home while his brothers in black in the army are showing it in France. Mr. Knight is a respectable and industrious citizen of Baltimore, a native of Viginia.

Telegrams announcing the new record were sent to Chas. M. Schwab, director general for the Fleet Corporation and other officials connected with shipbuilding. If a bridge of ships will enable our soldiers to go over, to be fed and our allies to have supplies, the Negro will have a large share in building those ships. Mr. Knight is only one of thousands of Negro shipworkers. At Newport News yards alone there are about 8,000 employed.

Knight has been awarded $277 for setting the world's record. He received $102 for his day's work, a bonus of $50 for bringing the record back to America and twenty-five pounds sterling offered by Donald McLeod, a London shipbuilder, through the London *Daily Mail*.

Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board has cabled Lord Northcliffe a new challenge for British workmen and wrote Knight as follows:

"Your world's record feat of driving 4,875 rivets, on May 16, has set for American shipbuilders the fast pace that is so necessary for carrying on the war successfully. It is the American way to excel when the occasion demands, and you and your associates, in upholding so splendidly this tradition, inspire emulation throughout the shipbuilding industry."

Labor Now Much in Demand

New York, N. Y., June 28.—Many of the large northern industrial plants, especially those in Massachusetts and Connecticut, are making a pronounced effort to obtain unskilled and skilled Race workmen to fill their much depleted labor supply. When seen by a reporter for the Defender, Alruthus A. Taylor, Industrial Secretary of the New York Urban League, who had just returned from trips to Bristol and Bridgeport, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass., said: "Industrial concerns in these centers are offering excellent opportunities to those who are qualified to do unskilled and skilled industrial work. Plants that never before used our labor are now most solicitous of obtaining such service. Many of these plants now use a considerable number who are living under the same conditions, receiving the same wages, enjoying the same general considerations as the white workmen employed with them. It was my good fortune to visit several concerns where laborers were earning from $19 to $28 per week and skilled workers as molders and casters were earning as much as $8 per day. In every instance these men were living under wholesome conditions—many with their families in cozy homes with modern equipment. At this time more than three hundred reliable men may avail themselves of these opportunities.

Engineer Moore Spends Vacation Here

B. A. Moore, 72 Lexington avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., engineer on the New York Central Lines running between Grand Rapids and Elkhart, Ind., spent his vacation period in this city. He has been employed as engineer by that line since 1873.

Labor-1918

Occupation and Wages

SEGREGATION AT HOG ISLAND IS A BIG SLAP AT DEMOCRACY; FOREIGNERS GREATLY MYSTIFIED

New York Post April 6/18

Philadelphia, Pa.—Several thousand foreigners employed by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation at Hog Island are rapidly learning what democracy means in this country—from a Southern viewpoint. They are helping make this world safe for democracy by working in the mammoth shipyards which are under Governmental supervision. They find that no objection is raised to white and colored men working side by side, but what mystifies them is the segregation policy now in force in the huge mess hall where the color of one's skin is the determining factor as to where he should eat.

Before coming to Hog Island these foreigners were under the impression that the earning of daily bread was the most vital question, but now they find that more stress is placed on the eating of it. Naturally, they are still at loss to understand why they cannot sit anywhere they want in the mess hall as they did until a few weeks ago, and they fail to grasp the southern viewpoint that a grave and unpardonable offense has been committed when men of different shades of complexion put down their tools and sit side by side to partake of daily sustenance.

Usually, when the foreigner becomes impregnated with the poisonous germs of prejudice with which he permits himself to be inoculated in order to show that he is quickly taking on American ways, he is apt to be more radical than a Southerner, for in his opinion he really thinks he is doing the proper thing, while the average Southerner, deep down in his heart, knows good and well when he is mistreating his fellow colored-American.

Those who a few weeks ago inaugurated a new seating arrangement in the mess hall at Hog Island fail to see that by making distinctions on account of color they are destroying the morale of the big plant and injuring the efficiency of the men, it is reported. They do not seem to realize that this Dixieland idea of the separation of races does not tend to advance the cause of democracy in these critical times.

Protest Against New Arrangement.

There are nearly 2,500 colored workmen in the American International Shipbuilding Corporation plant and it would be coloring facts to state that they are satisfied with the new segregation rules, which have hurt their pride and humiliated them greatly. They have difficulty making former white acquainances understand why such a difference is made in the mess hall.

Already harmful effects have resulted from this vicious practice of drawing the color line at Hog Island. J. W. Bye, 2001 Turner street and Joseph Allen, 735 S. Eleventh street, both of this city, attribute their recent disagreeable experience while in quest of work to the un-American methods now practiced.

J. W. Bye is a skilled mechanic and a college graduate. His relatives fought in the Civil and Spanish-American wars and he is a real American in every particular. And yet several days ago upon applying for work as a skilled mechanic he was told that only colored laborers were being employed, that although mechanics were wanted they had to possess one requisite—a white skin.

James Allen, a carpenter, applied for a position at Hog Island and it was noticed that he did not have an adz. He was told to get one and report next day which he did, paying $3 for the implement. Then he was given quite a shock by being told that no colored carpenters were desired.

The peculiar brand of color prejudice that exists in America with its many inconsistencies is apparent at Hog Island. You will find a colored foreman over a group of white laborers and the spectacle of colored and white working together may be seen at any time. But there is one "unpardonable sin"—the meeting of white man and black man in the mess hall on the same terms of equality to break bread.

CARRYING BANNER, HIS BIG FLAG TRADE

Dealer in Mental Bunting Trapped While Rushing to Aid "Pals."

N Y C SUN JULY 2, 1918

POLICE STALK IDLERS

Scores of Loafers Taken in Roundup—3,000 Ask U. S. to Furnish Jobs.

It is the contention of Sam Frankel, merchant and patriot, that Chapter 625 of the Laws of 1918, which provides that until the termination of the war every able bodied male person between the ages of 18 and 50, inclusive, shall engage in some lawful and useful occupation, is in contravention of the Bill of Rights, Magna Charta, the United States Constitution and the Constitution of the State of New York and void as against public policy.

For Sam was pinched at Police Headquarters yesterday while emulating the example of the Samaritan in Holy Writ. The bulls had gathered in three of his closest pals, Nick Bisco, Frankie Wilson and Phil McManus. Now Sam will go any distance for a pal, and when his friends telephoned him that they had been picked up under the new law and were about to be mugged and printed downtown Sam replied that he would go right out, hire a swell mouthpiece and would himself come right down and spring them out on bail.

And in twenty minutes he was as good as his word. He came breezing in, and with a nod of encouragement to the boys, walked right up to the desk and inquired what the charge was and whether there had been any decision reached as to the amount of bail.

He had not observed that a half dozen detectives had followed him along the halls from the moment he came into the building and when one of them brought up alongside him and told him that he was under arrest along with the others it took all the wind out of Sam. He protested that he was a business man, not only that but a patriot and was actively engaged in the flag business at an address which—now that the cops insisted on it—had unfortunately slipped his mind. But he was a business man and could prove it.

No Flags on Person.

No, he hadn't any flags on his person. Did the gentlemen imagine that a full powered merchant carried his samples around like a push car man? Oh, well, what was the use of being a patriot anyway? He had his flags all right up to a week ago, when he gave them to a friend because the people in New York haven't any patriotism and ain't buying flags like at the beginning of the war. And so when the mouthpiece arrived he found four defendants to take care of instead of only three.

Sam and his three pals were the first fruit of the police net for gentlemen idlers which was thrown out over the five boroughs of the city yesterday. By nightfall there were about twenty more at headquarters and a few score in the various precinct station houses of Manhattan, a dozen or so apiece in Brooklyn and The Bronx and eleven in Queens. Five of the Queens quota were negroes who were picked up at the Aqueduct racetrack.

About half the prisoners subsequently were turned over to the Federal authorities either for not having registered in the draft or for not having filed questionnaires. The rest will be kept for trial at Special Sessions unless they can show that they have a job of some kind somewhere and that the work is "lawful and useful."

The 150 young and middle aged men who were given subpœnas by Jim Smith and his raiders during Mr. Smith's Broadway raid in the early hours of yesterday came down to the District Attorney's office during the course of yesterday and submitted themselves to extended inquiry as to their means of support, visible and invisible. Three were held as draft slackers and turned over to Marshal McCarthy. The rest were let go on their promise to find work and find it right away.

Swann to Show Mercy.

District Attorney Swann in a discussion of the new law yesterday said that he will do his best to avoid hardship in its enforcement and will probably allow a grace of a few days before sending Mr. Smith on another raid.

"There are two or three points to be cleared up," he said, "and I trust that within the next few days the public will take the trouble to get them in mind.

"In the first place I would like all men within the age to understand that there are two laws enforceable from today, one a Federal law and the other the law of the State. The Federal law says that men within the army draft age must work or fight; that if they do not find themselves useful work they will be sent immediately to draft camps. The State law says that all men within the ages from 18 to 50 shall, for the duration of the war, 'be habitually and regularly engaged in some lawful, useful and recognized business, profession, occupation, trade or employment.'

"Now neither law requires that men who are at work shall give up their places before they have found something better to do. No law will be so enforced as to create unemployment. And since in this State the liquor trade is a trade licensed by law, the law requiring a man to be lawfully employed ipso facto exempts bartenders from prosecution. The same is true of chauffeurs, waiters, and so on. What we are after is the fellow who either does not work at all or whose occupation is parasitic. In that class I place valets, ticket speculators, coach door openers, coat rack tenders and particularly the fraternity which lives by following the races. These men and their kind have got to go to work.

"There is another reason why this office will be lenient for the next few days, and that is so that the judges of Special Sessions may rule as to what callings are not recognized as useful and lawful. After a few convictions or acquittals, as the case may be, we will know better how to proceed. The law is new, and like every statutory enactment has to have the interpretation of the courts."

Women on Idlers' Trail.

Meantime a number of subpœnas, served otherwise than by the hands of Jim Smith and his raiders, will bring their recipients to the Criminal Courts Building this morning. One was given to a young man who has four city addresses, no occupation and whose mother gives him an allowance. Others were subpœnaed whose names were turned in by young women of good social standing who thought the youths they named would look well in the ranks at Camp Upton.

At the Federal Employment Bureau in East Twenty-second street yesterday more than 3,000 applied for employment, and the line for several hours extended to both street corners. They were mostly men between 20 and 30, and of all the nationalities of which American life is made up.

They had been in line a couple of hours when the heavy rain of yesterday morning burst upon them. Instantly the line was broken and the waiting men struggled for cover. At the door of the employment bureau the press was so great the heavy glass of the front doors was broken in. By the time the rain subsided about half of the men had gone away.

Yesterday found more applicants at the bureau than on any day since it has been opened, but during the week preceding yesterday there were for the main bureau and its twelve branches throughout the city 6,247 applications, of whom 5,774 were sent to work. Of

these 4,678 took the places assigned them. There is plenty more work for men who want it, as the bureau has requests for men up to the number of 9,809.

In Brooklyn yesterday Sheriff Griffin ordered that cards be issued to all who registered at his office for work, but gave the men to understand that the mere holding of a card did not protect a man who did not accept a place after one was assigned him. The Federal employment bureau for Brooklyn is at Jay and Johnson streets, that for The Bronx in the Sheriff's office at Tremont and Arthur avenues.

Negro Waiters Appear.

For the first time in many years negro waiters made their appearance in the Broadway restaurants yesterday. At Murrays restaurant in Forty-second street the negroes took the places of sixty-five white men of draft ago who had been "let go," in the euphemistic Broadway phrase. The negroes are from the South and are all over draft age.

The Crescent Club in Brooklyn went further. It laid off all its dining room men yesterday and supplanted them with women. At the Lambs Club in this borough the dining room became a cafeteria. Hereafter the members must help themselves from counters except for what service can be given by three veteran waiters, each of whom has been with the club for more than twenty years.

Also at the Lambs, for the first time in forty-one years, there were women at the mail desk. Two others operated the telephone switchboard. And when women are permitted to handle the mail and listen to the telephone calls of actors, who can doubt that grim war is in the land?

COLORED WOMEN FIND PLACES IN INDUSTRY

Cleveland Advocate 8-3-18

NEW YORK CITY, Aug. 1.—Colored women have come out of the kitchen and gone into industry, and what place they will be able to fill in the industrial life of the country is probably going to be settled by war conditions. Miss Mary Jackson, special industrial worker among Colored girls under the War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., who has been investigating the kinds of work for which the Colored applicant is capable, in the south, discussed today the outlook for the new industrial worker who is emancipating herself slowly from the domestic work which she has hitherto been forced into, without having had any special aptitude for it.

"Patriotism among Colored girls and labor conditions that have shown them that there is a possibility for their service outside of domestic work have been the prime factors in the new movement," said Miss Jackson, at the headquarters of the Young Women's Christian Association, 600 Lexington avenue. "The shortage of men workers and the falling off in immigration have given them their chance, and they are taking it. What the Colored girl will have to guard against now is exploitation, and until she understands her economic worth, there is bound to be exploitation; but the Y. W. C. A. is trying to forestall a good part of this by thoroughly investigating the kinds of trade the girl is going into, and, on the other hand, by preparing her for those new conditions she will have to face, through public lecture campaigns and social organizations."

It has not been the attitude of the employer that was hostile to the Colored industrial worker, but the attitude of the employe. What the white worker has feared from the introduction of Colored labor has been a lowering of wages, and in some cases this has been the result, a result which Y. W. C. A. workers among Colored girls will try to wipe out, by educating the Colored industrially. One employer whom Miss Jackson interviewed remarked that if he could not get white girls to work at $8 a week he would employ Colored, and he was quite willing to accept the Colored girls who applied. Naturally, such a condition tends to bring down the wage scale and lower the industrial standard of the Colored worker.

"Our business is to combat this," said Miss Jackson. "There are some industries which are specially adapted to the qualifications of Colored girls and others where they should not compete with white girls, but on the other hand there are industries where both kinds of workers, operating side by side, would be a stimulus to one another, and in such cases there is no reason why the wage should not be the same.

"Just now, however, the question for the Colored worker is not so much what wages she will make, as what place she will fill in industry and what new obligations she will have to society. This opportunity has not come to her without its corresponding responsibility, and she has got to learn what that responsibility is."

Asked why it had taken the present great labor shortage to show the Colored girl that there was a place for her in industry, Miss Jackson said that it had not been the girl who was unwilling to enter industry, but industry which was unwilling to accept the girl. Colored girls had been kept in a class, and that class had been forced into domestic work. Now the lines in which Colored girls are employed include switchboard operators, stock-takers, wrappers, shoppers, elevator operators, porters in the subway, and possibly ticket-choppers. Factory work for them has been confined to flower-making, needlework, ribbon-making and work in tobacco factories. Of the girl elevator operators in New York City, 50 per cent have been Colored.

New York, Chicago, Pittsburgh and Detroit have seen a considerable influx of Colored women workers in the last few months, and indications are that there are going to be more and more to come. Where the Colored girl has broken into the new work, she can be said to have made good, according to Miss Jackson. What she needs now is to study her own worth and to be made to understand her own possibilities as a cog in the nation's war machinery.

MAKE GOOD ON TOBACCO FIELDS

New York Age 8-10-18

Young Colored Men from the Southern Colleges Spend a Profitable Vacation.

WELL TREATED BY GROWERS

Boys in Their Teens are Paid $2.50 and Upwards a Day and Sleeping Quarters Furnished Without Cost—Railroad Transportation Is Advanced One Way.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Negro labor from the South has become the mainstay of the tobacco industry in and about Hartford; and what is more, many of the workers on plantations are young men from well known Negro institutions of learning in the Southland.

This is the third season in which Negro labor has been used on a large scale in this section. Until the summer of 1916 it was an unusual sight to see a colored person working on any of the tobacco plantations. But in that [illegible] J. D. Luddy induced the members of the association to experiment with Negro labor, as hundreds of Poles had left the various plantations for munition factories.

Several hundred colored [illegible] from Southern schools and co[illegible], were brought to the Hartford plantations, and they exceeded Manager Luddy's expectations. It was not long before the tobacco owners were singing the praises of these young men who were "killing two birds with one stone"—taking an enjoyable vacation in the North and at the same time earning money to defray their expenses through school.

Last summer over seven hundred young men from the different schools and colleges in the South worked on the plantations. This year about 650 are combining business with pleasure. They are from Howard University, Tuskegee Institute, Shaw University, Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, Georgia State College, High Point Industrial School, Morehouse College and Tallahassee Agricultural and Mechanical Institute.

Tobacco raising is one of Hartford's chief industries. In Hartford County $10,000,000 worth of tobacco is raised yearly, and these young college men from the Southland have become a very important factor in this industry, classed as an essential by the War Department.

On Saturday, August 3, a party consisting of Fred R. Moore and Lester A. Walton of THE AGE, Prof. J. E. K. Aggrey of Livingstone College, Eugene Kinckle Jones, James H. Hubert and J. D. Saunders, representatives of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, paid a visit to the Hartford tobacco plantations as the guests of Manager J. D. Luddy. The young men expressed themselves well pleased with conditions and the relations between employer and employee appeared to be of the best.

In many instances they sleep in tents with flooring. The food is palatable and after working all day in the tobacco fields no one is asked to conserve the food put before him. In fact, each person is told to eat all he wants.

The buildings occupied by some of the colored help are clean, airy buildings, generally two stories high, with dining and living rooms on the first floor and dormitory on the second. The visitor finds the rooms well kept and the dishes and cutlery shining.

The young men from the South are paid their transportation one way and receive an average of $2.50 a day with sleeping quarters furnished free. On some of the plantations these school boys are paid a bonus if they remain until October 1.

Manager Luddy informed his guests that although $25,000 was advanced in transportation to bring the young colored men from the South, there were only two cases on record wherein the parties failed to put in their appearance at Hartford after tickets had been placed in their hands. The two in question remained in New York City.

On the Hartford tobacco plantations are found teachers in prominent Southern schools, who, like the boys, are spending a profitable vacation. They are serving in the capacity of superintendents, and exercise an influence for good over the youngsters both on and off the tobacco field.

There are students from the College of the City of New York and from Columbia University employed on some of the tobacco plantations, but Manager Luddy declares that the colored students from the Southland make the best showing.

The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is playing a most important part in furnishing the Hartford tobacco growers with Negro labors.

HELP WANTED

The Daily Herald April 2 1918

FORELADY COLORED, EXPERIENCED. TO TAKE CHARGE OF 25 GIRLS IN ATHLETIC UNDERWEAR FACTORY.
Apply at Once.
ARIEL UNDERWEAR CO.
28-30 S. Paca St. 1wm25

50 COLORED OPERATORS EXPERIENCED ON UNION SUITS, SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Apply at Once.
ARIEL UNDERWEAR CO.
28.30 S. Paca St.

COLORED PRESSERS AND YOUNG COLORED GIRLS TO TRIM MIDDY BLOUSES.
MILLER, BAKER & FOX,
16-18.20 EUTAW ST.
m15

GOOD PAY
AND PERMANENT POSITION
FOR EXPERIENCED
ELEVATOR MEN
APPLY SUPT. EISENBERG
m20—

COLORED PRESSERS
ON MITTY BLOUSES, GOOD PAY
FAULTLESS CHILDREN'S DRESS COMPANY,
414 E. Baltimore St.
1w—m20.

WANTED
10 NEAT COLORED BOYS
Between 16 and 20 years to learn to Operate
HOFFMAN PRESSING MACHINES
Apply to the U.S. Covernment Uniform Plant
23 and 25 S. Gay Street.
Ask for Mr. H. Pierson W. Scott,
Superint[illegible]

Labor-1918

Occupation and Wages

COLORED WOMEN IN WAR WORK

(By Mrs. J. H. COLLINS, Jr.)

From no group of American citizens has come a more spontaneous and willing effort to help out in the present crisis than from the Negro woman. Daily at the U. S. Employment Service, 514 South Broad Street, which is the headquarters for Negro labor in the city of Philadelphia, women come and express their willingness to be assigned to "any kind of Government work." They have followed this expression by readily accepting work in the shipyards, the arsenals, munition plants, factories, etc., etc.

In the factories the coloured women are serving as janitors, trimmers, finishers and machine operators. Here they earn from $7 to $25 per week. The aveage wage is so much lower than the wage in the munition plants and shipyards, unfortunately the factories are getting the less efficient women. No matter how patriotic the women may be, their material needs must be supplied; and many of them are caring for themselves and dependents in order to release some man in their family for the United States Army. An overwhelming majority of the colored women applying for work have husbands, sons and brothers in the service.

A few factories have accepted coloured girls in clerical positions, which positions have been filled with the utmost satisfaction to all concerned.

The munition plants are accepting girls with six months or more high school training for skilled mechanical work. In these places the girls are inspecting parts of shells, polishing and grinding shells and doing other work of a skilled nature. Wages are much higher in the munition plants than elsewhere—except the wages paid for straight laboring work. Girls 18 years old and upwards earn from $2.50 to $5 per day in these places—the average wage being $3 per day. The employment managers and forewomen who have come in direct contact with the coloured women in the munition plants have expressed themselves as gratified with the adaptability of the women and the efficiency of their work.

Large numbers of coloured women heretofore employed in domestic work of various kinds are leaving this work to accept laboring work in shipyards, munition plants, coal and ice plants, fertilizing plants, sugar refineries, oil refineries, etc.

The American Ice Company has successfully employed women, giving them the same pay as men, $4 per day, to work in their ice plants and coal yards.

Tygert & Allen, the Nitrogenous Chemical Co. and the General Chemical Co. are using coloured women for laboring work in their fertilizing plants. One of these concerns recently employed a young coloured girl, 17 years of age, a high school graduate, as a clerk in its office. For laboring work the women receive $3 to $3.50 per day.

The Franklin Sugar Refining Co., one of the first companies to use women as laborers, is employing coloured women in increasingly large numbers in many of its departments. The women are trucking sugar in the warehouse, loading and unloading wagons; covering pipes; and assisting in the refining of sugar. The Franklin Company pays from $2.52 to $3 per day.

The Atlantic Refining Company use coloured women laborers to load and unload their freight cars, to dig ditches, and to do other work formerly done by men.

The American International Shipbuilding Company at Hog Island now has approximately 400 coloured women employed as laborers and in general utility work. They take care of the barracks; serve as bus girls in the mess halls; assort bolts and nuts in the worehouses and around the shpiways; hadle pipes, lumber and other materials; keep the railroad tracks and streets clean; and in many other ways are helping to speed up the production of ships—so necessary to the successful completion of the war.

At the MacArthur Brothers bag loading plant in Woodbury, N. J., coloured women are loading and unloading freight cars, packing boxes and doing other straight labor formerly done by men. This firm is one of the last to open its doors to coloured women, but as with other firms, have found them to be satisfactory workers—so much so that it has promoted some of the women to the position of forewomen, paying them a higher rater. The women are paid $2.80 per day for eight hours' work and time and a half for overtime.

Coloured women laborers are working from 50 to 54 hours per week—the usual arrangement being ten hours per day and four hours on Saturday. One firm has been discovered that is working its women 57 hours a week—in direct violation to the State laws. The attention of the employment manager has been called to this violation.

A few of the employment managers have seen the advisability of using coloured women as forewomen with very satisfactory results. The U. S. Employment Service is suggesting this to other firms as a means of reducing their labor turnover and getting better results from their women workers. The Sevice is endeavoring by the process of careful selection to place the women where they are needed in the essential war job—as an aid to the industries and as a method of reducing labor turnover; viz: coloured girls of high school training, clerks, stenographers, dressmakers, hair dressers, etc., are given skilled and semi-skilled work, whereas women of good physical development who have not had the advantages of much school training are more easily fitted into the laboring work.

The office has received many complaints of discrimination merely on account of color from workers applying at arsenals and factories on government contracts.

The U. S. Employment Service at 514 South Broad Street has an abundance of laboring jobs; but it also has a large number of coloured girls of high, normal and college training who would make excellent skilled workers, if available positions could be offered to them. Many of these girls, because they must work for a living, are forced to take work which is distasteful to them and work at which they cannot stick for any length of time, because the Service has nothing better to offer them.

N Y C GLOBE
JUNE 15, 1918

SAY SHIPYARDS KEEP OUT NEGRO

Reporter, Investigating Discrimination Complaint, Finds Colored Workers Outside Gate.

Complaints of discrimination against Negroes at the Kearny shipyards on the Passaic River, where wooden ships are being built for the government, led a Globe reporter to accompany one of the complainants to the employment office of the Kearny shipbuilding company.

Within the barbed wire fence which surrounds the plant could be seen the hulls of a row of wooden ships on the ways, one beside the other, and the sound of hammering and of adzes floated out to where a group of men stood waiting about the employment office at the entrance gate. Fully half of the men who stood waiting outside had dark skins. At intervals groups of white men took up their carpenter boxes and were admitted to work. No colored men were among those who passed within the gate. They stood waiting, and their boxes lay on the ground outside the barbed wire enclosure.

"Since they raised the wages here from $5.60 a day to $7.70 last Wednesday, no Negroes have been taken on here," said one Negro.

Made Test Case.

Herbert R. Codrington, a Negro, a naturalized citizen of the United States, who came here from British Guiana with a certificate from the British Guiana Board of Industrial Training, certifying that he is an experienced carpenter, was made the test case of the attitude of employment officials at the shipyard. Mr. Codrington is a union man and has worked at his trade near New York for the past two years. He has bought Liberty Bonds and has made gifts to the Red Cross.

Bearing an employment slip, which he said had been given to him on Thursday, Codrington entered the employment office. The proceedure in obtaining employment is for the applicant to have his toolbox checked and, if it is found satisfactory, his history is taken, the doctor examines him, and if he passes, he is given a slip and later a badge admitting him to the yard, where he is assigned to work.

Unfortunately, there is no official explanation of the treatment of Codrington and of other Negroes detailed in the following paragraphs, because the superintendent, Quist by name, declined to see a representative of The Globe.

Doesn't Want to See You.

"Quist says he doesn't want to see you," is the message which was returned to The Globe reporter when he sent in his card with a courteous request that Mr. Quist see him for a moment.

Codrington, Negro United States citizen, was turned down, although white men were being accepted as ship carpenters in the Kearny yard. Upon the employment slip which had been given him the day before the employing agent wrote the word "colored" and then sent for Mr. Quist, the superintendent.

"Quist wanted to know who had given me the employment slip," said Codrington when he came out of the employment office. "I told him I could not remember the man, as I had not noticed him especially. Quist then maintained that he had not hired any Negroes yesterday. Thereupon the employment agent suggested that the signature on the back of the slip was not Quist's. Quist took this suggestion and repudiated the signature endorsing the employment slip."

Said Quist Took Slips.

So much for Codrington. Here is the case of George Holder, also a Negro, and from British Guiana, holder of a union card, as he told it to the Globe reporter:

"On Tuesday I signed up and passed the doctor and was given an employment slip," he said. "The next morning I presented the slip at the gate. Other men were passing through to go to work. Superintendent Quist came by. He took my slip, but refused to allow me to pass through the gate. I asked him for the slip. He promised to come back with it, but he did not. My slip was not returned to me and the employment agent told me that without it I could not obtain employment in the yard."

Another Negro who was afraid to have his name used was discharged to-day on the ground of "incompetence." He had a Swedish foreman, he said, who was prejudiced against men of black skin. The Negro had been working, he said, since March 22, and had been laid off without other explanation than the sudden discovery by his foreman that he was "incompetent."

He took the case to Mr. Quist, he said, and was told that he could not be taken back unless his own foreman would have him. Another foreman interceded, however, and said the Negro was a good workman, whereupon he was told to "come back again in two weeks."

Tool Boxes Rejected.

Charges were freely made by several other Negroes in the group waiting outside the gate that their tool boxes, which they offered for inspection, had been rejected without even a glance by the employing agents; that Superintendent Quist always asked who had employed any skilled Negro workmen he found working in the yard, and that the only Negroes who could obtain employment with the knowledge and consent of Quist were unskilled laborers or a few men who knew the foremen personally.

"I cannot understand it," said Codrington to the Globe reporter. "I am loyal to the government [illegible] times been ready to do what was asked of me. I bought Liberty Bonds, I gave to the Red Cross. Now, on government work, I am discriminated against because my skin is black. I must support my wife and child. It would be very wasteful for me to put by my carpenter's tools and seek work as a porter or an unskilled laborer. The government has called for ship carpenters. Here I am. Yet work is not given to me, not because I have been tried and found unskilful, but because my skin is black."

The employment agent at the Kearny plant declined to give his name to Codrington, the latter said. Realizing that there was no hope of getting work there, Codrington set off with his tool box to seek it in other yards.

RIVAL RIVETERS PILING UP BIG SCORES IN THE SHIPYARDS

WAR has developed a new international competitive sport. It is known as rivet-driving, and some top-notch records are being made in the American shipyards.

Charles Knight, a negro, employed by the Bethlehem ship-building plant at Sparrow's Point, Md., is the champion riveter of the world. And he not only holds that proud title, but also twenty-five pounds of Lord Northcliffe's money and an appreciative letter from Chairman Hurley, of the United States Shipping Board, in which the latter says:

"Your world's record feat of driving 4,875 rivets on May 16 has set for American shipbuilders the fast pace that is so necessary for carrying on the war successfully."

Now Knight has got to defend the title, for, feeling a pardonable pride in the accomplishment, Chairman Hurley permitted himself the pleasure of cabling a challenge to Lord Northcliffe, as representing the British workmen, and called upon American workmen to beat Knight's record.

The English title is held by Robert Farrant, a riveter in a London shipyard, whose score-card showed 4,267 rivets in nine hours. Several men, comparatively "green" at the pneumatic hammers, have been rolling up some startling records in the New York and Philadelphia districts.

A New York *World* man, after visiting the Newark Bay yard, writes:

One of these men was Gus Hollstedt, who had not had a riveting "gun" in his hands until eight days ago. He was an electrician. The other day he went out to one of the ways and drove 734 flush rivets in the bottom shell of a ship in nine hours. James McClemens, his holder-on, or bucker-up, who pushed against him on the rivets, had been at the work only four days. He was a jeweler. The heater boy, Ariel Hyde, also had been tonging hot rivets out for only four days. All this work Hollstedt did was overhead, so that he could not stand upright, but was crouched in a difficult position.

New "speed merchants," as the fastest riveters have come to be called, are getting into the contest daily. A team at the Standard Ship-building Corporation, on Shooter Island, composed of James Parise, riveter; Dominick Taglifiger, holder-on, and "Coxey" Carr, heater-boy, drove 1,009 rivets recently. They were cheered as they stopt work for the day. Parise is known as "Lutz" among his fellow workers, and Taglifiger has been given the pet name of "Teddy Bear." They were topped in the day's score at that yard, however, by the team composed of Joseph Bennett, riveter, and Morrow, holder-on, with a passer boy named Bilbet. They drove 1,633 rivets and worked only seven and a half hours.

Riveting is hard work, but it has its humorous side. Take "Big Ed" Gibson, at the Federal yard in Kearny, for example. If the rivets don't come fast enough and there is a lull in the work, he plays a tune with his rivet "gun." Many times during the day he has his holder-on, and particularly his heater boy, battling for breath. Gibson does not know the meaning of letting up.

If the holder-on does not withdraw a temporarily placed rivet fast enough Gibson applies the "juice" to his riveting hammer, touches the loose rivet with it, and sends the pin skyrocketing. The fellows on the other side of the steel plates know what that means, and they get busier than ever.

Another favorite stunt which amuses onlookers is for the riveter to talk to the holder-on through a ⅝- or ¾-inch rivet-hole. Each team also has a code of its own. The riveter gives signals with his pneumatic hammer. Each rap means something. Action on the part of the others is the only response.

High score riveting seems to have caused *The World* man to make some inquiries, for he writes:

Investigation of these high scores invariably has shown they were the result of what in shipyard parlance is known as "set-ups." In other words, work has been so laid out that the riveting is little short of tacking.

It was stated that the rivets Knight drove at Sparrows Point were snap ones, the easiest to drive. They are not necessarily water-tight. Neither must the button-head type be. They are used only in certain places. Snap riveting brings one of the lowest prices. Six cents is divided among the members of the riveting team for each flush rivet, the riveter getting the most and the heater boy the least. Only four cents on the average is paid for snap rivets.

Knight also kept seven helpers busy. This is considered overloading a riveting team. It means several furnaces instead of one in which to heat the rivets. It was reported that Knight would get $102.36 for his day's work.

There is still another claimant, one J. J. Briggs, a New-Yorker, who makes the other speeders look like thirty cents—if his record stands. The New York *Sun* says:

Being a good American, Briggs didn't like the idea of a Britisher walking away with the world's record, so he proceeded—or at least the foreman of the Atlantic Basin shop says he did—to make Farrant's accomplishment look like that of a riveting piker by pounding into the side of a requisitioned Dutch vessel 7,864 rivets in seven and a half hours, approximately seventeen and one-half a minute.

So speedy was the indefatigable Briggs, who remarked he was almost as fresh when he finished as when he started, that his holder-on, or man who bucks the foot of the rivet with a heavy piece of iron, had to be relieved frequently. The entire gang of record-breakers included, besides Briggs, a heater boy, passer, and holder-on. The almost unbelievable speed of this crew was maintained without let-up, despite the fact that some of the riveting was over butt-straps, and consequently more difficult than straight riveting.

Briggs worked on a scaffold on the outside of the ship, his helpers on the inside. As they heated the pins and thrust them through the holes in the plates he drove the caps on them with his rivet "gun." When at the end of seven and one-half hours he and his gang had finished off 7,864, he decided to call it a day.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR COLORED MEN

The St. Louis Argus 11-22-18

The Warren Steel and Casting Company, owned by Mr. C. E. Hayden of this city, encourages the industrious and reliable Negroes in a manner that is most gratifying to the Colored workmen. A careful examination of the conditions at the foundry convinces us that Mr. Hayden is a man whose interest in his men, in their ability and their good working qualities, is most commendable.

That Mr. Hayden's interest in good Colored workmen is the same that which he has in all good workmen is evidenced by the following facts: Mr. Grant Williams, who has been with the company for twelve years, is night superintendent of furnaces. Mr. J. F. Dixon is night foreman of furnace No. 1, and Mr. Julian Hughes of furnace No. 2. Mr. Walter Goodwin is day foreman of furnace No. 1, and Mr. Wilber McMorris of furnace No. 2. With these men are associated about 250 faithful workmen, ranging from unskilled laborers, who earn from $3.50 to $5.00 a day, according to their experience and sticking power, to that of furnace charges and operators of electric melting furnaces, whose wages are much higher, because more skill and experience is required. We do not know of a shop in St. Louis which employs a larger number of Colored smelters; nor is there one which, in proportion to its size, has a larger number of Colored workmen holding responsible positions.

In 1912 the Warren Steel and Casting Company opened a shop at 3400 S. Kingshighway, where they employed 25 to 30 men. The present plant will accommodate 500 to 600 men, and additions are now under contemplation. The foundry maintains a lunch room that is kept open day and night. Hence workmen may come early or stay late and be sure of hot meals. The lunch room is in charge of reliable Colored workmen, directed by Mr. Albert Bruce.

A careful survey of the shop and its vicinity failed to reveal any signs of anything like a saloon. A shop superintendent informed us that Mr. Hayden, the proprietor, does not consider liquor an aid to either workmen or work; neither do the reliable Colored workmen of the factory. The interest of these workmen is not merely negative, for a long time they have been promoting the uplift of human brotherhood.

The manner in which they have responded to all of the recent calls of the Government shows a high type of patriotism.

As a concrete illustration of their interest in uplift work, the Colored workmen of this foundry have pledged a substantial sum for the completion of the Pine St. Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

For their spirit of uplift and true manly qualities, the Colored workmen of the Warren Steel Casting Company deserve the most hearty commendation.

The St. Louis Negroes can well afford to join with the Colored workmen of this plant in congratulating Mr. Hayden upon his true Americanism; upon the breadth of view and sociological insight which induce him to throw upon the door of opportunity to all of his workmen, regardless of race or creed or previous conditions

NEGRESSES IN CLUBS

Take Place Of Men To Run Elevators, Wait At Table And Do Other Wirk.

BALTIMORE SUN

JULY 1 1918

INVADE MARYLAND KITCHEN

Service In Dining Rooms Greatly Curtailed To Release Men For War Tasks.

The war and the "'work or fight" rule has resulted in the emtployment of negro women to replace men in practically all the men's clubs—the Merchants', the Maryland, the University and the Baltimore Clubs.

When the members of the Merchants' Club step into the elevator nowadays to go to the dining rooms on the upper floors it is no longer a sturdy colored man who asks "What floor, please?" but a neat young negress. And she handles the level of the elevator with quite as much skill, it is said, as did her masculine predecessor. That is important, for many of the men who lunch at the Merchants' Club are doing essential war work. They are at the head of shipbuilding establishments, ammunition plants an dthe like. It wouldn't do to have them hurt in getting on or off the lift.

The army or some essential industry has absorbed the male operator. Two more colored women are employed in the kitchen to wash dishes and scrub, a work formerly done exclusively by men.

Two neat negresses now serve all the meals at the University Club. Five perform the same services at the Baltimore Club. The telephone exchange operator at the Baltimore Club is a young negress.

The Maryland Club is the only one of them all which has managed to preserve an appearance of being conducted entirely by masculine help, as was the case before the war. The elevator man there and th door openers are negro men above the draft age. But the Maryland Club is all male only in appearance. For the first time in the history of the club women (negresses) are employed in the kitchen.

Practically all of these clubs have greatly curtailed the services in their dining rooms. Before the war it was the custom to keep the dining rooms open until midnight. Now it is closed at 8 o'clock at the University Club and at 9 at the Baltimore Club.

JUNE 7, 1918

WAR AND THE NEGRO

That the war will be the means of raising the estate of the negro in America is now pretty well evidenced. There has always been discrimination in the south against the colored workmen in the matter of pay. Raising the wages of negro railway employes to the level of white workers is a victory for the former that may be of far-reaching consequence. The action, of course, only renders justice. There is no reason why a negro should not receive the same wages as a white man for doing the same work.

The shortage of labor caused by the war in all probability would eventually have ended wage discrimination against the negro, for the south has never before recognized so thoroughly the importance of the negro as a paid industrial and agricultural laborer. The exodus to northern industries of thousands of negroes attracted by high wages has been viewed with concern. Southern manufacturers who have substituted woman for man labor in their plants complain that men are so highly paid that many colored women are refusing to work, despite greatly increased wages.

The changed situation is notable in the north. Negro women are now used in Indianapolis factories. An overall clad negress polishing automobile bodies is not an uncommon sight about garages. Restaurants and soda fountains are beginning to employ colored women as waitresses and attendants.

The field of opportunity for negroes, both men and women, is likely to be large when peace comes and will probably continue to extend as fitness for new tasks is demonstrated. No class has more loyally supported the war. Thousands have enlisted, thousands have registered and gone willingly when the call came. There has been no disturbance of any consequence among negroes despite the attempts of Germany to stir up trouble. There are plenty of pro-German whites, but the pro-German negro has not yet been discovered. The country can not forget this in the days of peace to come.

WABASH Y. M. C. A. SEEKS $12,500 FUND

CHICAGO ILL POST

JANUARY 30, 1918

Negro Branch Plans to Establish School for Training of Janitors.

An appeal to the friends of the Y. M. C. A. to aid the Wabash avenue department in its campaign to raise $12,500 to extend its work during the coming year has been issued by Alexander A. Jackson, secretary of the negro branch at 3763 Wabash avenue.

Among the new features to be tried by the association this year is a school for janitors, intended to teach negroes how to care for furnaces properly, how to handle the plumbing in a building and how to accomplish many other duties a janitor is called upon to perform. Last year Secretary Jackson started a school for negro chauffeurs that proved successful.

Despite the many hand.caps of the war situation the membership in the negroe's department reached the high mark of 1,536 this yea

The annual report of the Wabas avenue department of the associatio for 1917 concludes with this appeal:

"There ought to be at least twent men in Chicago who are willing to co tribute $100 or more annually, and man others who will give smaller amoun

Labor-1918

Occupation and Wages.

KANSAS CITY STAR
JULY 3, 1918

THE NEGRO AND THE BUILDING TRADES

In presenting to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States the proposition of the economic value of negro education, the committee on statistics and standards of which A. W. Douglas, of St. Louis, is chairman, compiled a statistics of occupation of negroes. These show something over three million engaged as bread winners of which a little more than half are farmers and farm laborers. Leading the occupations aside from farming in the employment of negroes is employment in the build ing trades. The statistics on this point show the following :

Laborers.	166,374
Carpenters.	30,511
Laborers in brick factories. . .	15,792
Lumbermen and raftsmen. . . .	14,005
Brick and stone masons.	12,401
Painters and glazers.	8,915
Plasterers.	6,175
Builders.	3,272
Sawyers.	3,151
Plumbers, steamfitters, etc. . .	2,285

One of the purposes in setting forth the statistics above is to call attention to the fact that more of the colored element have been trained as carpenters than as bricklayers. This plainly indicates an opportunity to not only improve conditions among the negroes, but also to do a good work for the future of brick in building operations by promoting interest in the training of the young negro in bricklaying along with his other schooling. It should be well to bring this thought to bear with emphasis on the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and other agencies which might render effective help.—The Clay Worker.

MAKE YOUR LETTERS SAY, "WE'LL WIN."

Get the victory punch into your business letters.

Pessimism is more infectious than a cold. One doubter can give the chills to a room full of people. The germ of this disease often creeps into our correspondence and does more harm than the spoken word.

So the Department of Commerce suggests that the win-the-war spirit be got into business letters. Originally the idea was proposed to apply to mail sent to foreign countries. Here the color of our thoughts is searched for eagerly between the lines of what we write. The business man abroad—whether a neutral or an ally—is quick to see any weakness. The flag ought to be kept flying in all letters that leave the country.

The same is true of business letters to home correspondents. There is such a thing as negative as well as positive patriotism. To refrain from doubts is not enough. Our correspondence should carry a vital confidence and purpose to see the war through to victory. We are going to win. Let your letters show you know it.

TRADE NOTES

L. Crosby & Son, General Contractors, have removed their office to 4241 Harrison Street, Kansas City, Mo. Their telephone is Home, South 1157.

To achieve victory we must have two armies : One that fights ; one that saves. Every patriot will be a member of one of these armies.

Architect Ed J. Peters, Shawnee, Okla., has opened an office at Ada, Okla., in charge of Joseph I. Davis, associate. Samples and catalogs for the new office are desired.

The Wichita office of Shepard, Farrar & Wiser, Architects, has been removed from 1013 Beacon Bldg.. to 105 North Market St., that city. The Wichita office is in charge of J. F. Burlie.

Architect Elmer S. James, has removed his office from 113 North Lawrence St., Wichita, Kas., to the basement of Kansas National Bank, the same city.

Barton W. Madison died at his home in Pittsburg, Kas., last week. The deceased was a general contractor, well and favorably known in the Pittsburg and Joplin district. He was a Civil War veteran and had made his home at Pittsburg for the past 28 years.

H. A. Noble, Structural Engineer, has removed his office from 1118 McGee St., to 411 Reliance Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

If your neighbor offers his life, surely you can loan your money. Save with the same eagerness that your neighbor fights, and buy W. S. S. with your savings.

L. E. Kennemer, who has been in the marble business at Carthage, Mo., for some time, and who is well-known in this industry, died June 27th, at his home, 721 Chestnut St., Carthage, Mo.

Of General Interest

adv. copy 6-22-18

Negro Girls "Make Good" as Elevator Operators

"Entire satisfactory results obtained in the new service," was the remark of Manager John C. O'Neill with reference to the employment of Negro girls as operators of passenger elevators. The Great Northern is the first hotel in Chicago to employ girls for this service, and at the time of this observation four young Negro women were running the lifts formerly conducted by young men of the race. Managers of large downtown hotels visited the Great Northern and expressed the belief that "we all may come to this if the draft and man power shortage continues."

Public
NEW YORK EVENING STAR
MAY 25, 1918

The spirit of emulation that has appeared among the shipyard workers is another evidence of the changed conditions that have followed upon the assurance that the men will receive fair treatment. As long as men felt that wages would remain at the minimum regardless of output, and that speeding-up meant only increased profits to employers, workers looked askance at proposals to set a faster pace; but now that labor has been officially recognized as an integral factor in production and given a voice in its management, workmen will feel freer to express their individuality. It was natural that the rivalry among the shipyard men should have been the first to express itself, for shipbuilding is so closely associated with the men at the front that the spirit of emulation among the men in the trenches and in the air service caught the men behind the ships. A short time ago a riveting crew at the Wyandotte plant of the Detroit Shipbuilding Company drove 3,415 rivets in nine hours. This was soon surpassed by a British crew who drove 4,42: rivets in the same time. As this was a trifle ove eight rivets a minute throughout the nine hours and was so much faster than the previous record it was thought to be hard to beat. But it ha been beaten by an American crew in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Sparrows Point who drove 4,875 rivets in nine hours. An added fillip in this last performance is the fact that the riveting crew were all Negroes; and as the work was done under the eyes of four official inspectors there can be no question of the fact. The rivalry of nationalities was thought to be the highest stimulus, but the introduction of race emulation will add yet another incentive. The challenge of a negro prize-fighter might fairly be ignored as an invitation to an unworthy contest; but the nine-hour riveting competition is clean and legitimate. Charles Knight and his six helpers have knocked at the door of the world in the name of the Negro workman.

Negro Waiters

BOSTON MASS RECORD
MAY 27, 1918

The New York Sun foresees a possibility of a return to the custom of employing negro waiters in high grade hotels, as a consequence of the Crowder "work or fight" order, it appearing to The Sun that "there are more competent negro waiters above the draft age than there are white waiters." The Sun at the same time cites "the contention of hotel and restaurant keepers that negro waiters cannot be successfully

employed where a French cuisine is maintained. The . . . . waiters . . . . cannot master the language of the menu."

May we call the friendly Sun's attention to the fact that two of Boston's hotels, which are two of the best and most famous in the country, employ negro waiters, many of whom have been in continuous service for years, and who know countless of the country's most eminent hotel patrons through their service? These Boston negro waiters have no difficulty with the French menu, and there is no better service in any hotel in the country than that which they give.

The riveting record of Knight at the Bethlehem Steel Works at Sparrows Point last week throws into the shade all previous records made up to this time. It would have been fine if the new world's mark bettered the old by 5 or 10 or 20. But this man Knight evidently thought to do the job up brown while he was at it, and at the expiration of nine hours work hung up the new record of 4875, beating the previous score by 553.

What does it mean to make a world's rivet-driving record? Ask Knight. However, all the work was not done by him. He had helpers—all of them colored. Each one did his share and the tiniest mistake by any one of them would have reduced the record materially.

There is the boy who has been trained for months in heating rivets ½ to 1½ inches long to white heat in a portable furnace. As fast as one becomes hot, he picks it up with tongs and flings it five feet across the way to the "passer up" who catches it in a steel bucket pulls it out with another pair of tongs and passes it to another "holder-up," who thrusts its flaming end thru the holes in the steel plate while the riveter batters down the pointed end with a compressed-air hammer. It takes five minutes to heat a rivet to the proper temperature, but the riveter drives it home in a few seconds.

Knight's record could not have been made were it not for the cooperation of his "heater," "passer-up" and "holder-up." Faultless team-work won for this gang the prize of $125 offered by Donald McLeod, 52 Leadenhall street, London, thru the Daily Mail. Chairman Hurley's letter to the colored riveter expresses what everybody thinks: "American shipyard workers believe we have the fastest riveters in the world."

N. Y. C. HOTEL GAZETTE
JULY 20, 191

Hotel to be Negro Boarding House

Because he has been refused a liquor license, James Taylor, proprietor of the Hotel Taylor, Coatesville, Pa., announces that he will convert the hotel into a boarding house for colored people. Taylor will sell the furnishings at auction on July 26th.

Hotel Taylor is located in the center of Coatesville's three principal business squares. Including the first floor, it contains sixty rooms. In these Taylor figures on quartering four hundred negroes at a rate of $1 per week for room only.

POST OFFICE OPPORTUNITIES

As a result of the war and Postmaster Patten's quick perception of the possibilities of hitherto almost unconsidered source of labor there are now existent at the New York Post Office many opportunities for wide-awake and able coloured men and women

Already quite a number of positions have been filled with coloured labor which from all reports is giving satisfaction. And many other positions are open. For once the field is clear and free to all on terms of perfect fairness and equality of opportunity. Here, as in several other fields, the Race finds itself in an enviable position as a result of the war. The Race is now in the house of opportunity. Its future largely depends upon those coloured women and men who are now replacing white labor in fields hitherto tightly barred against us. It is with them whether those fields will be held for us after the war or whether their inability or carelessness in the performance of their duty will make unduly easy and desirable the return of white labor.

PULLMAN PORTERS AND WAITERS

The colored public generally must deplore the false and foolish attack of one of our contemporaries upon Pullman porters and waiters. The seeming effort of our worthy rival to create a superior social class, if it were not so illogical, clumsy and far-fetched, would demand a serious answer. Its peculiar conclusions and false premises in classing porters and waiters with denizens of the underworld, all of whom must be despised and segregated, indict the writer as-outrageously ignorant or innocent. The only possible logical explanation for this mental vagary of our contemporary seems to be that he was not quite himself on this occasion. We would be charitable with our contemporary. We let his mental slip-up pass by unnoticed were it not that our host of respectable railroad and hotel friends had taken such angry offence. We would not give it even this extended comment were it not so calculated to do mischief within the race and harm without the race. Surely it is that the writer can not be such a knave as to effect to despise the colored men in service—the bulk of his race in this city and every other city of the country. Surely he can not be so foolish as to look upon the bone and sinew of his race in this Metropolis. The average colored railroad man, the average colored waiter—we mean ninety-five per cent of the colored men in service—are hard working, thrifty and creditable citizens. Through their honesty, faithfulness and congenial service they have made it possible for the great bulk of the American Caucasians—the traveling public—to gain a higher impression of the race than it would otherwise gain on the vaudeville stage and in the comic cartoons of the public press. Surely he would not depreciate the fact that these two vocations have made it possible for nine-tenths of the colored boys who have finished Harvard, Yale, Pennsylvania and Columbia to complete their education. Surely the writer could not have been serious or surely he could not have been in full possession of all his faculties.

COLORED WOMEN
MARRIED OR SINGLE
WANTED AT ONCE BY THE
Du Pont Company
AT HOPEWELL, VIRGINIA

LIGHT LABOR—10 hours a day, pay for 11. $2.75 Per Day.

WAITRESSES—Must be able to read and write—$35.00 Per Month. Board Furnished Free.

DISHWASHERS—$30.00 Per Month Free Board.

Largest Colored Y. M. C. A. in the Country.

Excellent living conditions and recreational opportunities.

Don't write—Come ready for work. Transportation refunded after you have worked thirty days.

N. Y. C. HOTEL GAZETTE
JULY 13, 1918

"Return of the Colored Waiter"

Lee A. Lampkins, second headwaiter of the United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., writes: "Please accept my congratulations for the article in the HOTEL GAZETTE of June 29th, on the return of the colored waiter. In this I feel that I speak for all the headwaiters and waiters of color in the country. I wish to say that the colored waiter is all you say he is. He stands ready to-day to show up 100 per cent. in the service of American hotels, as he is showing up 100 per cent. in the American Army in France. Thanking you once more if I did not get my HOTEL GAZETTE to read every week I would very soon think that life was not worth living."

LABORERS WANTED IN GOVERNMENT WORK.

The Daily Herald, April 1, 1918.

Colored men of all ages, that are able-bodied, are wanted for government work in the capacity of laborers at the Proving Grounds at Aberdeen, Magnolia and Edgewater, Md.

The men are assigned to gangs to work according to their respective physical make-ups, no man being given work that is to heavy for him, or strain on him.

The wages are good; $3.52 per week day, and $6 to men who will work Sundays. Thus men who put in a seven-day week earn $27.12, for that period. If the men so desire, meals are served them three times a day for $1. Free transportation is granted men who desire to return home daily. Hence all wages are absolutely clear.

There are also clerical positions for men who can do that kind of work.

This is a good opportunity for the colored youth who want to save a substantial amount out of his earnings, also an excellent chance for the man who wants to save enough funds while big wages are being paid, looking to entering a school or university after the war when wages will, probably, not be as compensative as they are at the present.

ST PAUL MINN. DISPATCH
JULY 27, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN TO OPERATE GOLDEN RULE ELEVATORS

Twelve negro women today were examined by James Silk, elevator inspector, preparatory to operating the elevators in the Golden Rule. It was the largest examination of women held in the city.

Shortage of masculine elevator operators made the change advisable.

Labor—1918

Occupation and Wages.

WHERE THE COLORED MAN HAS A CHANCE

9-18-18

The New York Age

BY R. E. THOMAS
In Charge Mechanical Engineering Tuskegee Institute

We are very interested at Tuskegee in any movement tending to improve the working conditions of colored people, inasmuch as we are training nearly 1,700 students each year for industrial efficiency. This includes twenty-six industrial subjects for boys and half as many for girls. Letters from North and South call for hundreds of these Tuskegee graduates each year.

It was with pleasure that I recently had opportunity to see what really can be done to improve the colored workman on a large scale; where he is encouraged to become a better citizen; where there is no discrimination as to wages, and where there is a system of industrial betterment for Negro workmen, such as Dr. Booker T. Washington would like to have seen in his life time. This work is being done by the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, for the nearly 1,000 colored men which are employed at their plant.

Most of these men are from the Southern States and have come North during the last two years. Few of them have ever worked at the rolling mill business before, but they are taken in and given the kind of work for which they show fitness.

Many of the new men are permitted to change places half dozen times if need be until they find the job where they feel they can make good. They are furnished with room, bed and board on the company's property and the rent and the price for food is below what it costs the company. Y. M. C. A. work among the men, a clubroom, as well as night school classes in vocal music, reading and writing are provided and paid for by the company.

In this the company extends no philanthropy, but offers a business man's chance to the workman who is worthy enough to grasp it. The interesting part of the project is that the company is making extensive preparations to make permanent this mutual interest program among its colored workmen.

Modern Cottages at Bon Veue

At Bon Veue, about one mile from the rolling mill plant a large tract of land has been laid off in streets, city lots, where cottages of modern design have been erected for the families of colored workmen. Here I found time to visit many families and see their housekeeping and their clean, well-kept yards and gardens. Their pleasant reception of the writer showed them to be happy.

The company has not overlooked the need of proper methods of education for the colored children of its employes, and in the midst of these well appointed and well painted cottages a modern brick school house is now being erected at a cost of $72,000. This school will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity and have sewer connections. A large assembly room has been provided in this school building for public meetings, moving picture exhibitions and lectures. A suitable list of teachers are now being employed as the building will be finished by September 15.

When finished this school building will be turned over to the City of Middletown, and the class work will be graded according to the city requirements, thus giving the colored children the best public school instruction and convenient to their homes.

The work of improving conditions among the workmen at the rolling mill plant has grown into a live and interesting department. I had the honor to meet the men of the company who are most interested in this work. These were C. C. Cowgill and A. K. Lewis of the Mutual Interest Department, Bennett Chapple of the Publicity Department, and the vice-president, Charles Hook, who is in charge of the Operating Department. Two colored men with offices at the colored men's club have charge of the religious, musical and entertainment work among the men. These are Leroy Robbins and Mr. Hill, both of whom seem enthusiastic and capable for the important work entrusted to their care.

With so much capital and mental effort being expended by this company for colored labor, it now remains for each colored workman to make himself a committee of one to see that the company meets with success in the effort. Strict attention to duty, careful study of the work to be performed, so as to increase the output, and above all, work on the job each work day, these are the things to be observed by the men. Each colored workman can also help by sending to him former home for one or more reliable, honest and industrious men, thereby filling the ranks of workmen with the best men.

Helping Win the War

On my recent visit I noted a number of the men who are not what they should be morally and intellectually. I hope to see their places filled by a more earnest lot should I visit the plant again. The mills are now working on large and important orders for the United States Government. All kinds of metal for ship, engines and munitions are being turned out by the great industrial army working 24 hours each day in three shifts, thereby giving colored men the chance to help win the war in a telling way.

Many persons have asked me if I thought the removal of so many colored men from the Southern to the Northern part of the country was a safe and practical undertaking. I can now safely say that if the problem is handled on the safe and sane plans such as I noted at the American Rolling Mill Company's plant, the exodus to the North will not only prove a solution to economic difficulties but will help our country greatly in distributing a much needed bulk of American labor, and will help to educate and make useful the backward element of the American Negro

Discrimination Wrecks Young Woman's Chances

Cleveland
Advocate 8/4/18

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—Miss A. Tucker, one of the efficient teachers in the Colored public schools of this city, was twice turned down for appointment to a clerical position here last week in the government departments because she was Colored. On being certified to the federal trades commission for appointment, by the civil service commission, that department wrote her to come to Washington to take a position. After going to the expense of railroad travel to Washington, on presenting herself, and it was discovered she was Colored, she was refused the appointment. The following day, the war trade board, to which she also had been certified, wired her to come to report for duty at Washington August 1 at $1,000 per annum, for "permanent" appointment. Again she returned to Washington, only to be brutally advised by division chiefs that they would not take her because she was Colored. Miss Tucker returned to her home in Baltimore in such a highly nervous state because of the injustice she had encountered that she had to take to her bed. She is a prepossessing young woman, and one who had made a high average in her civil service examination.

DROPPING MORE WHITE WOMEN

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The dismissal of white women employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, say heads of the newly organized union of train operatives in Brooklyn, is an indication of the public's attitude toward the employment of women on the cars. John P. Coughlin (white), president of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, says added efforts will be made to organize the company's entire working force.

8-16-18

Thus the agitation waged by white organizations against the employment of white women as conductors on the surface cars is beginning to show results. The recent investigation by District Attorney Lewis concerning the morals of these women so stirred the various white women's clubs in Brooklyn that they immediately began an agitation to at least force the B. R. T. to stop employing more girls in this capacity.

No Co-operation Among Race

A sorrowful contrast is that of the employment of Race girls, who are being used as porters and assigned to the filthy work of cleaning toilets, washing cuspidors, sweeping dirty stations, etc. When the practice first became prevalent the Defender raised an objection to this form of women employment on the ground that no war emergency was so great as to compel the B. R. T. to offer degrading work of this character to Race women only. We hold that the women who do this dirty work not only degrade themselves, but degrade the entire Race. It is inconceivable that a white girl would even be offered work of this type, much less accept porter work. The Defender tried to interest an organization that has for its aims the betterment of conditions among the Race in Brooklyn. That organization took up the fight, fired one or two guns, and then, like many other Race organizations, folded its tent and quietly stole away. Next we attempted to stir up enthusiasm in our campaign in the churches of Brooklyn. We realized that these Race women were not compelled to clean toilets, etc., but we thought that an educational talk from the pulpit against this dirty work, coupled with the information as to where the girls might obtain clean employment at wages as good, if not better, than that paid to them as porters, would be healthful in fighting the degrading Race evil. Again we secured half-hearted response and the tent was folded and away they went.

Women Porters More Numerous Than Ever

Admittedly there are among the Race many who will do anything once, if only for the novelty of the thing. Therefore, with no Race organization or church willing to take an active part in fighting the evil, a certain class of women have gradually accepted the degrading work until today, unlike their white sisters, there are more Race women porters on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit than ever before. And, unfortunately, the evil is spreading across the bridge and Race women porters are appearing here and there on the lines of the I. R. T. This is an indictment against the many Race societies, churches, welfare associations, etc., and shows the extent of their real unselfishness to the Race.

RAILWAY COMPANY MAY LET DOWN "BARS."

Cleveland

William R. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, conferred with Mr. Stanley, president, and George L. Radcliffe, vice president and general manager of the Cleveland Street Railway Company, on Thursday last relative to the employment of Colored men and women as conductors on the roads of that Company. Mr. Conners made it clear to them that his purpose was not to displace any of the present persons serving as such but that the company should not overlook the splendid available supply of Colored men and women when seeking help for their roads. He called attention to the fact that the Colored people are loyal patriotic citizens, contributing their share to the nations strength and defense in this war emergency, that they are making the same sacrifice in common with other citizens, that they are patrons of his road and that they were entitled to, not only consideration but employment in order that the transportation service of this city would be kept up to high standards of efficiency. He reminded him that Colored men had given efficient service as conductors and motormen in Cleveland and that they are employed as such in other cities, notably Detroit. Mr. Conners also made it clear to Mr. Radcliffe that his proposition to employ Colored men and women was not intended to make a fight on the union or on the female conductors now employed by the company, but one of simple justice to the Colored people and to the public. Mr. Radcliffe stated that the Concon would abide by the decision of the government and that the proposition to employ Colored men would be given due consideration. He suggested that a number of names of men available for service be submitted. Mr. Robert K. Hodges, who for more than ten years served highly satisfactory as conductor in the service of the company, accompanied Mr. Conners to the interview with Mr. Radcliffe and gave some helpful suggestions relative to the selection and employment of men. Conners is preparing a list to be submitted to the Company.

COLORED WOMEN OPERATE ELEVATORS

Christian Recorder

Colored girls are now running the elevators in Malley's and Shartenberg's, two of the largest department stores of New Haven, Conn., and in some of the public buildings.

8-15-18

In the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn., colored women have sweeping and oiling jobs, and a few are employed in the shell and packing room.

Colored women are also employed in a shirt waist factory in New Haven, Conn.

Swift Wanted Negroes Here, Heney Charge

DENVER COL. EXPRESS
JANUARY 30, 1918

Efforts were made to stimulate employment of negroes at the Denver plant of Swift & Co., Francis J. Heney, investigating the packing houses at Chicago, declared Tuesday.

"Laobr agencies," Heney declared, "were secured to stimulate employment of negroes, particularly in the Denver plant. Plans were also made to guard against unionizing the workers and discriminating against union employes."

Early last fall, during the packing house strike here, rumors declared Swift & Co. were planning to import negroes to take the places of strikers. While more than 40 negroes from Fort Worth were arrested here at that time, local officials of the company denied that plans were being made to supplant the strikers with negroes.

BANQUET HONORING A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.

Topeka Plaindealer
7-6-18

Mr. Madison, Albany New York, Was Royally Entertained.

One of the finest banquets ever witnessed in Topeka was served at the Cassa Dora, beautiful suburban home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Washington, south of the city, in honor of Mr. R. M. Madison, of Albany, New York, who is steward of the business cars of the Deleware and Hudson Railway company, one of the largest railroads in the United States.

Mr. Madison, wife and daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Washington for the next thirty days or more. Mr. Madison is in the West recuperating after an arduous task of planning and directing the building of a private official car for one of the officials of the road which cost over $65,000 and the plan for its building originated in the brain of Mr. Madison, he being asked to use his own judgment in constructing what he thought would be an improvement over other private cars. This he did and after the car was completed the railroad company so admired the architectural beauty of it that they requested Mr. Madison to take a vacation. He is a real leader and lover of his race and the guests sat for over two hours listening to his interesting conversation, reviewing events of his life's work in public service. Mr. Madison is the trusted man of the officials and to him the authority is given by the high officials to spend thousands of dollars in the equipment for private cars and supplying them with whatever is necessary. Mr. Madison has an office in Albany, his home, as well as in New York City. He has succeeded in breaking strikes in hotels and placed cooks, waiters and bell boys in the place of white strikers and all have proven satisfactory. He says this war has made great improvements in the colored man's chances in the East: that in places where in past years, not one colored man was allowed to work now there are hundreds working and holding responsible positions.

In the city of Albany Mr. Madison says, you will find colored girls holding positions as stenographers and bookkeepers at salaries ranging as high as $1700 a year. At the capitol at New York, he says there are fifty-six colored janitors and the head man has charge of the entire building. (We wish we could say as much for Kansas.) From what he says, a position like John Hayes holds here at the Santa Fe would be held by a colored man in the East. Mr. Madison, not like the average colored man when promoted to a position of trust, invariably goes against his race, fearing that if he attempted to do somethng to help them it would jeopardize his position but Mr. Madison is an exceptional colored man and when the request was made to him to discharge colored men who held jobs with the corporation and when he found that they were actually needed in the service and that it was the best policy to hold them, he presented an argument so that in several instances it was shown that white men should be discharged as they were the ones who were on the expensive side and the colored men were doing the work. When the company was in need of track men he asked for proper authority to secure them, and went to New Orleans where he obtained 500 colored men for the road and he says that every man stuck to the job and all are making good. We say without hesitancy that he is in a class to himself and if we had one dozen men like him in this country in ten years we would double and threble our present status. Mr. Madison is a man who is unselfish and unbiased..

The following guests enjoyed the fine five-course dinner:

Judge W. I. Jamison, Attorney Elisha Scott, Dr. T. P. Martin, Dr. J. L. Ransom, Dr. M. L. Ross, Prof. John L. Harrison, Prof. Fred Roundtree and Nick Chiles.

The menu consisted of fruit cocktail, spring chicken, mashed potatoes, creamed peas, apple jelly, home-made bread and butter, tomato salad, long branch crackers, brick ice cream, chocolate and white cake, black coffee and cigars.

The table was beautifully decorated in Japanese style and adorned with a lovely basket of carnations any gypsy-celias.

Mr. and Mrs. Washington have one of the finest and most beautiful modern bungalows in the state. It is situated on twelve acres of land, richly furnished throughout. They have the finest crop of corn in the to meet such distinguished per- county and hogs, and chickens by the hundreds. They are among Topeka's foremost citizens. Mr. Washington has been employed by the Santa Fe for a number of years in private car service and Mrs. Washington is one of the city's leading ladies, having served as the first president of the State Federation of Colored Womens' clubs which organization she has made a success, also a great church worker and a member of the Red Cross.

The guests were highly elated over the feast and the opportunity to meet such a distinguished persons as Mr. R. M. Madison and family.

Yellow Cab Co. Shows Spirit of Democracy

Chicago Defender
7-6-18

The employes of the Yellow Taxi Co. were entertained by the officials at their new North Side garage, 320 E. Huron st., last Sunday. The company took advantage of the gasless day to give its employes a holiday and to express their appreciation of their faithful services. One hundred and fifty employes with their families took advantage of the occasion. Vice President Hertz, Manager Hogan, Auditor Wait, Engineer Geysey, Band Director Leaf, Assistant Manager Schoenfield, Supt. Sullivan and Adams were a few among those present who aided in making the employes feel at home.

Vice President Hertz in his address said: "We do not engage employes because they are white or because they are Colored. We engage those we think can do the work. Every employe makes his own place. We try to give every employe a square deal and we expect a square deal. Every employe is on an equal footing so far as treatment is concerned. You who are present know that you share in the profits of our company just as other employes do. This $5,000,000 corporation, with the war bonuses it pays, gives approximately 40 per cent of its net profits to its employes as an extra profit sharing dividend in addition to your regular salaries. We hope it will help you meet the higher cost of living caused by the war and enable you to give your families some extra little luxuries and comforts. Now I want you all to have a good time and to come to the next party, too."

The Shaw and Yellow Cab companies are among the few concerns so far as known which admit their Colored employes to full participation in the distribution of profits on the same basis as other employes.

One of the Lodging Houses of the Arinco Colored Club at the American Rolling Mill Plant, Middletown, Ohio.

Patriotic War Meeting of Colored Employees of American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio.

COLORED SALESWOMEN SUCCESS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Richmond Planet
7-6-18

St. Louis, June 30.—Colored saleswomen in department and other large stores will cease to be an oddity judging by the results which have followed the innovation of employing colored women in the stores in this city. Their employment goes a long way toward solving the problem of getting help in this city.

Colored men and women realize that they have before them an opportunity which was never theirs until now and they are anxious to show that they can be entrusted with positions of responsibility.

Colored help is now to be met with in the smaller specialty retail stores as well as in the wholesale houses, and the managers of these establishments say that the experiment is working out very well.

Labor—1918

Occupation and Wages.

WHERE THE COLORED MAN HAS A CHANCE

9—18—18

The New York Age.

BY R. E. THOMAS

In Charge Mechanical Engineering Tuskegee Institute

We are very interested at Tuskegee in any movement tending to improve the working conditions of colored people inasmuch as we are training nearly 1,700 students each year for industrial efficiency. This includes twenty-six industrial subjects for boys and half as many for girls. Letters from North and South call for hundreds of these Tuskegee graduates each year.

It was with pleasure that I recently had opportunity to see what really can be done to improve the colored workman on a large scale; where he is encouraged to become a better citizen where there is no discrimination as to wages, and where there is a system of industrial betterment for Negro workmen, such as Dr. Booker T. Washington would like to have seen in his life time. This work is being done by the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, for the nearly 1,000 colored men which are employed at their plant.

Most of these men are from the Southern States and have come North during the last two years. Few of them have ever worked at the rolling mill business before, but they are taken in and given the kind of work for which they show fitness.

Many of the new men are permitted to change places half dozen times if need be until they find the job where they feel they can make good. They are furnished with room, bed and board on the company's property and the rent and the price for food is below what it costs the company. Y. M. C. A. work among the men, a clubroom, as well as night school classes in vocal music, reading and writing are provided and paid for by the company.

In this the company extends no philanthropy, but offers a business man's chance to the workman who is worthy enough to grasp it. The interesting part of the project is that the company is making extensive preparations to make permanent this mutual interest program among its colored workmen.

Modern Cottages at Bon Veue

At Bon Veue, about one mile from the rolling mill plant a large tract of land has been laid off in streets, city lots, where cottages of modern design have been erected for the families of colored workmen. Here I found time to visit many families and see their housekeeping and their clean, well-kept yards and gardens. Their pleasant reception of the writer showed them to be happy.

The company has not overlooked the need of proper methods of education for the colored children of its employes, and in the midst of these well appointed and well painted cottages a modern brick school house is now being erected at a cost of $72,000. This school will be heated by steam, lighted by electricity and have sewer connections. A large assembly room has been provided in this school building for public meetings, moving picture exhibitions and lectures. A suitable list of teachers are now being employed as the building will be finished by September 15.

When finished this school building will be turned over to the City of Middletown, and the class work will be graded according to the city requirements, thus giving the colored children the best public school instruction and convenient to their homes.

The work of improving conditions among the workmen at the rolling mill plant has grown into a live and interesting department. I had the honor to meet the men of the company who are most interested in this work. These were C. Cowgill and A. K. Lewis of the Mutual Interest Department, Bennett Chapple of the Publicity Department, and the vice-president, Charles Hook, who is in charge of the Operating Department. Two colored men with offices at the colored men's club have charge of the religious, musical and entertainment work among the men. These are Leroy Robbins and Mr. Hill, both of whom seem enthusiastic and capable for the important work entrusted to their care.

With so much capital and mental effort being expended by this company for colored labor, it now remains for each colored workman to make himself a committee of one to see that the company meets with success in the effort. Strict attention to duty, careful study of the work to be performed, so as to increase the output, and above all, work on the job each work day, these are the things to be observed by the men. Each colored workman can also help by sending to him former home for one or more reliable, honest and industrious men, thereby filling the ranks of workmen with the best men.

Helping Win the War

On my recent visit I noted a number of the men who are not what they should be morally and intellectually. I hope to see their places filled by a more earnest lot should I visit the plant again. The mills are now working on large and important orders for the United States Government. All kinds of metal for ship, engines and munitions are being turned out by the great industrial army working 24 hours each day in three shifts, thereby giving colored men the chance to help win the war in a telling way.

Many persons have asked me if I thought the removal of so many colored men from the Southern to the Northern part of the country was a safe and practical undertaking. I can now safely say that if the problem is handled on the safe and sane plans such as I noted at the American Rolling Mill Company's plant, the exodus to the North will not only prove a solution to economic difficulties but will help our country greatly in distributing a much needed bulk of American labor, and will help to educate and make useful the backward element of the American Negro.

Discrimination Wrecks Young Woman's Chances

Cleveland Advocate 8-10-18

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 6.—Miss A. Tucker, one of the efficient teachers in the Colored public schools of this city, was twice turned down for appointment to a clerical position here last week in the government departments because she was Colored. On being certified to the federal trades commission for appointment, by the civil service commission, that department wrote her to come to Washington to take a position. After going to the expense of railroad travel to Washington, on presenting herself, and it was discovered she was Colored, she was refused the appointment. The following day, the war trade board, to which she also had been certified, wired her to come to report for duty at Washington August 1 at $1,000 per annum, for "permanent" appointment. Again she returned to Washington, only to be brutally advised by division chiefs that they would not take her because she was Colored. Miss Tucker returned to her home in Baltimore in such a highly nervous state because of the injustice she had encountered that she had to take to her bed. She is a prepossessing young woman, and one who had made a high average in her civil service examination.

DROPPING MORE WHITE WOMEN

Chicago Defender 8-16-18

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 9.—The dismissal of white women employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, say heads of the newly organized union of train operatives in Brooklyn, is an indication of the public's attitude toward the employment of women on the cars. John P. Coughlin (white), president of the Brooklyn Central Labor Union, says added efforts will be made to organize the company's entire working force.

Thus the agitation waged by white organizations against the employment of white women as conductors on the surface cars is beginning to show results. The recent investigation by District Attorney Lewis concerning the morals of these women so stirred the various white women's clubs in Brooklyn that they immediately began an agitation to at least force the B. R. T. to stop employing more girls in this capacity.

No Co-operation Among Race

A sorrowful contrast is that of the employment of Race girls, who are being used as porters and assigned to the filthy work of cleaning toilets, washing cuspidors, sweeping dirty stations, etc. When the practice first became prevalent the Defender raised an objection to this form of women employment on the ground that no war emergency was so great as to compel the B. R. T. to offer degrading work of this character to Race women only. We hold that the women who do this dirty work not only degrade themselves, but degrade the entire Race. It is inconceivable that a white girl would even be offered work of this type, much less accept porter work. The Defender tried to interest an organization that has for its aims the betterment of conditions among the Race in Brooklyn. That organization took up the fight, fired one or two guns, and then, like many other Race organizations, folded its tent and quietly stole away. Next we attempted to stir up enthusiasm in our campaign in the churches of Brooklyn. We realized that these Race women were not compelled to clean toilets, etc., but we thought that an educational talk from the pulpit against this dirty work, coupled with the information as to where the girls might obtain clean employment at wages as good, if not better, than that paid to them as porters, would be healthful in fighting the degrading Race evil. Again we secured half-hearted response and the tent was folded and away they went.

Women Porters More Numerous Than Ever

Admittedly there are among the Race many who will do anything once, if only for the novelty of the thing. Therefore, with no Race organization or church willing to take an active part in fighting the evil, a certain class of women have gradually accepted the degrading work until today, unlike their white sisters, there are more Race women porters on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit than ever before. And, unfortunately, the evil is spreading across the bridge and Race women porters are appearing here and there on the lines of the I. R. T. This is an indictment against the many Race societies, churches, welfare associations, etc., and shows the extent of their real unselfishness to the Race.

RAILWAY COMPANY MAY LET DOWN "BARS."

The Cleveland

William R. Conners, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare Association, conferred with Mr. Stanley, president, and George L. Radcliffe, vice president and general manager of the Cleveland Street Railway Company, on Thursday last relative to the employment of Colored men and women as conductors on the roads of that Company. Mr. Conners made it clear to them that his purpose was not to displace any of the present persons serving as such but that the company should not overlook the splendid available supply of Colored men and women when seeking help for their roads. He called attention to the fact that the Colored people are loyal patriotic citizens, contributing their share to the nations strength and defense in this war emergency, that they are making the same sacrifice in common with other citizens, that they are patrons of his road and that they were entitled to, not only consideration but employment in order that the transportation service of this city would be kept up to high standards of efficiency. He reminded him that Colored men had given efficient service as conductors and motormen in Cleveland and that they are employed as such in other cities, notably Detroit. Mr. Conners also made it clear to Mr. Radcliffe that his proposition to employ Colored men and women was not intended to make a fight on the union or on the female conductors now employed by the company, but one of simple justice to the Colored people and to the public. Mr. Radcliffe stated that the Concon would abide by the decision of the government and that the proposition to employ Colored men would be given due consideration. He suggested that a number of names of men available for service be submitted. Mr. Robert K. Hodges, who for more than ten years served highly satisfactory as conductor in the service of the company, accompanied Mr. Conners to the interview with Mr. Radcliffe and gave some helpful suggestions relative to the selection and employment of men. Conners is preparing a list of to be submitted to the Company.

10-5-18

COLORED WOMEN OPERATE ELEVATORS

Christian Recorder

Colored girls are now running the elevators in Malley's and Shartenberg's, two of the largest department stores of New Haven, Conn., and in some of the public buildings.

8-15-18

In the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn., colored women have sweeping and oiling jobs, and a few are employed in the shell and packing room.

Labor—1918

Occupation and Wages.

A FORWARD STEP IN PRACTICAL DEMOCRACY

Christian Advocate 5-2

We are living in the day of big things. Things are happening of such large importance that we almost fail to grasp their significance. The recent increase of wages affecting two million men in an order issued by Director General McAdoo, involves at least one advanced step, which under ordinary circumstances, would have taken a revolution to bring about. The Railroad Wage Commission had recommended an increase of wages and the scale recommended was practically adopted, but the most far-reaching and significant departure from the recommendations of the Railroad Commission, and which is at the same time a distinct forward step in practical democracy is the provision that women are to receive the same pay as men for the same work and Negroes are to get the same as white men for similar employment. 5-30-18

It has been almost a universal practice in America that women and Negroes were to receive less than white men doing the same kind of work. This has been a source of industrial unrest because it is an industrial injustice. Many a dividend declared by corporations has been fattened by this manifest unfairness in the wage scale, based upon sex and color. As a matter of fact some industries have been built up on the labor of women and of Negroes, entering the market as they have in direct competition with other industries that paid a larger scale of wages because white men were employed. This was not only an injustice to the women and Negroes, but it was an injustice to white men, wherever and in whatever line they were employed. For competition in industries kept the wage scale down, even for white men who received a larger consideration than women and Negroes.

Why should women receive less for the same type of work that men do? It is a species of barbarism that today, with the searchlight of democracy turned upon it, we wonder how it could have been endured. Women require as much for their personal support as men. We are quite familiar with the old well worn out statement that, we can hardly dignify it by calling it an argument, that men are the natural wage earners and heads of families. And they are. And when they are heads of families they should support their family. But there is a very large percent of our population for whom the women must assume the entire responsibility of the home. It is a gross injustice that the manhood of America has forced women to work for smaller wages than men would have worked for under similar circumstances. This discrimination has been the cause not only of bitter struggle, of deprivation, and premature death of women, but it has led to no little immorality.

Likewise, the order of Director General McAdoo wipes out a sore spot among the Negro laborers upon railroads in the South. The Negro constitutes a large bulk of railroad labor in the South; that is, in the positions of section hands, brakemen, firemen and similar positions the Negroes are vastly in the majority. They are not employed in the higher positions, but in the lower positions named man for man, the Negro composed more than half of the railroad employees in the South. Here is a species of the injustice: No Negro fireman, however competent he may be and however long he may remain in the cab, can hope for a promotion to that of engineer. In addition to this handicap, Negro firemen have been forced to run the fastest and best trains in the South at less wages than white firemen. Likewise have Negro brakemen received less wages than white brakemen. Moreover, in some instances to meet the situation, Negroes have been forced to do the work of brakemen and are listed as porters. It is no wonder that Negro firemen, brakemen and Negro railroad men have had a deep and profound resentment for such injustice? From a practical standpoint, nothing could have been done that would make for such efficiency on railroads where Negroes are employed as to give them the same wages as those given to white men doing similar work.

This order of Director General McAdoo gives us a chance to call attention to this sort of discrimination against the Negro, which runs through the warp and woof of almost our entire national life. We have gone on the assumption that the Negro did not need as much as a white man to live upon. As a matter of fact, we have actually been told in dealing with the Negro in the Methodist Episcopal Church that he did not need as much as a white man in a similar position. We distinctly remember one of the men, who is doing outstanding work among the Negroes in the South, to have said that a Negro elected to the Episcopacy in the Methodist Episcopal Church would not need the same salary as a white man elected to the same position. There is no argument for this, for the argument is all on the other side, it is just one of these species of injustices that have been perpetrated upon the Negro and which he has endured simply because he could not help himself.

The Negro does not need as much as white men to live upon? Forsooth! Have we ever considered the Negro's appetite? His desire for comforts? Why, to be sure the Negro lives upon less because he has less to live upon. That he lives upon less is no reason why he should live upon little. And thus the whole social life of the Negro race has been effected by this wage scale which discriminated against him. He has been forced to offer his children inferior education, inferior home life with less of the comforts, none of the luxuries and few embellishments in art and in literature.

We sincerely trust that this order of Director General McAdoo will effect the conscience and the good business judgment and the sense of Anglo-Saxon fair play in every phase of American life, educationally, ecclesiastically, industrially, commercially and otherwise. Here is a glaring example of injustice that we came across only to day: A colored woman had taken all the training offered in the public schools of her native town that has a population of something like 5,000, and then went off to one of the Southern Universities, only to return home to teach at a salary of $20.00 per month. Out of this $20.00 she is to board, dress herself, buy her magazines and this year is urged to attend one of the Summer Normals. Can you imagine anything more undemocratic and unfair than that?

Mr. McAdoo in announcing this change of wages says:

"It is my earnest hope that railroad officials and railroad employees will realize that their relations under federal control are not based upon the old conditions of private management. Dissentions and disappointments should be forgotten and all should now remember that they are not only serving their country in the operation of the railroads, but that upon the character, quality and loyalty of that service depends in large measure our success in this war.

"It is an inspiring task—this task of putting upon a more just and equitable basis the wages and working conditions of loyal workers in railroad service—and I confidently expect the patriotic support and assistance of every railroad official and every railroad employe in performing that task with credit and with honor to their country."

We can speak in a measure for the Negro railroad employees. The order issued by the Director General of Railroads will put nerve and pep in the Negro railroad employees as nothing has ever done. The railroads will have better service and the government will have 100 per cent of loyalty to the end that democracy shall be safe in America as well as the uttermost part of the world, and that every Hun may be made to lay down his arms and declare war is no more.

ELEVATOR GIRLS MAKING GOOD.

From New York Sun.

"In our house," said a flat dweller, "we now have girl elevator operators—young colored women. 7-8-18

"If anybody had told us a year ago that this would happen we wouldn't have believed it; but here they are, and their work is entirely satisfactory. They take their work rather more seriously than the colored young men did that we formerly had, this, perhaps, because it is all so new to them; but I am inclined to think they will continue to take it seriously.

"They run the elevator with care, and they make good landings. They respond promptly to the elevator bell. They have been there now about six months, and apparently they intend to stay. They seem to have become a settled part of the outfit.

"In summer you would sometimes see an elevator girl sitting outside of a house, as you often saw the elevator boys; but most elevator girls remain inside at all times, as ours do, in the hall or in the reception room. The elevator boy used occasionally, more or less surreptitiously, to smoke a cigarette. Of course the elevator girl does not smoke, nor does she spend so much time as the boy did in sheer idling.

"The elevator girl is more than likely to read or to knit to keep herself employed in some way when not actually running the elevator. I should say that the elevator girl is making good and that she has come to stay."

Gary, Indiana's colored quarter has 7000 people, 3 lawyers, 2 newspapers, 11 churches, 27 ministers, 1 college president, 6 teachers, 6 physicians, 1 dentist, 6 jitney 'bus line operators, 8 tailor shops, 1 grocery store, 30 coal and ice dealers, 3 real estate officers, 3 policemen, 1 undertakers, 6 barber shops, 1 shoe shop, 1 beauty parlor, 2 hotels 1 photo gallery, 10 contractors

Christian Advocate 5-9-18

WAITRESSES AT UNION LEAGUE! HEIGH HO, HOW THINGS CHANGE

PHILADELPHIA PUBLIC LEDGER
JANUARY 31, 1918

And Colored Servants Supplant White at Tables, Shattering Time-Honored Traditions

THOSE members of the Union League who were stormbound in the leather chairs last night wavered under another of the shocks of war, and felt this distracted old world slip a little further off its axis when the news went round that waitresses—waitresses!—were to be put to work in the women's restaurant.

"Heigh ho!" said the leather chairs." No traditions are safe in these amazing times of calamity and change. Fancy a woman bringing one's morning chop! Of course, they'll burn 'em or drop 'em on the floor. Waitresses, in white fripperies, like they have in those places where they cook their funny cakes in the window. No telling how one'll get one's food before long. They'll be measuring it with instruments, corned beef and taxicabbage, as it were—ha! ha! waitresses!"

Outside the snow drew a fine white veil between the leather chairs and the Ritz. The time was one for rumination.

After ll These Years!

Waitresses! H'm! Of course, they'll twitter and gossip, as is the way of women, and you can bet the omelette will be cold five days a week. Still, we're at war, and it may be that the change is only beginning.

Change is only beginning! That's the way it looks. Think, by George, what we may come to! One of these days you'll be reading that "the Clover Club will hold its annual dinner this evening at the Automat." Joe Rogers or Bill Bunn, making things hum amid those cakes the bake—what do they put put in them anyway—that they bake in the windows?

And that rear admiral who opens the door at the Bellevue, they'll be melting him down to get the gold off his clothes. Fine time to live in, though much to see and think about. Waitresses! Well, well! After all these years. Waitresses!

Colored Waiters, Too

The colored brethren are to be let in at the men's apartment, too, to wait on table—experiment of a sort. Well, the old Afro-American makes a good servant—a little effusive in his manners, trifle effervescent, but capable. They wave the things around.

Superintendent says it's due to war conditions. Shortage of labor. Well, labor's the new aristocracy, it seems. Every carpenter wanting a racing automobile and his wife wanting a limousine. White service at table is bettter, though. Always fancied it was more careful. Sorry to see this come. Had to be, it seems. Hope it'll work out. They must have been hard pressed to break a rule that's provided for white men servants ever since the League began. Waitresses! Well, well!

motives are just a few of the many jobs to which Colored girls have turned their energies, to help Uncle Sam defeat the Hun.

At first they offered themselves to fill the unskilled positions that needed immediate occupancy; but later they were put into jobs demanding more brain work and were found capable. Now there are over 1,500 Colored girls working in one munition plant alone.

Out in Chicago a Colored woman who was an expert caterer took a group of race ... ence. Is there any way in which this change can be modified with regard to race workers?

Yes. This change, this crisis, may be met by the united effort of all race people of Ohio and other states with an efficient and capable leader. We regret to say that the Colored race does not recognize any leaders, but if the race is ever to attain to equality with the white race they must unite and recognize efficient, capable and conscientious leaders.

Race Women Active In the Industries

The Advocate

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Cleaning taxicabs, serving as waitresses, making tin cans, acting as freight handlers, working in stock yards, turning out munitions, and qualifying as valets to locomotives are just a few of the many jobs to which Colored girls have turned their energies, to help Uncle Sam defeat the Hun.

At first they offered themselves to fill the unskilled positions that needed immediate occupancy; but later they were put into jobs demanding more brain work and were found capable. Now there are over 1,500 Colored girls working in one munition plant alone.

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Waiters Dropped From Union League Club; White Women Used

Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 12.—For the first time in the history of the Union League Club, white women are in all the dining rooms of its clubhouse. All of the waiters who took the places of the white men last January have been dropped. White women took their places. Only a few of the older men are retained to serve liquors. War is the reason for this change of policy. Waiters are being classed as nonessentials in the "work or fight" regulations. All of the men dropped are in the draft age.

Pullman Porters Ask Increase of Wages in Lieu of Tipping.

NEW YORK.—The philosophy of tipping was expounded to an interested audience by Robert L. Mays, a dining car waiter, who spoke for unorganized Negro employes. He said they received $25 a month wages for sixteen to eighteen hours' daily work. When asked if they would consent to the elimination of tips and substitution of a higher salary, he said he believed both waiters and porters would be glad to forego tips if their pay was increased to $100 and up monthly.

"Then your tips average $75 a month," asked McChord.

"Yes, on a good run. We serve possibly thirty persons at meals every day, the tips averaging ten cents each, or about $90 a month. Some of the men on the big Eastern lines, between here and New York for instance, would kick on a salary of $100 and no tips, but the men in the west, on the long desert runs, where they have to buy their own food and get back home the best way they can would be glad of the change."

"And what difference does the tip make in the kind of service received."

"Absolutely none. We not merely are required to give good service but our superiors see that we do give it, for any dissatisfaction means loss of patronage by the road."

No Difference in Service.

"I suggest a very small addition to each check, about twelve cents, would care for the increase in wages. A light advance in berth rates would pay the porters a living wage."

Negro Women Engage As Drivers for Coal Company

MEMPHIS TENN. APPEAL
OCTOBER 13 1918

Efforts of the Pittsburgh Coal & Coke Company to relieve the man-power situation by installing dusky maidens as drivers of their coal delivery carts has not proven the success anticipated.

For the past several days the company has been advertising for women laborers. A number of applications were received, and two negro women accepted the positions offered, which were to conduct the wagon loads of black diamonds to their destinations through the residence sections and there, by the gently persuasive power of scoop and shovel, to direct it into the waiting bins.

After engineering these personally conducted tours to the number of two each the applicants climbed down from their wagons and declared themselves through with the job—this notwithstanding the fact that the coal company had provided them with khaki bloomers of the latest mode.

However, the company is not dismayed, nor yet is it downhearted, for it hopes to find among the many applicants those who will relish the opportunity of being in the open air and engaged in healthful exercise which will bring their purses a substantial per diem. The want ad. for 30 women still stands.

Negro Girls Are Operating Elevators

MACON GA TELEGRAPH
OCTOBER 10 1918

They Are Taking the Place of Negro Boys in Some of Macon's Hotels—Shortage of Labor.

Negro girl elevator operators are being used in Macon by three of the hotels—the Lanier, the Macon and the Dinkler—and they appear to be rendering good service. The shortage of man power in this city made the question of bell hops in hotels quite a problem and this has been relieved to some extent by the use of girls in the elevators.

This departure is looked upon by the guests of the hotels as just one more of the incidents of the war and the girls are being accepted as a necessary innovation. However, the negro girls appear to be rendering satisfactory service.

Wins Northcliffe Prize For Driving 4,875 Rivets

BROOKLYN N Y EAGLE
MAY 21, 1918

Washington, May 21.—The first international prize for riveting was transmitted today by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to Charles Knight, a negro, at the request of Lord Northcliffe owner of London newspapers, who offered £25 for the best score above previous records Knight's record was 4,875 rivets in a single day He is employed at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Sparrow's Point, Md.

At the same time Mr Hurley cabled Lord Northcliffe a new challenge for British workmen and called on American shipbuilders to beat Knight's record. An increase of 5 rivets per gang per hour would mean the building of a steel freighter of 10,000 tons every 10 weeks, he said Mr. Hurley wrote Knight as follows:

"Your world's record feat of driving 4,875 rivets on May 16 has set for American shipbuilders the fast pace that is so necessary for carrying on the war successfully. It is the American way to excel when the ocacsion demands, and you and your associates in upholding so splendidly this tradition, inspire emulation throughout the shipbuilding industry.

"Such an achievement as yours carries across the seas an inspiring message of American determination and ability.

"The Shipping Board is justly proud of what you have done, and it is a pleasure for me to send you an appreciation."

Challenge to British.

The challenge to British workmen, who were the first ever to drive more than 4,000 rivets in nine hours, follows.

"American shipyard workers welcome the friendly rivalry of British riveters and admire their cabled records and sportsmanship. American shipyard workers believe they have the fastest riveters in the world. Riveting interest in this country is now swinging tonnage. Americans in every shipyard are working to add one or more rivets per hour to average gang output. Five additional rivets per hour per gang mean building one steel freighter of 10,000 tons in ten weeks. Workers here will welcome British competition and records of this tonnage basis. They are on the job for victory."

NEGROES REPLACE HUNS ON FULTON ROAD WORK

Atlanta Constitution
OCT 18

A gang of negro laborers yesterday took the places of the Hun prisoners on the work of laying the guttering on Campbellton road. The Germans were removed a week ago by W. M. Poole, chairman of the public works committee of the Fulton county commission, on account of their unsatisfactory work. Mr. Poole stated that the work would be done much cheaper under the latter arrangement than it could have been done with the Germans, for whose service the county was paying $1.25 per day per man. The present job is by contract which the county let at the rate of 20 cents per square yard.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
MAY 10 1918

NEGRO WOMEN WEAR MEN'S CLOTHING AT SECTION WORK

15 From St. Louis, Clad in Overalls and Men's Hats and Shoes, Working in East Side Yards.

Fifteen negro women and girls from St. Louis are doing the work and drawing the pay of section hands in the East St. Louis yards of the Illinois Central Railroad. They have been working there since Monday. The work consists principally of raking and shoveling cinders.

They get $2.50 a day, and work from 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. They also get bridge fare. A smaller number of men are working with them. The women all dress in overalls and jumpers, with men's shoes and hats, excepting one, who has so far persisted in wearing a dust cap.

They told a reporter today that the work is no harder than washing and ironing, and is twice as remunerative. One woman's husband works in the same gang with her. The women range in age from 18 to 40. Several of the youngest are unmarried. All go between St. Louis and East St. Louis night and morning wearing their working clothes.

PROF HARRIS LANDS EXCELLENT POSITION

The Sun is exceedingly gratified to note the appointment of Prof. J. Silas Harris to a very responsible clerical position at the famous Armour Packing plant in this city. It is the first appointment of its kind in the history of that great institution and much credit is due Mr. J. A. McClean, superintendent, for this splendid appointment. Prof. J. Silas Harris is one of the best equipped men intellectually of the race in this country and as a penman has no superior. He was for many years principal of schools in this city and other sections of Missouri and is at present president of National Negro Educational Congress. Prof. Harris is qualified to fill any position in the gift of this corporation, or for that matter, this Nation, and the Sun again expresses its gratification in the name of the Negro people of Greater Kansas City on the wisdom of this excellent appointment.

ROCHESTER N Y CHRONICLE
MAY 31, 1918

The colored waiter is having his revenge. He is being reinstated in New York hotels from whence he was banished in favor of foreigners of doubtful nationality and dangerous proclivities as spies

Labor-1918

Occupation and Wages

Only White Women Being Hired at 35th and Robey

Discrimination is being practiced by those in charge of employing women at the quartermaster's department, 35th and Robey streets. It appears that the city policeman stationed at the door refuses to allow any but white women to get on the inside, but Miss Bessie Graves, after standing for a few hours on the outside with a letter from Martin B. Madden, representative from the First district of Illinois, in her hand, finally pushed her way on the inside. She saw Lieut. Telefario, who wrote on the bottom of her letter for her to return Wednesday, June 19, at 8:30 in the morning. This she did, but again met with trouble with the policeman, but finally getting inside, she was told when she presented herself to the lieutenant that he couldn't hire her and for her "not to come back with that letter any more."

About 35 white women were hired. During the last few days not one single woman of color has been put to work and the women of color are ordered around like a lot of dogs, the policeman at the door informing one of them that "he was paid to do that" when she told him he could at least talk to people with a little decency.

Several investigations have been started, one by the Chicago Defender, another by the Urban League and one by the National Council of Defense. Mr. Emmett Scott will be appealed to for the simple reason that the Defender cannot believe that the officers in charge sanction this sort of discrimination, and we believe that it is the work of the understrappers.

With brothers and husbands fighting for the nation, it is high time that this petty discrimination is stopped and these women allowed to go to work and earn a decent livelihood.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
AUGUST 9, 1918

JOBS FOR COLORED WOMEN.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has extended to colored women the opportunity for employment and in this section of the total number of women employed, some 500, about one-third now employed are colored.

In the Baltimore division women are used for the cleaning of cars, watching crossings, as laborers at shop, on tracks clearing rubbish, cutting grass, etc. Women employes are not required or used in the heavier work or lifting and placing ties and rails. About two-thirds of the total number employed are working on the line between Baltimore and Washington.

In many instances whole families of colored people are employed, a husband, his wife and grown children are taken over as a body so great is the need for laborers.

ALBANY N Y PRESS
OCTOBER 21, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN CHAUFFEURS.

New Orleans has a school for teaching negro women to drive motor cars and delivery trucks.

N Y C GLOBE
NOVEMBER 2, 1918

WOMEN RELEASE NORFOLK NEGROES FOR WAR WORK

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 2.—Five hundred negro women have registered with the federal authorities here for light manual work in office buildings, stores and industrial plants in order that negro men may be released for government work. Nearly a thousand others have pledged themselves to aid in the rounding up of slackers and in the enforcement of the "work or fight" regulations.

BUFFALO PLANT GIVES EMPLOYMENT TO RACE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The great plant of the Pierce-Arrow Co., which has thousands of men and women at work in its various departments, has given employment of other than a menial type to a number of our men and women. The plant is at work day and night on Government contracts.

OMAHA NEB NEWS
MARCH 21, 1918

BRING NEGROES IN FOR PACKER WORK

A large number of negroes, said to be two carloads, were brought to South Omaha Wednesday and put to work at the Armour plant. They were brought here from Chicago, General Manager R. C. Howe said.

Mr. Howe says there is a shortage of labor here and a surplus in Chicago in the packing districts.

"We wanted men acclimated to cooler work as these men are," he said

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
DECEMBER 11, 1918

Negro Women Take Men Laborers' Places

Between 15 to 20 negro women work as laborers every day in the week at the corner of Jackson and South Claiborne avenues in unloading lumber and freight cars for the D. K. Jeffris Lumber Company, of Chicago, Ill., which has the contract to build several hospitals for the use of the government.

The negro women have been employed by the firm for about three months, and it is one of the few places in New Orleans where women have succeeded men as laborers. They were first employed when male help was hard to get and since the end of the European conflict have not been replaced by men. They carry the lumber as easily as men Mr. Ullrich, the manager, reported Wednesday, and are in some respects more steady than the men.

Negro Waitresses Are Latest Thing

DALLAS TEX TIMES HERALD
SEPTEMBER 24, 1918

Negro women are taking the place of negro men called to the war or in essential occupations under the work or fight order.

Steward Allen of the Hotel Southland is releasing negro waiters in the hotel cafe and putting negro women in their places. He says that neatly dressed in white they are making good at their new jobs.

ATLANTA GA
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

Women Freight Handlers

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 20.—Negro women will be used in Tennessee cities to replace men freight handlers who are called to war, R. C. Welles, director of railroad employment said here today. From $2.50 to $2.70 a day will be paid these women workers, who will be used to transport freight between the sheds and the cars, and to pack the freight in the cars.

Welles will try to get 50 women freight handlers for service in Memphis at once.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
DECEMBER 31, 1918

Southern papers are discussing t interesting sociological revelatio made by a recent North Carolina paper, when it printed two "ads," one offering $65 a month for high school teacher to instruct in French, mathematics and history, and the other for a colored barber, "permanent job," guaranteed $30 a week. There is certainly room for discussion.

SPRINGFIELD M MORN UNION
MAY 1, 1918

NEGRO SCHOOL SPEAKER.

Capt. John G. Daniel, able seaman, who has established a successful nautical school for Negroes in Savannah, Ga., is in this city for a short time to fulfil several speaking engagements in the interests of the institution he founded and maintains. Capt. Daniels is a native of the British West Indies and has had a broad seafaring experience. The instruction he is able to give at his school is practical. He is providing training for about 100 Negro students.

INDUSTRIAL OPENING OFFERED IN SCRANTON

(Special to The New York Age.)

SCRANTON, Pa.—The Scranton Textile Company, one of the leading textile establishments in this city, for the first time in its history is employing colored help, a boy and a girl. They have made good and the establishment is requesting more. Judging from this, it seems to be of a permanent nature.

N Y C WORLD
JUNE 23, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN LABOR.

HAMMOND, Ind., June 22.—The Indiana Steel Company of Indiana Harbor, unable to obtain sufficient men on account of the labor shortage, has employed fifty women, who are working unloading brick and ore from cars.

OMAHA NEB-BEE
OCTOBER 5, 1918

Negro Women Enter Industry

Negro women are leaving the kitchen and laundry for the workshop and factory. They are now employed largely in New Jersey, according to William M. Ashby, Negro Welfare League. In Newark 1,000 are employed in places made vacant by the shifting of Hungarian, Italian, and Jewish girls to the munitions plants, which have not yet taken the colored women workers to any great extent.

"At first the colored women were paid $4 to $5 a week, the usual beginners' wages," said Mr. Ashby, "but when they were trained they obtained advances in wages. On the whole, employers regard the experiment as successful."

Foremen report that northern-born women have more endurance than those from the south.

APRIL 13, 1918

NEGRO GIRLS FOR "BELLHOP

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 13.—Negro elevator girls and "bellhops" have replaced white boys at the Hamilton Hotel, Hamilton and Maple Avenue. The hotel management says it became almost impossible to get white boys. So far it was said the negro girls have proved satisfactory. Since the United States have entered the war many of the large hotels have employed women and girls as elevator operators and starters, but the Hamilton Hotel is the first hotel here to employ negro girls.

SPRINGFIELD M REPUBLICAN
MAY 23, 1918

Southern Women Workers

The hiring of women for jobs and positions where formerly men only were employed is still a novelty in Birmingham, Ala., although white women operate elevators in some large office buildings, while Negro women do this work in some business establishments. A few women are operating delivery wagons, and recently one lumber concern employed several dozen women in the lumber yards. A scrap iron concern has advertised for colored women to work as sorters of material in the yards.

BOSTON MASS CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
JANUARY 7, 1918

NEGRO WOMEN LUMBER WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—E. I. McKinley, Deputy State Commissioner of Labor, reports that on a recent tour he found Negro women carrying lumber, feeding planers and doing other work at mills usually done by men. The women were paid from $1.50 to $2.40 per day and were not employed more than nine hours.

HARRISBURG PA PATRIOT
MARCH 27, 19[illegible]

NEGRO WOMEN AT WORK

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 27. — Negro women are being employed as laborers in the municipal parks of Memphis. Negro men were formerly employed, but the ever-increasing demand for labor in industrial lines drained the supply from the parks.

Negroes Refused Work; Ship Plant Idle

HOUSTON TEX POST
JUNE 20, 1918 [illegible]al.

ORANGE, Texas, June 19.—The National shipyard, employing nearly 1500 men, was closed down Wednesday because a few negro laborers employed at the power plant supplying electricity refused to work on Emancipation day. The entire negro population celebrated the day.

N Y C CALL
AUGUST 26, 1918

Negro Women Act As Street Sweepers

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 25.—Louisville will witness a radical change in its street cleaning department, for 75 Negro women will take the place of men as street sweepers. This announcement has been made by D. B. G. Rose, chairman of the board of public works.

BROOKLYN N Y CITIZEN
JULY 25, 1918

NEGROES BUY AUTOS.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The tobacco crop in southern Maryland is so profitable this season that that section of the State is practically covered with a cloth of gold.

Negro laborers are so well paid that many of them are riding in their own automobiles.

BURRELLE'S
PRESS CLIPPING
BUREAU
60 WARREN ST NEW YORK

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MAY 20, 1918

50 Negro Women Are Sent Lake Shore Vegetable Farm

Contingent of "Mammies" To Turn Hoe on Hohenzollerns

Three large trucks Monday morning bore 50 New Orleans negro women from the United States employment office in the city hall to the Lake Shore vegetable farm, where these "mammies" will turn the hoe on the Hohenzollerns this summer. Many more will be sent in the next day or two. A few were dispatched last week.

Possibly several scores of New Orleans homes will feel a shortage of kitchen help. And worse may come, because Hans A. M. Jacobsen and H. J. Boisseau, who are in charge of the labor office, are trying to recruit 400 negro women in Uncle Sam's war garden army.

Earn $34 a Day Driving Rivets in Ship Yard

WERE you to lie on your back for over eight hours, in which time you drove 1,512 steel rivets into the bottom of one of the big steel ships the government is building at the Downey yard near Baltimore, you would think you had earned your wages even tho they did total $34 for the time that you had put in. Nevertheless, this is what "Smoke" Beckle, a Barbadoes negro did the other day when he established a speed record that will undoubtedly stand for some time despite efforts of other riveters in other yards to exceed it.

Then turn to what the other sex is doing since the scarcity of man power because of the call to service, has brought women labor in demand.

It is estimated that 1,000,000 women have entered American industries since the war began. Will their employment be temporary or for the duration of the war, or will they, because of the steadiness that the girl or woman worker invariably brings to any occupation, hold their jobs after the conflict is over?

But it is not alone in America that new problems are arising. In Ireland at this time the question always uppermost in the minds of the people—home rule—may or may not be solved within the next month, and while there is opposition to conscription, the people of the Emerald Isle believe that they will be placed in the same governmental class as Canada and Australia.

Secretary of War Baker, recently returned from a visit to the battlefield of northern France and Italy, gives an interesting account of conditions overseas which have been put into print under the title, "Frontiers of Freedom." There are two editions of the book, one for the trade, and a limited edition, autographed, copies of which have been presented to President Wilson and officials high in the councils of the nation.

How "Smoke" Beckle made his rivet record, what the women of the nation are doing in an industrial way, the Irish question, and what our boys are doing in the trenches and camps overseas, as witnessed by Secretary of War Baker, will be discussed in detail in special and intensely interesting articles that will appear in the Sunday Free Press tomorrow.

N Y C AMERICAN *Public*
NOVEMBER 2, 1918

Complaints are heard from some parts of the South that war conditions have demoralized labor. Particularly is this said to be true of Negro women who formerly worked in the field. The charge is made that the allowance given by the Negro soldier, supplemented by what the Government contributes, is sufficient to keep a wife or mother in modest circumstances without outside employment; and that both men and women who get higher wages than formerly, work part of the week and "lay off" the remainder. The remedy for this lies not in a compulsory labor law, but in creating new wants in the Negro. As long as he is content to live in a one-room cabin, with furnishings little above those of his ancestors, he is likely to stop work when his physical wants have been satisfied. But if his mind be quickened, if his esthetic sense be aroused, until he catches the lure of culture, he will become a bondman to new aspirations, and will work unceasingly for their attainment. Hence, the need of better education. Open to him the knowledge of the world, teach him how to live, and why, and he will never rest till he has satisfied these higher desires. The whip and ambition are the only two things that will make a man work longer than to obtain creature comforts. The whip is out of the question; only the spur of ambition remains, and nothing will quicken that like education. The flippant saying that an educated Negro will not work has long since been disproved. It never had any more truth than when applied to white men. It is the excuse given by the privileged classes for the illiterate peasantry of all backward countries The thousands of Negro men and women who have gone through Hampton, Tuskegee and Fisk, prove beyond any doubt that education has the same effect upon the black as upon the white man. They are a living demonstration that no other expenditure of public money secures such rich returns as that spent for public schools.

Pacific Coast
LOS ANGELES APPAREL GAZ.
NOVEMBER, 1918

COLORED BELL GIRLS

Report comes from Seattle that a number of houses on the Pacific Coast are installing colored girls instead of white boys as bell hops. Colored girls are said to be more desirable for this class of help than their white sisters. So far there has been no definite report of any particular house adopting this service to reach this publication.

Two Virginians Who Are Doing Well In Youngstown, Ohio

Formerly of Norfolk.
R. M. HARRIS,
Formerly of Richmond.

W. W. HOLLAND
(Formerly of Norfolk)

R. M. HARRIS
(Formerly of Richmond)

Editor Journal and Guide,

Sir:—We were much pleased with the reading of The Journal and Guide for the past month and rejoice to know that the "hatchet has been buried" by the white Elks. Would that every woman, especially every colored woman could have read that article on "The Modest of Woman," because we cannot rise any higher than our women.

We are certainly glad to know that Norfolk is being so much improved, and especially glad to learn of the good the American Chain Co., is doing for the colored race. This war is bringing about many changes everywhere, and we are proud to know our people in our home town, are being benefitted by it. We are now employed as special police for the Carnegie Steel Co., at Youngstown, Ohio, which is under the government's supervision.

You have our best wishes for success.

W. W. HOLLAND.

Of the 16,000 men employed by the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, Hog Island Yard, Philadelphia, nearly half are colored.

Labor—1918

Occupation and Wages

Colored Man Holds Very Responsible Position

Louisville News 1-6-18.

Mr. George B. Perryy, Foreman at Goodwin's Preserving Co.

It is not widely known that there is a colored man in Louisville earning a salary of $2,500 a year and foreman over from 300 to 700 people But such is the case. The man is Mr. George B. Perry, who works for the Goodwin Preserving Co.—a firm with a national reputation for extra fine strawberry, cherry and peach preserves and apple butter. And it is said and must be true, since Mr. Perry is so well established with this firm, that the fine quality of these goods is due to Mr. Perry, who has a process of his own in making them. Mr. Perry went to work with Goodwin's in 1898 at a salary of $15 a week He is now getting $2,500 a year. When he started with the firm the output was from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds a day—now it is from 90,000 to 100,000 pounds a day.

When he started to work there was a very limited crew on the job. Now there are all the year round from 300 to 700 colored men and women, all under the control of Mr. Perry. He does the hiring and the firing. Goodwin's products always win in pure food show and most of the credit is given Mr. Perry by the firm.

Mr. Perry was born in Shelby county in May, 1865. He was married in October, 1887, to Miss Cora Brooks. There were twelve children, six boys and six girls. He is a self-made man having acquired a good education by his own efforts as schools were scarce when he was a boy.

Mr Perry is a good Christian man, always willing to help worthy causes and worthy people. He is also very modest and retiring and if it were left to him these facts would not be made public, but the News gathered them from another source.

Rivalry in American and English Shipyards Is Becoming Keen.

WASHINGTON D C
MAY 22, 1918

Charles Knight, a negro riveter, employed by the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Sparrow's Point, Maryland, has been awarded the prize of twenty-five pounds (about $125) offered by the London Daily Mail for the world's riveting record. On May 16, Knight and his gang, all negroes, drove 4,875 rivets in nie hours, thereby beating by 553 rivets the previous world's record made on the preceding day by a British riveting gang in the Dalmuir Yards, of the Beardmore Company on the Clyde.

Chairman Hurley was informed yesterday that Lord Northcliffe had cabled his representative in this country to pay the prize to Knight. Chairman Hurley made it an opportunity to send a letter of appreciation and congratulation to Knight and his gang, and also to encourage international rivalry by a cablegram to Lord Northcliffe. Chairman Hurley told of Knight's feat in his cable and added:

"American shipyard workers welcome the friendly rivalry of British riveters, and admire their cabled records and sportsmanship. Steps are now being taken here to reduce riveting achievements to systematic scores. American shipyard workers believe we have the fastest riveters in world, and if further details concerning British records are sent us, such as diameter of rivets driven, anture and location of work, on ship or ground, and number of men in gang, will endeavor to exceed best British performances. Riveting interest in this country now swinging to tonnage. Gangs in every shipyard working to add one or more rivets per hour to average gang output. Five additional rivets per hour gang for all good men in good-sized shipyards means building one 10,000 ton steel freighter in ten weeks. Workers here will welcome British competition and records on this tonnage basis. They are on the job for victory.

The prize awarded to Knight was offered through the Daily Mail by Donald McLeod, 52 Leadenhall street, London.

NEW "ELEVATOR BOYS" AT JOSKE'S STORE ARE NEGRO GIRLS

Two Start Saturday and Complete Change Comes Next Week.

SAN ANTONIO TEX LIGHT
SEPTEMBER 1 1918

"Going Up!" called the porter at Joske's store Saturday morning, and shoppers entering the elevator were lifted to the next floor by a neat negro girl, operating the elevator.

A grinning black face has looked down on the elevator wheel since most of the Joske shoppers can remember, but never before has its owner worn skirts. It's simply another war measure. Beginning Tuesday morning all the passenger elevators will be run by negro girls, and two of them, carefully instructed during off hours, tried it with the Saturday crowds. The remainder, however, will not go on until Tuesday, spending the intervening holidays in perfecting themselves.

The new order became necessary because of the lowered draft age, and the compulsory school laws. The store is the first in the city to put negro girls in the elevators, though several of the hotels are using white girls as "elevator boys." The movement has already become popular in many northern cities, however.

NEW CREW IN CHARGE AT ST. CHARLES HOTEL

(Special to The New York Age.)

NEW ORLEANS, LA.—A crew of sixty colored waiters under Headwaiter R. N. Smith took charge of the dining department of the St. Charles Hotel on October 1. The St. Charles Hotel is regarded as the finest hostelry in the South, and is conducted on the European plan. Dan Boone of Chicago is second waiter and H. W. Jenkins of Philadelphia, secretary. Most of the crew was taken from New York.

New York Age 12-5-18

R. N. Smith is one of the best known hotel men in the country. Last winter he had charge of the dining department of the Breakers, Palm Beach, and this summer he was at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga.

NEGRO CREW DRIVES 4,875 RIVETS IN 9 HOURS

N Y C EVG SUN
MAY 17 1918

Portland Gang Makes Record of 4,089 in Same Time.

An indication of the spirit with which the shipbuilding programme is being carried out is the rivalry which has sprung up between construction companies of the east and west coasts. Two claims on the world's record for riveting were recorded yesterday by workmen of the Sparrow's Point plant of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and workmen of the Northwest Steel Company, both engaged in the manufacture of ships for the Government.

A negro gang in the employ of the former claims the world's record by driving 4,875 three-quarter inch rivets 2⅝ inches long in nine hours yesterday.

A crew working at Portland fell slightly short of this with a total of 4,089 rivets driven in nine hours. The record claim was telegraphed to Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board. The former American record was 3,415.

Capt. Bob Sutton and Engineer Stone of the Raymond Concrete Pile Company are reported to have made a new record in pile driving recently at Hog Island where the firm is engaged in constructing ten shipways of Group No. 2. Sutton's crew drove 165 wooden piles, approximately two miles of piling, in nine and a quarter hours of continuous driving, topping the record of "Bill" Gordon, section captain whose record is 140 piles in the same length of time.

COLORED MECHANIC MAKES GOOD AT INTERNATIONAL

NEWARK N J LEDGER
OCTOBER 13, 1918

The issue of October 10 of the International, a bi-monthly published by the International Arms & Fuze Co. of Bloomfield, contains a fine tribute to one of its colored employes, Theodore Langley of 30 Linden avenue, East Orange. The article states that during the hottest part of last summer, on two of the hottest nights, almost the entire night force was compelled to quit on account of the heat. Langley was among the few who stuck to their posts, working at a furnace heated to a degree of 1,700 units of heat per square inch. On the hottest night he turned out 522 shells. In closing, the article says: "The Kaiser don't like men like you, Langley! We do, though, and we congratulate you for your splendid spirit."

WOMEN SWEEPERS FAIL

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
AUGUST 16, 1918

Female White Wings Cannot Perform Required Duties —Men To Go Back.

Despite the claims of the feminists, there is one sphere in which the women are not on a level with the men—and that is street cleaning. The experiment of the Board of Public Works in employing negro women as substitutes for [illegible] capacity has resulted in a practical failure and the board is contemplating returning to the old system.

On the first day eight or ten of the women quit and each day since more have given up the task. The work is too hard and the women are not able to perform the work as capably as the men, according to members of the board. Therefore, in three or four days men will do the work again.

POWDER COMPANY'S WAITERS GET A RAISE

(Special to The New York Age.)

Kervil, N. J.—The colored waiters employed by the Hercules Powder Company demanded an increase in salary on Wednesday, June 19. Under the leadership of one of their number, they sent their demands to the general manager, who was at first reluctant to grant them. The men stuck together, and when he saw they were ready to leave in a body, no one backing out, he readily granted the demand. **The men are mostly young men and they agreed as one to abide by any agreement reached through their chairman.**

MEMPHIS TENN PRESS
SEPTEMBER 20, 1918

USE NEGRO WOMEN TO HANDLE FREIGHT

Negro women are to take the places of men freight handlers who have been called to war in local railroad warehouses, according to Capt. R. C. Welles, who is in charge of the securing of labor for the railroads of Tennessee Capt. Welles has issued a request for 50 negro women at once to fill the vacancies at local stations.

They will be used in transporting the freight from the cars to the freight houses and to help pack the freight in the cars. From $2.50 to $2.70 per day will be paid.

"This plan of using negro women in the freight houses has been tried in Kansas City and has proven more successful than could be expected," Capt. Welles said.

Applicants are to apply at the U. S. employment bureau, where Capt. Welles has his office and they will be given work at once at the local stations.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
OCTOBER 28, 1918

COLORED GIRLS TO STUDY AUTO WORK

Special Course Will Be Started By The State Council Of Defense.

A special course of instruction in motor mechanism for colored women and girls has been arranged by the Maryland Council of Defense, women's section.

This course, consisting of thorough instruction that will make the woman who completes it eligible for a chauffeur's license, will cover the space of seven or eight weeks, and the classes will be held at 7 o'clock on Friday and Saturday nights. About 25 members of the Colored Defense Workers are now taking the course.

An intensive course in training as a recreational leader is being offered to girls and women in this city of any age, under the auspices of the Maryland Council of Defense co-operating with the Children's Playground Association.

PREFER FACTORY TO DOMESTIC WORK.

(Special to The New York Age.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored women in the South are seeking new forms of work, displacing men as bootblacks, in barber shops, and in elevators, according to recent reports to the United States Employment Service.

In many sections there exists a shortage of domestics and a large oversupply of applicants for factory positions. Sections near the Mexican border are able to meet the demand for domestics in many cases by employing Mexican women accompanying their husbands, coming to this country for war work.

PILE DRIVING CREW BREAKS RECORD

(Special to The New York Age.)

Hog Island, Pa.—A world's record for driving piles was made by Edward Burwell, a colored captain, and his crew of eleven men, of the Arthur McMullen Contracting Co., when on Wednesday of last week they drove two hundred and twenty, sixty-five-foot piles in nine hours and five minutes. By this wonderful feat of pile driving, Burwell and his crew beat the world's record of 165 piles held by Capt. Bob Sutton, of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., made early in May. The total linear feet driven by Captain Burwell was 14,300.

The latest world's record was made on Group No. 5, Shipway 46. Captain Burwell and his crew used a Vulcan No. 1 hammer and skidding rolling machine when they made their wonderful record.

At noon 126 piles were driven and shortly after the crew returned from their luncheon a violent thunder storm broke loose. Every other workman in the yard ran for shelter but Burwell and his crew, who stripped to the waist and worked for an hour in the heavy downpour. At 2:30 o'clock 170 piles had been driven and the standing record smashed.

When the world's record mark was passed, the crew shouted in glee, and although pretty well tired out, they started in again with renewed vigor. One after another the piles were driven into the earth, and as each pile was driven to its required length, the little whistle on the engine tooted a cheery blast to the tired workers.

The crew started in to drive the piles at 7 o'clock and worked until noon, when a half hour was taken for lunch. Just as they returned to their task after lunch the thunder shower started, and the men worked in the heavy downpour. An hour later the sun came out again, but an hour after this dark clouds appeared on the horizon and another storm broke loose.

At 4:35 o'clock in the afternoon it was found that all of the piling of the shipway had been driven, and as there were no more piles to be driven, work was stopped. The crew was surrounded by their fellow workmen and cheered and patted on the back. All of the members of the crew are colored men.

Race Women Replace Men Waiters at Clubs

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9—The Maryland Club has followed the example of other clubs and hostleries in installing women as waitresses in the dining room. For some weeks past Colored women have taken the place of the men who have always been employed in that conservative establishment, and they are said to be giving satisfaction. Men are still employed in the cafe and at the bar.

The Baltimore Club was the first to adopt the new system, and it was followed by the Baltimore Country Club and the University Club.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
MAY 27 1918

COLORED CHAUFFEURS LOYAL.

At a meeting of the Chauffeurs' Mutual No. 1 on last Tuesday night every member present gave $1 to the Red Cross fund. Each member also decided to begin saving now in order that they may be able to help Uncle Sam more liberally whenever they are called upon again. Twenty-four of their comrades have been called to the colors and the organization made plane for a service flag. Among those contributing were:

Fred Chambers, T. H. Olden, William N. Jones, Harry Hardy, William Graves, F. B. Gates, W. H. Miles, Walter Dupree, Fred Turner, Norah Campbell, F. F. Johnson, Edward Sprow, William Moore B. L. Kemp, Fred Hockaday, L. G. Colscott, Lewis Bean, H. Haliburton, Jame Suggs, John Johnson, M. Haliburton.

TRENTON N J GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 14 1918

CHANCE FOR NEGRO WOMEN

Employment Service Offers Aid in Obtaining Work.

Negro women are not taking full advantage of the United States Employment Service local offices, according to some of the officials of branch offices, who are anxious that these women should be better informed regarding the aims and methods of the Service's work.

In Memphis and other southern cities, although the local offices are sought out by men, the negro women do not appear often, and it is felt that not enough attention has been given to informing them of the purposes of these offices. The Service is anxious to place women in positions which pay well and which they can fill without injury to their health. Among the jobs that have been opened to women are places in hotels, factories, offices and private homes.

The Memphis records showed that of the first 1,000 women and girls to seek the aid of the local office, barely a dozen were negroes.

10,000 MEN OF RACE.
Cleveland Advocate

JACKSONVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 12.—There are now 10,000 Colored men at work here with the DuPont Construction Company. Wages are said to be as high as $10 a day.

8-17-18

HOTEL EMPLOYS NEGRO ELEVATOR GIRLS

(Special to The New York Age.)

Hot Springs, Va.—For the first time in its history the Homestead Hotel is employing colored elevator girls.

Negro Women Take Men's Places as "White Wings"

N Y C TELEGRAM
SEPTEMBER 9. 1918

Crooning Southern Melodies, They Go About Their Duties in the Streets of Louisville as Confidently as Though They Were in "Missus'" Home.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday.—Handling the street broom with almost as much confidence as they ever flecked dust in the home of a "missus," twenty-eight negro women ahve appeared as official street cleaners in Louisville. They receive $2 a day for nine and a half hours, and each cares for a territory eight blocks square.

They will earn uniforms, something akin to the "white wings" worn by men in pre-war days, as soon as they prove their capability. On the streets, in the retail shopping district, pedestrians naturedly urged them to "be careful," and the women worked diligently, crooning Southern melodies as they proceeded.

They came in many guises, one wearing a new suit of overalls, a man's hat and hob-nailed shoes.

Superintendent Charles Oestreich, of the Street Cleaning Department, said the experiment, if successful, will solve an important labor shortage problem.

ST LOUIS MO GLOBE DEMOCRAT
MARCH 28. 1918

NEGRO GIRL BELLHOPS' AND ELEVATOR CONDUCTORS IN THE HAMILTON HOTEL

Many Caravansaries Employ White Women Because of War Taking Men's Place

Negro girl bellhops and elevator conductors have made their appearance in St. Louis at the Hamilton Hotel, Hamilton and Maple avenues. Since the United States entered the war many of the hotels have adopted the policy of employing women and girls as elevator conductors and "bellhops," but this is the first instance where it is known that negro girls have been employed.

N Y C EVE SUN
NOVEMBER 1 1918

TOO PROSPEROUS TO FIGHT.

Negro Making $6.25 a Day Didn't Want to Go in Army.

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 1. — Among the draft registrants examined here was a young colored man working at Collingswood. He admitted to Dr. Clark that he could not read or write, that he never went to school and that all he has ever done since childhood is work. He knew little about the war. "But," said he, "I am making big wages and I hope I don't have to go to France."

The doctor asked the man how much he was making. The reply was: "Six dollars and a quarter for every eight hours carrying a hod." The doctor asked him how he would like to trade jobs.

DETROIT MICH NEWS
DECEMBER 13 1918

Colored Motormen.

To the Editor: In reply to the statement that the colored motormen of the D. U. R. were only employed for the emergency during war times and now are no longer wanted by the union, I will ask: why did the union demand a fee from the colored motormen? The colored man is giving just as good service as the white men. If the colored man is good enough to stand by and shed his life's blood by your side in war, why should he not be good enough to earn his living by you in peace time? The colored man went to the front and died on the firing line to help save this Government. If the union only intended using them in war time it should have made it known before the colored man sought employment with the D. U. R. Then he could have gone in some munition plant or some other factory where he could have held his job as long as he rendered good service.

GEORGE BINGHAM,
192 W. Jefferson Ave.

DETROIT MICH. NEWS
MAY 19 1918

NEGRO WOMEN WORK CLAD IN OVERALLS

Fifteen Negro women and girls from St. Louis are doing the work and drawing the pay of section hands in the East St. Louis yards of the Illinois Central railroad. The work consists principally of raking and shoveling cinders.

They get $2.50 a day, and work from 7 a. m. to 5:30 p. m. They also get bridge fare. A smaller number of men are working with them. The women all dress in overalls and jumpers, with men's shoes and hats.

They say the work is no harder than washing and ironing and is twice as remunerative. One woman's husband works in the same gang with her. The women range in age from 18 to 40. Several of the youngest are unmarried. All go between St. Louis and East St. Louis night and morning wearing their working clothes.

Bauman Bros. (White) Employ Female Porters

New York, Sept. 13.—Bauman Bros., an old furniture establishment of this city, is now employing Race girls to do the porter work on the exterior as well as the interior. Just imagine walking on lower Eighth avenue, in the heart of the business section, and seeing girls cleaning the brass, mopping the vestibule and cleaning the sidewalks. This disgusting sight is quite common these days and other firms will be following suit soon. Yet factories, etc., are advertising for Race girls in various capacities at a higher salary.

RACE WOMEN MECHANICS.
Pittsburgh Courier

Anniston, Ala., July 18.—The United States Pipe and Foundry Co., of this city ,has set the pace for other employers of labor by putting two Colored women to work as helpers in the machine shop at the big plant in the western part of the city.

The female helpers took up their initial day of work amid the whirring machinery ,the grime and smoke of the big industrial plant is sufficient indication to the mind of pipe shop officials that they are going to make good in their new roles.

PHILADELPHIA PA PRESS
SEPTEMBER 17, 1918

EIGHT NEGRESSES GO TO WORK AS STREET CLEANERS

Eight negresses of Amazonian proportions aroused great curiosity in West Philadelphia yesterday when they appeared as street cleaners. Twenty-five women are expected by Cunningham & Murray, contractors, but the valiant eight were the only ones who appeared. Some wore trouserette uniforms and others were in short skirts. They were put to work in the district bounded by Fifty-eighth, Sixty-third, Market Street and Lansdowne Avenue.

The women get $15 a week, for an eight-hour day. They work from 8 o'clock in the morning until 4.30 in the afternoon, being allowed half an hour for lunch. Some have been recruited from the Pennsylvania Railroad, and from the Pullman Company, and one drove a wagon in Pittsburgh.

PROVIDENCE R I TRIB
JANUARY 22, 1918

Navigation for Colored Men

John Oliver Daniel, head of the Navigation School for colored youth of Savannah, Ga., was in the city to-day in the interest of his school, which is filling a unique place in the world, being the only one of the kind in existence, with a branch at West Savannah.

Mr. Daniel, who is a navigator, and holds a master's license, has the indorsement of President Wilson, Secretary of the Navy Daniels, Harvard and other professors, and has upward of 300 students in his school. He also has a 65-foot power boat for demonstration purposes.

DAYTON O NEWS
MAY 7 1918

COLORED MAN COMPLAINS.

Editor The Daily News:

Dear Sir—Owing to circumstances and the need of labor in our free country it stands each contractor, or even the government, to aid employes and give them good treatment on labor trains between Dayton and Moraine City, instead of allowing them to be Jim Crowed. As a Negro race we love our country and are doing all in our power to help win the war. Why are soldiers brought in as guards to parole labor trains and make their own law, being aided and abetted by others.

GEORGE ENOCH.
907 E. Second St., Xenia.

Labor - 1918
Occupation and Wages.

Do You Recognize Your Cook Or Housemaid Here?

A gang of laborers began laying pipes on Southway, Guilford, a day or two ago. The gang is composed almost entirely of negro women, who are paid 40 cents an hour. As a result, it is said, about half the cooks and maidservants of Guilford and vicinity have exchanged the frying pan and scrubbing brush for the pick and shovel and, incidentally, the larger remuneration.

WHY A THREAT?

THREAT OF NEGRO CONDUCTORS

Cleveland Traction Officials Say Colored Men May Replace Women

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 26.—Officials of this city's traction lines said to-day that Negroes over draft age will be considered for jobs as conductors on the city's traction lines if a man power shortage develops when the women now employed as conductors lose their jobs Nov. 1 through an order of Secretary of Labor Wilson.—NEW YORK SUN.

What is there so menacing in the despatch that Negro men may be employed as conductors on the Cleveland traction lines to warrant the New York Sun interpreting it as a threat to the citizens of Cleveland by officials of their traction lines? The New York Sun may not know it, but Negro conductors have not been altogether an unfamiliar sight to the citizens of Cleveland. And when the Negro is doing his bit to fill the industrial gaps at home as well as making the "Supreme Sacrifice" for world-democracy "over there" it is grossly unfair for newspaper men familiar (or supposed to be) with the contributions of the Negro towards the winning of the war to interpret as a "threat" any attempt to employ the Negro in the higher and more remunerative fields of labor.

WORKMEN WANTED IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

Richmond Planet

Over 'phone the United States Civil Service Commission has just advised that the Government is start ing work on a number of temporary office buildings for the War Depart men. These buildings are to be located at Washington. Government will furnish all labor. 3-30-18

Two thousand carpenters and fifteen hundred laborers needed at once. Carpenters will receive 62 1-2 cents an hour, time and half over eight hours. Ten hours to be worked each day. Laborers receive 35 cents an hour. In a short time electricians, steamfitters and plumbers will be needed. Transportation will be furn ished.

Applications will be received and acted upon at once by this office. La borers should bring with them letters of recommendations from former em ployers. Apply Room 423 Post Office Building.

MUNITION WORKERS DO WELL AT MIDVALE WORKS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Midvale Steel Works have employed a number of our girls in the gun stock department, with Miss J. Dorth as forelady and they are all making good. Fifty-six are employed in the munition works where they turn out thousands of shells a day. A large number of our men are also employed in this plant during night and day, making from forty-eight to fifty-six dollars a week, including overtime. 2-13-18

NO NEGRO RIVETERS ..

The Savannah Journal

There is still much rumor of rank color discrimination at the Terry Ship yard. It is claimed that during this week a number of riveters (white) left the place, for the Foundation Company; and that there were a number of colored "buckers" and some riveters fully competent to take the places of these men, but who were not offered the places because other white employes would object to Negro riveters.

It is also claimed that most of the white riveters learned riveting while serving as "buckers" and that they never did any riveting before the establishing of these plants.

Granted that these things are true, it but remains to fix the responsibility for the condition before reporting the matter to the proper government authority.

A Negro held the championship up to a few weeks ago, for the greatest number of rivets driven. The government is crying "speed up" production at all the plants.

We believe, nay, we know that any of the colored men who have worked at "bucking" can handle the riveter's gun successfully. Give him a chance.

WOMEN MAY SOLVE ICE MEN'S PROBLEM

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 14, 1918

U. S. Labor Agent Suggests Colored Women Be Used to Meet Shortage

ICE ENOUGH, SAY EXPERT

There Will Be No Days Without Ice Cream, Cooke Promises

"Employ colored women in the ice plants and the ice situation will be relieved in no time."

Edgar C. Felton, director of the Pennsylvania division of the Government employment service of the United States Department of Labor, yesterday suggested this as a remedy for the labor shortage, which is growing more acute in this city with every hot day that passes.

Among the smaller ice dealers in the outlying districts and in the suburbs the impression has been created that there is an actual shortage of ice. The managers of the Atlantic Ice and Coal Company, York road and Butler street; of the J. Carlin Ice and Coal Company, 2917 West Diamond street; of the Central Ice and Coal Company, 954 North Warnock street, and of several other plants, especially in the thickly populated districts in the southern and northern parts of the city, yesterday said they have not had enough ice to satisfy their customers.

Walter Lee, vice president and general manager of the American Ice Company, said the shortage of labor is the only trouble and that there is enough ice to "go around."

"There is no reason why the city should suffer under an ice shortage," Mr. Felton said. "The only thing the ice plants have to do is to avail themselves of a surplus of negro women

workers, which has been in evidence for the last week. From 150 to 200 colored women apply daily for work at our employment office, 514 South Broad street, and we cannot find enough vacant jobs to place them.

"S. A. Keesal, the examiner in charge of the Broad street office, is trying to prevail upon all plant owners to employ negro women. They are physically strong and willing to work. In my opinion there is no reason in the world why they should not be employed by the ice plants, and I shall certainly point this out to the manufacturers."

Jay Cooke, food administrator for Philadelphia County, said yesterday that this city is not yet threatened by an ice cream famine.

12,000 TO BE EMPLOYED ON BIG ARMY BASE

Journal & Guide

Between Five And Six Thousand Colored Men Needed For Government Work

2-2-18

Porter Bros., of Spokane, Wash., have been awarded the contract for erecting the army depot on the property recently acquired here by the government, and have opened offices at No. 300 Withers Building. Work on the base will begin as soon as the working force can be organized, representative of the contractors stated, and that fully twelve thousand men will be employed.

Preparing To House Newcomers.

There is practically no surplus labor in Norfolk and vicinity and the men required for this work will be brought here. Houses, apartments and rooms will be needed to accommodate them and with the view of supplying this need Housing Committees, white and colored have been organized under the Community Welfare League and these committees are listing the names of persons who have spare rooms or available houses and apartments for rent.

Colored Housing Committee.

The Colored Housing Committe has taken office in The Journal and Guide Building at 711-717 Highland Avenue and a clerk has been placed in charge who will list the names of those who have rooms or apartments to let. Such persons are requested to write, call or phone their names and addresses to the committee whose phone number is 2118—Norfolk. No charge is made for this service, which is rendered for the civic welfare of the city and to aid the government in properly housing the mechanics and laborers brought here for war work.

P. B. Young is chairman and Mrs. Ida N. Paey secretary of the Housing Committee, and there are a number of sub-committees working on the housing problem.

NEGROES AT DU-PONT COMPANY

The Nashville Globe

Feb. 15, 1918.

ABOUT 1500 TO BE EMPLOYED—NEGRO ALWAYS LOYAL—STUPENDOUS FEAT IN ENGINEERING.

About fifteen hundred Negroes are to be employed by the DuPont Engineering Company at the great government powder plant that is being erected at Hadley Bend, according to a statement given out by Mr. J. L. Pratt of the engineering department, who is here and who will practically have charge of all the work. While these figures are not given out to be based upon as minimum or maximum employment, it is learned authoritatively that it will be one of the institutions that will give more regular employment than any concern that was ever located in Tennessee. Only this week it was estimated that fully three hundred Negroes are at work at this plant, and by the various railroads who are also building spur tracks to the new government powder plant. The influx of the Negroes from every section of the country has already begun, and it is said that many of them are coming back from the north to "Sunny Tennessee" who are finding ready employment. While it has never been shown that Nashville was severely crippled by the exodus, it is a fact that a number had already gone north for various causes. The opening up of the plant is argued as a splendid opportunity for the return of many, as well as for the importation of a number from other sections.

Chicago Girl Employed by Whites Merchants

Chicago Defender

3-30-18

Miss Olga Porter, 5349 Indiana avenue, formerly employed by the Overton Hygienic Manufacturing company this city, has accepted more lucrative position with the Roll Department company (white), 2216 South Wabash avenue, in the auditing department. Miss Porter is a graduate of Wendell Phillips high school and has specialized in bookkeeping and stenography. She is the first girl of our Race to be employed by this concern.

MR. B. J. DAVIS,

Atlanta, Ga., Treasurer of the National Negro Press Association and editor of the Atlanta Independent.

RACE LABOR MAKES GOOD

Chicago Defender

5-3-18

Chicago Manufacturer Pays Tribute to Their Workmanship—A Feeling of Satisfaction All Around

Some time ago Mr. M. Van Gelder, president of the Empire Mattress Co., of Chicago, Illinois, the organization that manufactures mattresses, etc. for Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Illinois, wrote a letter to Mr. Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., calling attention to the splendid results he had secured in his factory as the result of the substitution of "Colored labor" for that which had been employed prior to the stressful conditions of the war. Permission has been secured for its publication. It is a great tribute to the splendid efficiency of the Colored men and women who have been offered the opportunity of working in this large mattress factory where heretofore foreign labor almost entirely has been used.

The letter written by Mr. Van Gelder to Mr. Rosenwald follows:

Empire Mattress Co.,
Office of the President.
Chicago, July 16, 1918.

Mr. Julius Rosenwald,
care Sears, Roebuck & Co.,
Chicago, Ill.

My Dear Mr. Rosenwald:

Adverting to our conversation regarding the labor changes in my factory I shall briefly outline same.

Beginning with three years ago, the employes consisted mainly of Russians and Poles, whom we had taught different branches of the work and who had worked for me, in most cases from their immigrant stage, varying from four to twenty-four years. They were an ignorant lot, cringing in their servility and totally unaccustomed to being treated decently. However, as they were taught the work and received good treatment they assumed an insolent air of independence and became unreasonable in their demands.

Another type we had to contend with was a class known as the tramp American mattress maker and workman. They were generally irresponsible, frequently getting drunk thereby causing loss of time, etc.

After the war had been in progress for some time and immigration ceased, conditions became critical so I looked about for a solution. While I was South on a buying trip I heard of a Colored machinist whom I forthwith saw and hired at a much higher salary, of course, than he was getting South.

He proved satisfactory to such a degree that I hired all Colored men for the felting department and placed him at the head of same. While he and the other men receive high wages (much higher than they hoped for) yet the cost of production has decreased considerably and the repairs on machinery is less than half it was under the old regime, who were not getting any more wages but were not giving maximum production and in their carelessness broke the machinery, thereby increasing the cost of the product.

The change in the felting department was the first step in the Colored labor. I then sent for a Colored mattress maker from the South and he was another revelation. Working side by side with the white men he soon displayed his ability. His workmanship compared favorably with the best and there is no branch of the work that he is not perfectly conversant with.

In this way I hired more and more Colored men until they were placed in practically all departments working amongst white employes, with the most gratifying results. They occupy positions ranging from common hustlers at $18.00 per week to mechanics at $30.00 per week.

There is one branch of the work known as tufting, which is done by machinery. The operation of these machines is so simple and easy that any one can do and we had boys on them. We were beginning to have trouble in securing boys. American boys were in general demand and foreign boys were not to be had, so in looking over the situation I suddenly saw a large field I could draw from. Colored men are limited in their choice of occupations and it occurred to me that it would be a good plan to place them on the tufting machines. This experiment proved as successful as my experience with the men, I then placed Colored women on the mattress filling machines, which requires deftness and considerable judgment.

The success of the entire project encouraged me that I took a step further and placed Colored women in the sewing department amongst white women and things are running very nicely without a hitch anywhere.

The Colored men and women have taken hold of things very readily, being apt and willing; their working conditions are pleasant and they are receiving higher wages than ever before. There is a feeling of satisfaction all around. They are pleasant and appreciate the conditions they are working under and I am pleased with their attitude as much as with the actual results, that of increased production at the same outlay. The improvement made by the change surpasses my most sanguine expectations, in other words we are receiving a full day's work for a full day's pay.

Knowing this would be of interest to you and wishing to express the regard that the Colored men and women deserve I have taken the liberty of writing at some length and hope you will pardon same. I remain

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) M. VAN GELDER.

BROOKLYN N.Y. EAGLE MAY 12, 1918

COLORED WOMEN PORTERS

Employment of women by the B. R. T. to fill up the gaps created by the call to service of its men employees has now reached the stage where colored women are being engaged as station porters on the elevated lines in Brooklyn to replace the porters now in the Army and Navy. The colored women as porters were first engaged some time ago on the stations of the Broadway subway. Their services proved satisfactory, and [illegible] were placed on elevated stations in Brooklyn. Now a number of them are at work as porters on the Brighton Line.

The colored women porters wear, as the sole distinguishing mark of their employment, peaked caps, similar in every way to the caps worn by conductorettes. They do all the cleaning work at the various stations that the men porters formerly did.

NEGRO WOMAN DISCUSSES DOMESTIC LABOR SITUATION.

The Western

5-17-18

In defense of her race against the statement published a few days ago to the effect that the reason for the scarcity of Negro women for domestic help was on account of the Government allotment of Soldier funds, the News has received a communication from a Negro woman, who, among other things, says:

"The statement does not apply to the Negro women generally. True, there may be some who manage to get along in some way on the Government allotment, but generally those who draw the allotment are forced to provide other means of livelihood, since living is so high.

"I would ask for you to ask some of the Dallas housewives who complain that they can't get help, what they pay for their work. I ask that the officers investigate some of the conditions before they force us to work. Most of us are at work of some kind. True, it seems had to get cooks and maids for some, and this is why: The Dallas housewives generally pay $4.50 to $6 a week. Most of them want servants to stay on the place. I venture to say that 75 per cent of the servant quarters are not suitable to live in. They are small, poorly ventilated and barely furnished.

"I write this because I want the public to know that the Negro women, as well as the men, are willing to bear their part of the world's war. We are no slackers. We are buying bonds and we are helping the Red Cross. It is not encouraging to those who do what they can to be censured by their white friends. They place all of us in the one shiftless class."

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN OCTOBER 27, 1918

COURSE FOR COLORED GIRLS.

A course in motor mechanism for colored girls in this city has been arranged by the Women's Section Maryland Council of Defense, for Friday and Saturday evenings at 7:30, in order to accommodate those who are employed during the day. Pastors of all colored churches are urged to co-operate in bringing the course to the attention of their membership and registration will be taken at the Women's Section Maryland Council of Defense, 200 West Saratoga street, where further information will also be given.

Labor - 1918
Occupation and Wages

Reading from left to right, front row—Victory Lively; Mr. Arnold, Instructor; Mattie Irvin

Top row left to right—Theresa Lyttle; Julia Pulley; Mary Pelle Hinton; Anna Porte

Photo by J. C. Patton.

SEVERAL COLORED WOMEN BECOME MOULDERS AT THE LINK BELT WORKS

Said To Be The Only Ones of Their Sex In The United States To Be Employed In That Capacity

Perhaps Indianapolis is the first city in the United States that can boast of having women molders in her boundaries. Recently the Link Belt Chain Company, located on Belmont avenue, between the Pennsylvania and New York Central railway lines in West Indianapolis, made effort to secure a number of molders. W. L. Waterberry, general superintendent of the works, was surprised when four or five colored women of the finest type of physical form applied and were accepted. Of course, this movement brought about muc hdiscussion. There were those who thought that the work was far too heavy for the female sex. but these women believed that they were well fitted for the work and so they began.

Roy W. Arnold, a first-class experienced molder, was chosen as their instructor. Supt. Waterberry also had installed new machinery o fthe kind that would make the work lighter for these women. The new crew of womne molders is composed of Victory Lively, Mattie Irvin, Annie Porter, Theresa Lyttle, Mary Belle Hinton and Julia Pulley.

In speaking of these women, Mr. Arnold had this to say: "These six women have been under my supervision for about six weeks and I can truthfully say that they are proving satisfactory to all concerned. Of course, the work is the least bit heavy for them just now, but as they become more skilled it will be exceedingly lighter. I never saw better workers in my life than these women. They get $305 per hundred molds and the average for these women a day is from 124 to 125 molds. Of course, there are some molders in our place that average $40 to $45 a week, and I venture that it will not be long before these women will be able to make the same. So far the women seem to like the work and are becoming more efficient every day. There is no suestion about it, the women will make good and later fill the place of many a man called to war."

Mr. Arnold has been employed at the Link Belt Company about five years and has an enviable reputation as a gentleman and tradesman. There are about thirty odd Colored women employed by the firm as chain breakers and nearly a hundred Colored men are employed as molders and in other lines of labor.

CHICAGO Hotel Gazette
MARCH, 1918

PLEA FOR COLORED WAITER

Thinks He Can Be Made to Give Good Service—Too Little Care Given His Training

One of the best headwaiters in the south is Joseph Wright, in charge of the dining rooms in the Ansley Hotel at Atlanta, Ga. "Joe," as he is known to thousands of travelers throughout the south, has had years of experience in handling of colored waiters and his opinion of them and the possibilities of training them to give good service comes from a thorough knowledge of their capabilities.—Editor.

Atlanta, Ga., December 20.—After having completed a trip covering the best cities in the east and middle west, I am forced to the conclusion that the south is the best place for the colored waiter as he is to-day. The hotels which I have visited and the ones in which I would like to work all have white crews. These men, as a rule, give good service, but no better than can be had from colored crews if properly trained and handled and I have come to the conclusion that the reason so few men of my race are employed in northern houses is the scarcity of trained colored waiters.

Is Satisfactory in the South

I know the colored boy, know his capabilities and failings and know from actual experience that he can be trained to give good service and to please the guest. The traveler that comes to the south after having stopped at northern and western hotels where only white service is used, finds that colored waiters are used exclusively and the service is good. They leave the dining room well pleased and enjoy their meals as much as in any section of the globe.

The colored waiter has faults and these will never be overcome until the proprietor, manager and headwaiter take an interest in him and his work. He needs to be trained for hotel service just as he must be trained for chauffeurs, engineers, school teachers, lawyers, doctors or any other line of professional work. The trouble is that we take in the dining room and put to work almost any man that comes along without proper investigation as to his training and efficiency. If he fails to make good the whole race is blamed and judgment agains the colored man is entered accordingly.

Must Be Trained and Coached

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and before we allow a man to serve our guests he should be carefully trained and coached until we know he is capable of giving good service. He should not be hired because he is cheap, for cheap headwaiters, cheap sidewaiters, stewards or managers have bankrupted more hotels and restaurants than any other cause.

When proprietors and managers give proper care and thought to the training of their dining room help, better service will come, and more colored waiters will be used, for he can be trained to make good.

TRAIN PORTERS ASK INCREASE

the Freeman March 2, 1918.

PULLMAN EMPLOYES JOIN RAILROAD BROTHERHOODS IN PLEA FOR HIGHER WAGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The "little fellow" among railroad employes was represented today before the Railroad Wage Commission which was asked not to forget thousands of workers, organized, who contribute materially to the operation of trains, but are little known to the public.

Employes of the Pullman company were given official government jurisdiction when Secretary Lane, chairman of the commission, told one of their number he might proceed with his representations on the theory that the Pullman company is a common carrier.

Tipping, which Pullman car porters recently testified, was relied on to supplement their small salaries, was defended today by L. S. Hungerford, general manager of the Pullman company.

"If porters were put on a straight salary, do you think tipping would continue?" asked Secretary Lane.

"You must take into consideration that tipping is a very general practice," Hungerford replied. "I think the porter feels that he earns the tips and that the passengers feel the same way. I believe the porters are fully entitled to the tips."

$30 to $75 Per Month.

L. S. Taylor, controller of the Pullman Company, told the commission the company's waiting list had not been affected by the scarcity of labor. He said porters received from $30 to $50 regular while those on troop trains got $75 monthly. Judge Covington wanted to know if the higfher J—ZISSd4).... train porter was given because of the lesser tipping ability of soldiers.

"I suppose it figured somewhat on the basis that added compensation is lacking," Mr. Hungerford replied, with a smile. "The troop-train porters also

have large responsibility, for they act as conductors."

J. R. T. Austin, speaking for the Order of Telegraphers, dispatchers, agents and signal men, suggested 40 per cent increases for tower men drawing less than $75 a month, 30 per cent for those receiving between $75 and $100 and 20 per cent for those above $100.

Local Man in Appeal.

T. J. Brady and W. M. Welch, international president, asked wage increases for members of the International Brotherhood of Steamshovel and Dredgemen to compensate for the fact that their busy season is only about eight months of the year. Their pay now is about $175 a month. J. M. Maxwell, a newspaperman of Indianapolis, said unorganized baggage handlers and gatemen of the Indianapolis Union Railroad Company work twelve hours a day with only one day off every seven weeks for wages of $79 a month and less.

J. W. Higgins, executive secretary of the Western Association of Railways, reappeared before the commission to give exact figures on wage increases in the Western territory during 1916 and 1917, which he said amounted to $97,875,000, or an average of $151.47 per man. He urged that many classes of employes who had not been represented before the commission should be given the same consideration in any increases as those whose cases had been presented by the heads of important unions.

THE COLORED FREIGHT HOUSE MEN REFUSE TO PERMIT COLORED WOMEN ROLL TRUCKS AND DO DRUDGERY FREIGHT HOUSE WORK WITH WHITE MEN.

A new epoch seems to be dawning in things racial. In many sections of the country and even here in our much Jimcrowed and prejudice stricken, yet beautiful and much beloved southland, Negro men are exhibiting a spirit of self pride and racial respect almost unheard of. An exhibition of this manly self respecting spirit, has just been given in our own splendid city of Little Rock. Negro men refuse to permit Negro women to do the drudgery and mean humiliating work in the Missouri Pacific freight depot or house in company with rough white men overseered and driven like cattle by them. It appears that M. P. management advertised for twenty-five "Negresses.' This happens it appear, on the 10th inst on the morning of the eleventh something like sixty colored women appeared expecting of course that, a large majority of them is to be given a woman's job and a woman's show. But when the fifty or more Negro employees discovered that it was the purpose of the company to heap humiliation and insult upon the manhood of the race by debasing the womanhood of the race, in committee the Negro men waited upon the management and strongly deprecated their actions. It was not altogether the class of work that the Negro women were called to do that the men resented, but the humiliating and embarassing attitude in which it placed them—For the race women to be cursed and abused, hated and despised, in a large measure to be unsexed and socially ignored in the very presence of the race men and that too by the men of another race, signifies a nail in the race's coffin, for no race can hope to be much regarded until its woman hood has respectable share of the respectability accorded to the women of the world. No real white man relishes seeing the women of his race in an embarrassing attitude, especially around Negro men. He feels it lowers his dignity, so it does. The same is true of Negro men, that's why the white man of the south will not let the criminal class of his women go to the county farm and penitentiary and engage in drudgery tasks, he feels any intrusion upon his women as an insult, he is right, so are the Negro freight men. They deserve the applaudits of the entire race and of the good and fair-minded people of all races for this manifestation of self-respect, the intelligent manner in which they conducted their negotiations and the brilliant industrial victory they won. Mat Lewis, chairman of the negotiating committee with Fred Pryer, Jim Lewis and Tom Marcus as spokesmen deserve the highest praise of the community, and all the other freight workers deserve a mighty hand clapping for having backbone and intelligence—enough to stick by their leaders.

—People's Defender.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE NEGRO

Why has it been such a matter of unconcern to the organized railway men that the Negro porters are paid so small wages It is a well known fact that the so-called porter is a brakeman, performing the duties of a brakeman, but then if he be called a brakeman, the public would not come across with those tips, which enables the companies to pay lower wages. This matter is now before the Railway Wage Commission. The Negroes are asking that they be given the same wage as that given to a white employe for similar wark. It is right ethically, and it is sound common sense economically. If the organized labor forces of the United States ever get their eyes open to the fundamentals of economics they will insist, not only that Negroes be paid the equal wages for similar wark, but that women as well be paid equal wages for similar wark. Only by doing so can the working class be in position that one class cannot be used against another to keep wages down to the lowest point. The fact that organized labor in America has failed to see this thing in an indictment against the intelligence of leadership that has been in charge of our organized labor movement.

It is a most commendable fact that the Negroes, instead of waiting for organized labor or any other body to speak for them, has organized itself, and is now making this demand for equal and just treatment, not as individuals, but as an organization. Let the Negro organize and then become conscious that he must contend for his own rights, not individually, but as an organization, he will get somewhere. And by all means don't put any reliance in those political organizations which are owned boot, britches and all by the capitalistic interests.—New World.

TIPS AND TAXES.

With the traveling public paying war taxes on berths as well as on railroad tickets, it seems that the gratuities to the railroad porters are becoming a dimmishing quantity. At all events, such was the testimony of a Chicago dining car waiter before the railroad wage commission. This witness also stated that if the commission decided to abolish tips, the dining car employees would have to be paid $100 a month instead of $25 to live on.

But when the question was put as whether the witness would rather have $100 and no tips, he declined to commit himself, on the ground that some of the men running between Chicago and New York would kick on a salary of $100 and no tips.

The suggestion was finally elicited from the witness that a small addition to each check—about twelve cents—would cover the increase in wages and a slight advance in berth rates would pay the porters a living wage.

We are glad to see that the wage commission has taken up the case of the porters and dining car employees, as it has been patent for years that they were dependent on the generosity or sense of fairness of the passengers, for an adequate return for their service. In fact every trip was a sort of gamble as to the financial results it would bring to the employee. The interests of the public, the porter and the railroad would probably be put on a firmer footing if the earnings of the employee were guaranteed at a fixed figure and not left to the hazard of a good or a poor "run." Whether the suggestion of $100 a month and no tips would be acceptable to the majority of this class of railroad workers remains to be seen. An expression of their views would be of interest.

SOME PORTERS PREFER $25 AND TIPS TO $100 AND NO TIPS, SAYS SPOKESMAN.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 15.—The philosophy of tipping was expounded to an interested audience at the railway wage hearing last week by Robt. L. Mays, a dining car waiter, who spoke for unorganized Colored employes. He said they received $25 a month wages for sixteen to eighteen hours' daily work. When asked if they would consent to the elimination of tips and substitution of a higher salary, he said he believed both waiters and porters would be glad to forego tips if their pay was increased to $100 and up monthly.

"Then your tips average $75 a month?" asked Mr. McChord.

"Yes, on a good run. We serve possibly thirty persons at meals every day, the tips averaging 10 cents each, or about $90 a month. Some of the men on the big Eastern lines, between here and New York, for instance, would kick on a salary of $100 and no tips, but the men in the west, on the long desert runs, where they have to buy their own food and get back home the best way they can, would be glad of the change."

"And what difference does the tip make in the kind of service received?"

"Absolutely none. We are not merely require to give good service, but our superiors see that we do it, for any dissatisfaction means loss of patronage by the road.

"I suggest a very small addition to each check—about 12 cents would care for the increase in wages. A slight advance in berth rates would pay the porters a living wage."

OMAHA NEB BEE
MARCH 24, 1918

Southern Negroes Fail to Find "Soft Pickings" in North

Three southern negroes, Vivian Jackson, David E. Neely and Joe Knight, have applied to Deputy Labor Commissioner Connell for relief. They allege that they were lured to Omaha from their homes in Mobile, Ala., with promises of high salaries, to find meager wages, squalid surroundings and with no opportunity to save anything for their families at home.

"That isn't the worst of it," said Jackson, "we are coming up here and crowding deserving men of this city out of jobs. We are looked upon as "ignorant nigger scabs" and treated as such. I am a member of the union and have a good home in Mobile in 20 Jersey street. I wish I were back there now."

Aluminum Ore Company 'Jim Crows' the Race Men

All Nationalities Drink From Same Water Bucket Except Race Men

Special to the Defender

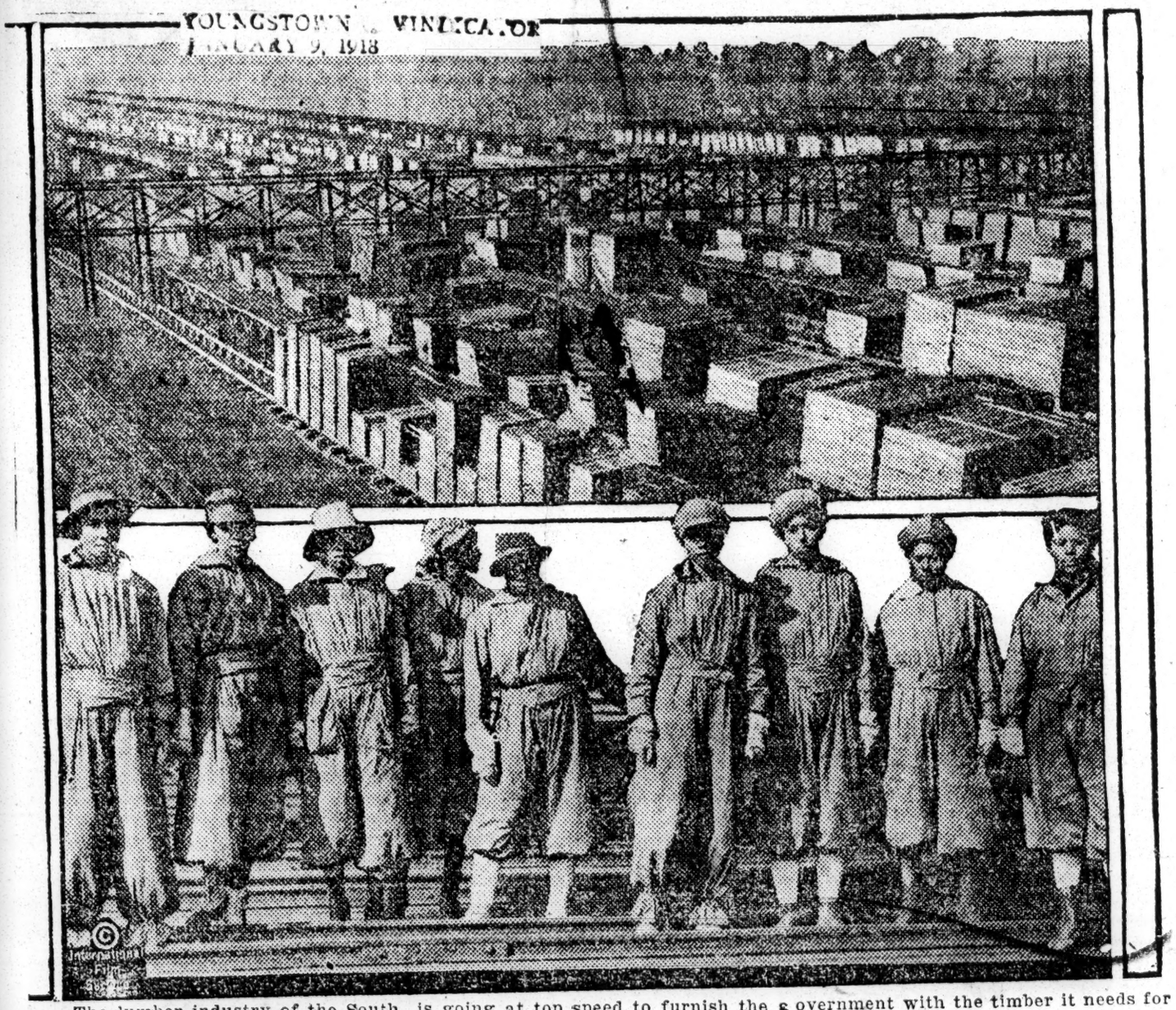
St. Louis, Mo., March 22.—Wednesday of last week, for the first time in the history of the Aluminum ore plant of East St. Louis, the color line was drawn against Colored employes in plant No. 2 and separate drinking facilities were provided for members of the Race. It has been the custom in the past for all to use a common drinking bucket and a dipper. This practice has been supplanted by a "Jim Crow" bucket.

The Aluminum Ore Company is in charge of Charles Fox, white superintendent, and employes a large number of men. Almost every race is represented. In No. 2 plant Italians, Greeks, "Pollocks" and others earn their daily bread, but the head of this department, who claims to be an American white man, so belittles the country whose flag protects him that he permits this outrage on black American citizens and shows the poisoned condition of his mind by giving more consideration to foreigners, who are scarcely acquainted with the customs of the land. Almost anything can happen in East St. Louis, though. The town is an enigma.

Labor - 1918

Occupation and Wages

View of the Largest Sawmill in the World



The lumber industry of the South is going at top speed to furnish the government with the timber it needs for ship building and other purposes. The illustration shows a general view of the largest sawmill in the world, at Bogalusa, La., and some of the negro women who have taken the places of the male employes.

SEGREGATION IN PA. FEDERALIZED SHIPYARD

N. Y. Guardian Mar. 30, 1918.

"This Side for Colored" and "This Side for White" Signs in Eating Place of Amer. International Shipbuilding Co. at Hog Island, Pa.—Real Democracy Prevailed Until After Visit of Sen. Vardaman—Pres. Wilson Should Order Insult Abolished.

"THIS SIDE FOR COLORED" ON SIGNS.

Philadedlphia, Pa., March 19, 1018: —Colored men nemployed by the American International Shipbuilding Co. at Hog Island, Pa., are said to be much disturbed over their segregation in the mess halls. Signs indicating a certain side for colored and another for whte have been hung and armed guards are stationed in the mess halls to separate the men as they come from the counters with their trays of food.

So far as can be learned this measure is entirely unnecessary, no trouble at all having been had on account of the men eating together in the mess halls.

FOLLOWED VISIT BY VARDAMAN.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 20, 1918: —Following the visit of inspection made by five members of the Senate Committee of Comerce to the Hog Island Shipping Plant several years ago, Senator Vardaan, of Mississippi, being one of the investigators, segregation is now rampart in the big mess hall.

Until Senator Vardaman and his colleagues paid Hog Island a visit the spirit of real democracy prevailed at the huge plant, and white and Colored workmen sat wherever they saw fit in the mess hall. But things have changed.

Now signs are prominently displayed about the pace which read: "THIS SIDE FOR COLORED" and "THIS SIDE FOR WHITE," as Manager Allen has been advised that a grave mistake was being made in permitting workmen of both races to sit side by side and partake of their meals—a custom never heard of in the South.

So the 2,000 Colored men are now compelled to eat on one side of the mess hall and the white men on the other. There was quite a bit of confusion when this unAmerican practice was introduced, and as yet the majority of workmen are mystified as to [illegible] should be issued.

Public National Bank Employs Edward D. Ward a[s] Chief of [illegible]
Shows Spirit of Democr[acy]

New York, July 26.—The Public National bank (white), which maintains a branch at 116th street and Madison avenue, have thrown the color of a man's skin to the three winds and employed a Race man in the person of Edward D. Ward as bookkeeper in charge of customers' ledger. Mr. Ward acted as bookkeeper for the Afro-American Insurance Co., Jacksonville, Fla., for many years, and was until recently with Chas. H. Anderson & Co., Race bankers, also of Jacksonville. The placing of Mr. Ward in this responsible position at the 116th street branch of the Public National Bank, can be traced back six months ago to the efforts of one of our able young attorneys of this city, Pope B. Billups, with offices at 203 Broadway, who had in mind at that time the establishing of a branch in Harlem of one of the large banks downtown where members of our Race could be employed. Through the efforts of the late S. A. Cunningham (white) a meeting was arranged with Mr. Block, first vice president and general manager of the Public National Bank, and the situation was gone over thoroughly. It was learned then that it was not possible for the bank to consider the proposition because of its membership in the Federal Reserve Bank, but stated that if he (Mr. Billups) could recommend a responsible man that he would place him in the 116th street branch. Not being hasty, Mr. Billups started looking for the man, and finally selected Mr. Ward, who at present resides at 108 West 144th street, a personal friend of many years, who arrived in the city from Jacksonville, Friday, July 12, to accept the position. With the following letter of introduction Mr. Ward started as the first Race bookkeeper of the Public National Bank Monday, July 15:

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION.

July 12, 1918.

My Dear Mr. Block:

As mentioned over the telephone today, you will recall that I had the pleasure of meeting you through a letter of introduction by the late Mr. S. A. Cunningham. Also at that time I discussed with you the possibility of establishing a branch of your bank in Harlem. You then informed me that it would be impossible for your bank to consider the proposition because of its membership in the Federal Reserve Bank, however, if I could recommend a man whom I knew to be in every way eligible for the position you would place him in your 116th street branch.

Would state I have at no time lost sight of that very kindly offer, but have kept my eyes open for the "man," and now that I have the man available I am referring him to you without reserve. This letter introduces Mr. E. D. Ward, whom I have known personally for several years; a young man who has had several years of bookkeeping and some banking experience, and, above all, a man whose honesty and integrity are unimpeachable. I realize that this is a very broad statement, but my long personal acquaintance with him warrants it.

I have requested Mr. Ward to arrange for a course in one of the local universities for the furtherance of his training and expect that by the time I am in position to raise the necessary capital for the proposed bank he will bring to the people the much desired banking experience which I have complained to you we so seriously lack.

Now in regard to the amount of business Mr. Ward will be able to draw to your uptown branch I shall not attempt to say. However, I will say that in the event he is employed by you the matter will be given the widest publication, and I feel confident the people will generously patronize that particular branch. At any rate I shall consider what every consideration you accord Mr. Ward as a personal favor. Very truly yours,

POPE B. BILLUPS.

The Chelsea Exchange Bank, 135th street and Seventh avenue, which is in the heart of Harlem and a branch of one of the large banking institutions downtown, to our knowledge has never employed a member of the Race in any capacity, and we hope that the recent act of Mr. Block of the Public National Bank will be the instigation of the Chelsea National Bank letting down the barrier of prejudice and employing at least two Race people, otherwise than in menial positions. There will be no question about qualification, efficiency and honesty. They have been produced before and can be produced again.

N. O. SHOULD ASK SHIP CONTRACTS, SAYS RANSDELL

NEW ORLEANS LA. ITEM
MARCH 31, 1918

Senator, At Ferguson Meeting in A. of C., Counsels Strong Efforts By Business Men

"EXISTING YARDS CAN'T MEET DEMANDS," ASSERTS

Have Made Good Impression But "Too Modest," He Declares; Expert's Visit Fortunate

Senator Joseph E. Ransdell Saturday counselled the New Orleans business men pressing for a share of the nation's shipbuilding business to ask the shipping board or the fleet corporation for ship construction contracts either for responsible private contractors who may wish to engage in the business here, or for a company to be financed by public subscriptions.

The senator spoke briefly at the Ferguson meeting at the Association of Commerce in the forenoon.

"The world's shipping has been decreased 10,000,000 tons by the submarine," the senator said. "Its ravages are not yet ended, either. There will be great demand for shipping long after peace has come. There is a disposition at Washington to confine building operations now to the existing 730 ways, rather than to establish new yards. But the existing yards can't meet the demands.

"Requires Strong Case"

"It will require a strong case on the part of New Orleans to get contracts, but the effort should be made. New Orleans has the real shipbuilding fever now. It could be brought to serve the nation with good results. New Orleans is easily the nation's second port. It has been brought out in this meeting that the city has wonderful resources in labor, housing, climate, availability of raw materials, transportation, food supply and the other requisites for advantageous work. These are resources that have not yet been thrown in the national scale.

"I believe we've made a good impression on Washington officials. But we have been too modest. It is necessary to push our case to the front. We won't get anything by standing back and merely tendering our money, labor and patriotism.

Ferguson's Visit "Fortunate"

"It is very fortunate that Mr. Ferguson has come to appraise our resources in this particular. We first tried to get Mr. Hurley, of Mr. Piez, but those men are not practical and professional shipbuilders .and Mr. Ferguson is. I was told that Mr. Ferguson's recommendations would carry 100 per cent with Mr. Hurley. They have that much faith in his judgment and ability."

Mr. Ferguson spent two hours with the New Orleans business men in an analysis of all the factors that go to make up an ideal situation for shipbuilding. Briefs, maps and charts touching on all phases were placed in his hands. These told that unlimited quantities of sand, gravel and lumber were at the very doors of the city; that cement, coal and steel could be brought here from near-by localities by barge; that natural gas was developed a few miles away; that skilled and unskilled labor was so abundant that the city was supplying workmen to yards in several other states; that superior sites for plants would be made available on the banks of the industrial canal, and that the city has all that could be desired for housing and feeding many thousands of workingmen.

Expert Interested in Labor

Mr. Ferguson made some pointed inquiries concerning the quantity and quality of labor available here immediately. He said a number of trained shipbuilders would be required as a nucleus for a yard.

"In my judgment, and I shall so state in my report on the New Orleans situation, your case must stand practically on the labor factor," he said. "I am convinced that shipyards in the south must have a mixture of white and colored labor, to be successful. If negroes are not employed, you limit your supply of labor. There are many jobs about a plant that negroes are better fitted to do than whites. Furthermore, the temper of labor must be taken into consideration. If the white and colored men work harmoniously together, and they do not engage in controversies with employers or contractors—troubles that end in strikes and lockouts—the shipbuilder will have one big factor in his favor."

A number of men answered him reassuringly.

"Most Satisfactory," Says Behrman

"I am well acquainted with the white and negro labor in New Orleans, and I can say that labor conditions have been most satisfactory here," said Mayor Behrman.

On the same point, Hampton Reynolds, a well-known contractor, said:

"About 75 per cent of the bricklayers in New Orleans are colored. I employ negroes as carpenters, air drill operators and in various other skilled capacities, and I have never had any trouble with them. The whites and negroes have separate unions."

O. P. Geren, of the dock commission, told that the dock board employs gangs of negroes in structural steel work, as masons, and as mechanics, and maintains the best of co-operation between the white and negro forces.

Violet Yards Use Negroes

William P. Ross said that 75 per cent of the employes in the Violet shipyards, on the Lake Borgne canal, were negroes, who have proven themselves to be excellent workers.

As to the number of workmen here immediately available, a document filed with Mr. Ferguson stated that 4500 men of the skilled classes and 2400 unskilled men, in addition to several thousand enrolled in the state Ship Workers' Reserve, could be taken into shipyards.

"What is the extent of ship-repair work done in New Orleans?" Mr. Ferguson asked.

"For the past few years about 600 ships a year, of all classes, have been repaired in New Orleans shops," Ernest Lee Jahncke replied.

Mr. Ross added that all vessels seeking repairs or over-hauling here, either as to hull or machinery, have received prompt attention except in some instances when strikes interfered.

Unions Pledge Aid

Communications from about 30 white and negro labor unions, each pledging the best possible service in shipbuilding here and to accept the minimum wage scale set by the various trades by the United States government, were given to Mr. Ferguson.

Hans Jacobsen, who is in charge of the government employment bureau in the city hall, said his department has provided virtually all the labor used in the yards in Mississippi and Louisiana, and many to yards in Texas.

"We have, furthermore, turned over to the shipping board 1000 workers recently enrolled in the Shipworkers' Reserve, and expect soon to send on the second thousand," Mr. Jacobsen said. "We still have many in Louisiana and a lot in Arkansas to draw on."

Mr. Ferguson requested that a list of all machine shops, foundries, ship constructing and repairing plants, and structural steel and metal trades plants be compiled and forwarded to him, the list to show the number of skilled mechanics of the various classifications that are employed.

Banking Resources Ample.

Rudolph S. Hecht, of the Hibernia Bank and Trust Company, said that the banking resources of New Orleans were ample to finance any shipbuilding venture. Walter Parker, of the Association of Commerce, gave the information that five firms, believed to be responsible in every way, were seriously conducting negotiations for shipbuilding sites along the industrial canal.

There was little discussion of the shiplock and canal. Dock Board officials declared that dredges could prepare the shipyard sites in a few weeks and that if the lock wasn't completed by the time the first ship is launched, a way to the sea is open through Lake Pontchartrain. This appeared to dispose of the necessity of considering the canal as a factor.

Throughout all of the discussion the local business men kept to the fore the thought that the city desires not only to throw its capital, its labor and its other advantages, but also its patriotic impulses into the scale for greater national efficiency.

Full Resources Pledged.

"New Orleans," said Mayor Behrman, in a statement opening the meeting, "tenders the government the full extent of her resources in the prosecution of the war. We want to help the shipbuilding programme, and we do not want to make any money out of it. We have striven to create the right kind of conditions here for shipbuilding. We are building the shiplock and industrial canal as a war measure. If we did not think it would substantially add to the nation's might we would not be attempting it at this time."

Mr. Ferguson went to Madisonville Saturday afternoon to inspect the yards of the Jahncke Shipbuilding Corporation, where about 20 steel and wood vessels are to be built for the United States.

BIG SHIP PLANTS TO COME, RANSDELL SAYS

"I look for concrete results from Homer L. Ferguson's visit to New Orleans,—at least two or three big, permanent shipbuilding plants, and as many ship repairing yards here in the city," said Senator J. E. Ransdell Saturday afternoon.

The senator has been here two days contributing to the general effort to have New Orleans' power and might made use of by the federal government in the war programme, and in that time he has talked ship-building a lot and national politics a little.

"Mr. Hurley, as head of the United States shipping board, and Mr. Piez, as head of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, were unable to come to New Orleans," continued Senator Ransdell, "so I induced Mr. Ferguson to come as special representative of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. He has been building ships continuously for 20 years. He is a southerner. He knows labor conditions and housing conditions and raw material conditions. When he has gone over the site for the new shiplock and industrial basin, seen with his own eyes exactly what the advantages are, talked face to face with New Orleans officials and business men on labor, housing, raw materials—then his report, which will be filed with the United States shipping board, will be a document on which the new shipyards can be built as on a foundation.

Wants First-Hand Data.

"We must realize that accurate knowledge of New Orleans conditions has not been found in Washington. Mr. Hurley once told me in good faith: 'Why, you gentlemen already have two good shipbuilding plants in New Orleans.' I had to tell him that the plants at Slidell and Mandeville, to which he referred, were in Louisiana; that Louisiana was proud of them, but that they were about 30 miles from New Orleans and could only build ships of limited draft. There'll be no misconceptions like that when the Ferguson report is filed. Jahncke, or the Foundation Company, or any other firm that wants to talk business with the shipping board about a plant in New Orleans can go to them and get action on a basis of accurate technical knowledge.

"New Orleans is the second greatest port in the United States. Is there any reason it should not have two or three big permanent shipbuilding plants and shipyards where repairs can be made? I can think of none.

"Especially I want to congratulate The Item on the work it has done and is doing for this shipyard project. The paper has given lots of space and lots of brains to the presentation of New Orleans' case, and must get credit when the results begin to come in."

Capital a Unit of Loyalty.

"Sporadic," was the way Senator Ransdell characterized Republican attacks on the administration. "They don't represent the real feeling in Washington," said he. "I've never seen the capital so welded into the spirit of 'America first.' Men who have criticised the administration as Baker was criticised, for example, are acting like a child with a sharp hatchet in front of a Michael Angelo painting. The child can hack it to tatters. But he can't paint a duplicate. Baker faces a tremendous task, and is doing it wonderfully. Of course he has made mistakes. But have his critics offered any hope of better work than he is doing?"

The "cloakroom candidate" for the Democratic nomination for the presidency to follow President Wilson is McAdoo," says Senator Ransdell.

"If he makes as good a director general of railroads as he has made secretary of the treasury, he's fit for the best," was the senator's comment. "McAdoo has made a wonderful secretary of the treasury. One of the greatest since Hamilton. Wonderful strides have been made under him, without much noise. The soldiers' insurance is just one of them. It has undoubtedly saved the government billions in pensions, and worked justice for the men in army and navy.

"Hardly any third-term talk for Wilson is heard in Washington," said Senator Ransdell.

Negro Women As Railway Section Laborers Quit Job

AFTER LIFTING CROSS TIES AND SHOVELING

3-16-18

Were Never Put to Picking Up Scrap Iron as Promised

Eighteen Negro women employed Tuesday morning by Foreman T. C. Love of the Central of Georgia Railway to do section road work have turned in their checks and quit. They went to work Tuesday morning early and by 10 o'clock the next day they had had enough of this sort of work which taxes the physique of real able bodied men.

The women found it everything but that which they had expected and gave up in disgust. One of the more intelligent of the number, Mrs. Florie Cooper of 4 Pritchard street, said to a Tribune reporter Thursday morning in reference to the work, that the man who employed them told them that they were wanted to pick up scrap iron along the tracks. She said this sounded dood to them at $1.75 a day so they thought they would take it in. They went to work and the first thing they were told to do was to lift cross ties, six women on either end of a tie. She said they did this all Tuesday and that the next morning each one of them was given a shovel and told to dig cinders. This they did for about two hours and then they had a hearty conference in which they decided to quit as it did not appear as though they were going to be given work which they were employed to do, picking up scrap iron, but were instead put to lifting and shoveling.

Another one of the women interviewed, corroborated the statement made above and further said that if they were placed at picking up cross ties and shoveling so near the city there was no telling what they would be called upon to do if they were carried any distance from town with no means of getting back. She said she was thru with such work for good and was perfectly satisfied to hereafter allow men to do this sort of work.

It appears that the work as done by the women was satisfactory to the white foreman in charge, and just as it was thought, from the first day's work, that the railway section gang labor shortage problem here was about to be solved, the bottom fell completely out by the refusal of the women to continue their work any longer and quitting in disgust.

(NEW PHILADELPHIA O TIMES
MARCH 17, 1918

NEGRO, "SIX-EIGHT," DOVER'S TALL MAN

A negro six feet, eight inches tall is the latest addition to the skelp mill force of the Reeves Manufacturing company.

Daniel Betts is his name and his home is in Pinewood, Fla.

Betts, who is 37 years old, is accompanied by his uncle who is a mere pigmy of six feet compared with his upstanding nephew.

Both will work in the same mill.

Labor - 1918

Occupation and Wages

Trussed and slung from ship to shore like cattle were the British tars and marines who w wounded in the raids on Zeebrugge and Ostend. One of the gallant marines who was wound at Ostend is here shown being transferred to land at Dover from H. M. S. Warwick.—(C) I. F.

NEWARK N J LEDGER
JUNE 30, 1918

UNCLE SAM'S BOYS KNOW NO COLOR LINE WHEN IT COMES TO WINNING THE WAR. HERE'S CHARLES KNIGHT, WHO IS HELPING BUILD THE ROAD TO VICTORY BY DRIVING RIVETS IN NEW SHIPS. HIS CREW DROVE 4,875 RIVETS IN NINE HOURS, BREAKING THE RECORD, AT THE SPARROWS POINT YARDS OF THE BETHLEHEM STEEL COMPANY.—(C) I. F. S.

"JIM CROW" SIGN STOPS WORKERS

The Freeman Feb 9 1918

TWENTY-FIVE COLORED LABORERS WALK OUT OF PITTSBURGH PLANT BECAUSE OF DISCRIMINATION SHOWN.

(Special to The Freeman.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 7.—Twenty-five colored workers employed in the Pittsburgh Model Engine Co., taken over by the government, January 1st, for the manufacture of engines for aeroplanes, walked out when an offending jim crow sign was not removed from the toilet rooms after thirty-six hours notice had been given.

THE CASE OF THE COLORED WAITER.

New York Age 6-8-18

The rulings recently made by the War Department regarding certain occupations again bring to the front the case of the colored waiter. Some of the New York hotel proprietors have announced that they will fill any gaps that might be made in the ranks of their waiters with colored men of experience over the draft age. We hope that this step will be taken, and we hope also that if colored waiters ever get back into the hotels of New York and other large northern cities they will take such a tight grip on the jobs nothing will be able to pry them loose.

How is it that colored men have to such a great extent lost this remunerative work? How is it that the white waiter, who is comparatively a new comer, has forced them out of nearly all of the big hotels of the North? There are several reasons. Let us say, first of all, it was not through prejudice. It was a matter of competition and the white waiter won out.

The first class white waiter looks upon his work as a profession He studies it, he takes a pride in it and, above all, he keeps himself fit for it. He may have come to this country speaking only German or French or Italian, but he soon learns to speak good English, and so he is always a two-language man, and often a three-language or even a four-language man. The ability to serve foreign guests who do not speak English gives the first class white waiter a tremendous advantage to start with.

Then, he takes pride in his work and regards it as steady employment. There are waiters in the big hotels of New York who can buy and sell several times over many of the people they serve; but it would be as hard to get one of them to give up his work as it would be to get a politician to resign a government job.

But, the determining factor in this competition was that the first class white waiter makes it a part of his business to keep himself fit for his job. When he knocks off he makes it a general rule to go home and get to bed; and so he comes back to work with his body rested, clean and neat, and with his brain clear.

What has been the condition among colored waiters? Thirty or forty years ago there was among colored people themselves some sort of a foolish "social disgrace" attached to being a waiter. It was then common to apply to waiters what was intended as an odious epithet, "bone polisher." There is no doubt that this attitude among colored people toward the work of hotel waiting lessened the colored waiter's chance in the competition with the white waiter, for it made many of the men ashamed of the work they were doing.

For a long time—that is, since the war—colored hotel waiters were divided into two classes. First, there were the young, ambitious men who used the work merely as a stepping-stone, as a means to put themselves through college or through the law, medical or theological schools. As soon as they finished their schooling they took up the work for which they had been preparing themselves.

Then there was the larger class of those who were waiters and who did not plan or expect to be anything else but waiters; yet they were not able to hold their own against the white waiter in the big all-year-round hotels of the North.

The reasons for their failure are many:

They did not study and prepare themselves for their work; they took no particular pride in it; their main reason for doing the job was that they had nothing else to do.

But more detrimental still was the fact that among this class, the colored waiter was **always a gentleman first.** His work as a waiter was purely incidental. As soon as he got off from work, he proceeded immediately to give an imitation on a smaller scale of the people he had been waiting on. This he did in dress and the manner of entertainment that he sought. And so it was a common thing for the colored waiter, dressed in his most magnificent clothes, to be at a ball until the wee hours and, perhaps, too, direct from the dance to his work without sleep or chance to freshen up and change his clothes. Instead of reporting with a clear brain and a fresh, clean body, he would come in just the reverse condition. It was not unusual to hear a waiter of that class make the expression: "I was so dead tired, I was standing at my station asleep on my feet."

The colored waiter has held on fairly well in the big all-year-round hotels of Boston and a few other cities of the North, but for the above and other reasons he has been almost completely forced into the resort hotels.

He has managed to hold his own in the resort hotels, but there are reasons for that which do not reflect any extraordinary credit on him. In the first place, the colored waiter has stuck firmly to the resort hotel because it offers considerable gratification to his desire for a "good time." Work in an all-year-round hotel is pretty much the same as work in a factory or at a trade; the employees live scattered about the city in their various homes and stopping places, and are supposed to go there when their work is done. Work in a resort hotel brings continual change. Change from North to South, from seaside to mountains; the employees live practically together, and there is the fun of being together, there is the singing, and there are the baseball games, and the poker and dice games too—these latter ought to be prohibited by every headwaiter. On the whole, work in resort hotels takes on the nature of a big semi-annual picnic.

But, perhaps, the main reason why the colored waiter has remained supreme in the resort hotels is that it would be a difficult matter to get the first class white waiter to give up his steady job in the all-year-round hotel for the migratory, six-months-work-in-the-year job which the resort hotels offer. There cannot be very much money for the common waiter who works at the seaside or in the mountains through June, July and August, then loafs around until January to go South, where he works through January, February and March, then loafs around again until June.

However, there has been a great change within the last eight or ten years. An intelligent and enterprising set of men who realize the importance of the work are at the head of the business. The men now have their associations, their schools for waiters, and even their own publications.

It is probable that the old type of colored waiter who lost out in the competition with the white waiter is fast passing or has completely passed away. There is in his place a set of men who thoroughly understand what they must do to hold their own in this field of useful employment. If these men get a footing in the big all-year-round hotels of New York and the other large cities, we believe they will be able to keep it.

WANTED
300 NEGRO LABORERS
AT
BADIN ALUMINUM WORKS
BADIN, NORTH CAROLINA.

$2.25 AND $2.35 PER DAY
8 and 10 Hour Jobs; Inside Work and Regular Advances in Pay Guaranteed. Outside Work for a Few. Pay Every Saturday

HOMES FOR FAMILIES $5.00 PER MONTH; water, toilet and electric lights in every house. The Negro section in Badin has a high class Public School with Competent Teachers; Community Building with Moving Picture Auditorium, Public Library and Lodge Rooms for men and women.

Ample Police and Fire Department. Fire Department operated by Colored Men. White and Colored Physicians. White and Colored Merchants.

Boarding Houses for single men equipped with toilets, bath rooms, steam heat and electric lights. Board, $4.00 per week.

Badin is 34 miles from Salisbury, N. C. on Southern Railway and Winston-Salem Southbound Railway.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO MEN WITH FAMILIES; NEW AND MODERN HOME PROVIDED SAME DAY FAMILY ARRIVES.

Write or come at once to—

TALLASSEE POWER COMPANY
EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT BADIN, N. C

The Black Knights

DETROIT MICH TIMES
JUNE 29, 1918

(A crew of American Negroes—Chas. Knight and six helpers—at Sparrow's Point drove 4,875 rivets in nine hours, or nine rivets for every minute of the working day—the American record.)

As much as those who charge and serve the guns
Are those who speed our ships, whose growing tons
Support our battle-line and save our sons.

In this war-tournament, who serves to win
We judge him by his service, not his skin,
And in war's brotherhood we hold him kin.

Black knights of hardy service to the cause,
Around the smoky world there runs applause
And white hands reach to grasp your potent paws.

—EDMUND VANCE COOKE.

(Copyright, 1918, N. E. A.)

COLORED WOMEN PROSPER IN THE SOUTHERN FIELD

WASHINGTON, July 29.—"At one time I was of opinion that cotton would reach the low level of 20 cents a pound, but I have changed my mind," remarked Gen. Julian S. Carr, of Durham, N. C., perhaps the largest manufacturer of cotton fabrics in the United States, on a visit here last week. "I believe now that it will maintain its present price, which will make it the most valuable cotton crop the world has ever known. Prospects are that the crop will be the largest with two exceptions ever produced in this country. It will exceed, in my opinion, 16,000,000 bales. This will have been accomplished by reason of the determination of the cotton growers to meet the demands of the government for more cotton.

"The only fear I have in connection with this year's crop is the scarcity of labor. It will be somewhat difficult to get the labor to gather the cotton. We have always utilized women in the cotton fields, and shall, of course, continue to do so, but we shall require a great many more than in other years. I must say, that the Colored women of the south have been doing their bit quite as well as the white women of the north. There have been few slackers among them. In the cotton fields, on the farms and in the factories the Colored women have discovered wonderful ability. Most of them are making more money than they ever did in their lives. In the cotton factories young Colored girls make as high as $16 a week. Of course, they are prosperous."

ST. LOUIS GIRLS ARE TO WORK AS "BELLHOPS"

St. Louis, Mo., April 5.—The Hamilton hotel, Hamilton and Maple avenues, has been forced to dispense with the services of white boys as "bellhops" and has hired girls to act in this capacity. This is the first time in the history of this city that white boys have been replaced by girls of our Race. Since the United States entered the war many of the large hotels have employed women and girls as elevator operators and starters, but the Hamilton hotel is the first resort to employ girls as "bellhops."

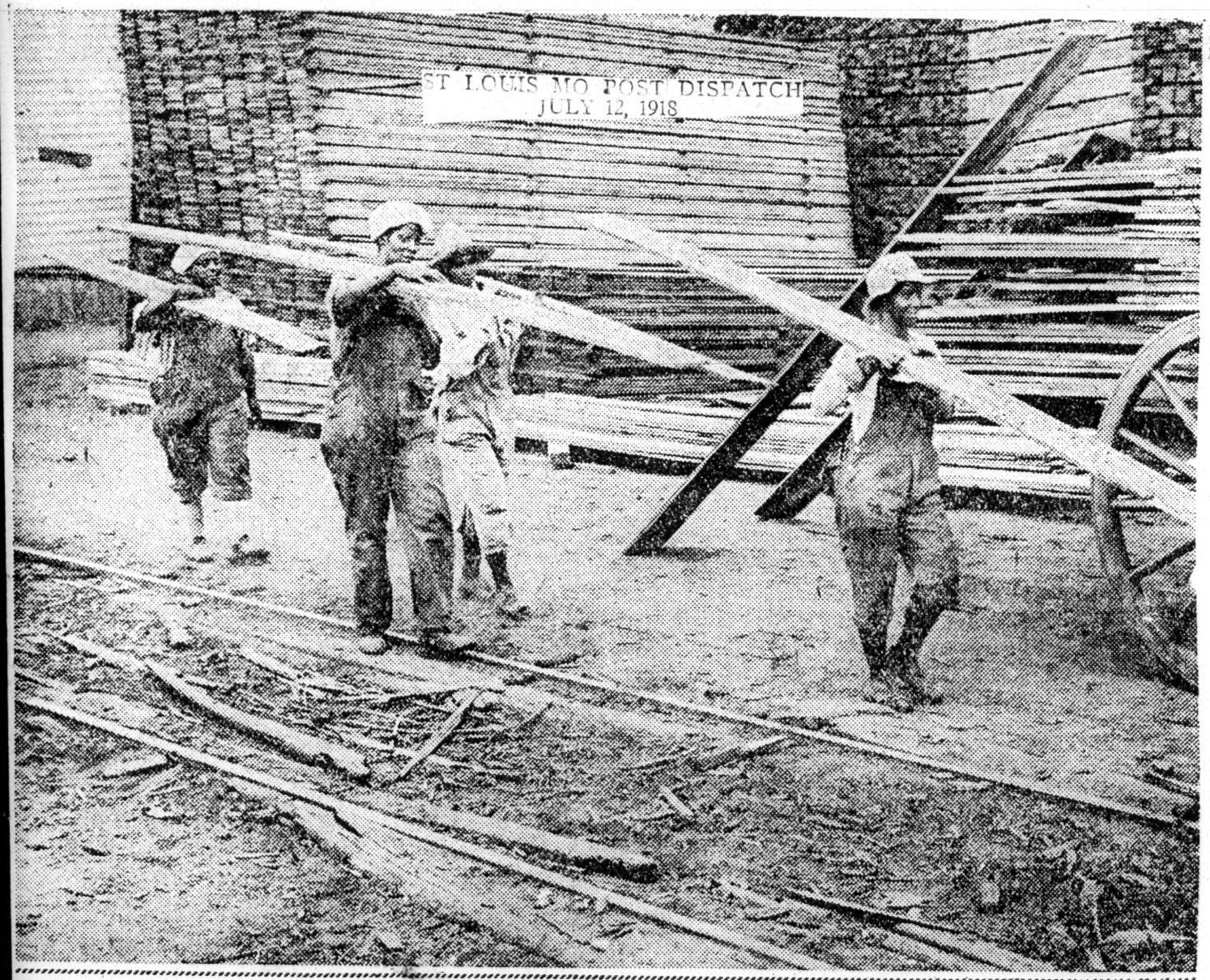
The hotel management says it became almost impossible to get white boys. So far the services of the girls have proved entirely satisfactory.

BUFFALO HOTEL HAS TEN COLORED MAIDS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Hotel Stadler that has been one of the most exclusive about employing Negro help has changed its policy, and now has ten women working as maids, with fine prospects of the race securing others.

Labor - 1918
Occupation and Wages



Negro women have been employed by the Ganahl Lumber Co., in its yard at Newstead and Duncan avenues. This is a part of th eforce of 20.

THE FARM LABOR CRISIS

The Journal of Trade

The owners of large truck farms in Tidewater Virginia are considering suspending their farming operations because, as they say, they cannot get sufficient labor to plant and cultivate the crops. They are making a peculiar appeal to the federal government, namely, that wages for government labor be fixed according to the scale of wages paid in this section for farm labor, in order that the truckers may compete with the government for labor. It will be recalled that the transportation companies here who could not get sufficient labor last Spring to load and discharge ship cargoes made the same sort of plea to the government and were told to increase the pay of their employees.

Every one will agree that the maximum production of the usual Tidewater food crops is essential, almost as much so as the building of ships or the making of munitions at the present time. But in view of the urgent necessity from a military point of view of the early completion of the various government projects under construction in this section it looks like sedition for the immensely rich Norfolk county truckers association to ask the government to reduce the scale of wages that it has found necessary to maintain in order to get sufficient labor to the paltry basis upon which the Norfolk county octupus pays its labor. The truck farmers of Norfolk and adjacent counties are the wealthiest people in the State engaged in Agricultural pursuits. They have made enormous profits on poorly paid Negro labor, and now the government ought to ask them, or rather demand that they find some other way of continuing their farming operations than retarding the progress of necessary government work. If the truckers will agree to pay laborers a wage commensurate with the work to be done and the price they will receive for their produce they will have no trouble in getting all the labor they need.

Negro Women Shovel Coke

Constitution 6-7-18

Unable to secure male labor, either white or negro, the Atlanta Gas Light company has filled many vacancies caused by their men leaving to enter military service, with negro women. These women are employed to a great extent as coke shovelers, and officials of the company state that the women are doing the work as well as the men they replaced.

SHALL WE HAVE BLACK WAITERS AGAIN?

(N. Y. Sun)

Amsterdam News 6-5-18

It has been the contention of hotel and restaurant keepers that to assist their establishments to be of the first class that Negro waiters cannot be successfully employed where a French cuisine is maintained. The chefs and their assistants, it is asserted, cannot get on with Black American waiters; the waiters, admirable where old fashioned American dining rooms are permitted to exist, cannot master—who can?—the language of the menu. We may be permitted to wonder if the desire of the imported culinary artists to favor their friends has not contributed to the misunderstandings that drove the Negroes from pretentious dining rooms. A good deal of comfort has been lost with the change; a Greek, a Swiss, a German is not by nature a better waiter than a Negro.

General Crowder may restore the Black men to the field in which they were once practically monopolists. One hotel in Manhattan, goaded to early action by a strike of its cooks and waiters, and warned by the new classification of trades that it must rebuild its staff soon, has announced that Negroes will be employed by it hereafter. There are more competent Negro waiters above the draft age than there are white waiters. Moreover, the war has already forced changes in the bill of fare that simplify the problems of a bilingual staff, and further changes are likely to be brought about.

In some hotels waitresses are employed, assisted by Negro bus boys, who carry the trays. This system works well, from the guest's point of view; the service is expeditious, the servants polite. The difficulties it involves behind the green doors beyond which no well conducted diner dares to go are for the management to settle. It is worth recording, however, that this combination has received the indorsement of some of the most successful and enterprising hotel keepers in the country.

The return of the Black waiters, though it take a world war to accomplish it, would be a matter of satisfaction to thousands of Americans. Something characteristic, interesting, amusing was lost when they were submerged by new fashions. What a great relief it would be to some patrons of public eating places to be sure the waiter understood what was said to him, and to get from him a response in the easily comprehensible Afro-American dialect!

THE CHAMPIONS

Dgender — 10-8-18

—Photo, International Film Service.

Charles Knight (beneath arrow) and his crew of riveters, employed by the Bethlehem Steel Co. at Sparrow's Point, Md., in its shipbuilding yards. Knight won the world's record in the London Daily Mail's contest for expert riveting. With the aid of his crew he drove 4,875 rivets in nine hours, breaking the old record by 553.

NEWARK N J LEDGER
JUNE 3, 1918

COLORED MEN AND THE TROLLEYS.

William H. Maxwell, president of the Negro Forward Movement, has addressed a communication to "Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, President, Public Service Railway Company," asking him to consider the matter of "giving employment to young colored men as motormen and conductors on the trolley cars," and he adds that "here in Newark we have many capable young men who would be glad to serve in such capacity."

This is not the time when the employment of young men as conductors or motormen, regardless of color, should be encouraged. There is more important work for the young men in these days of stress. Those who can be spared from essential industries are needed to shoulder a gun, or to join the agricultural army.

While the Negro Forward Movement is doing laudable work in the interest of the colored man, too often the victim of discrimination, the time is hardly opportune for the plea presented to the head of the Public Service Corporation. Colored men are doing their part in the war, but the young men at home must realize that they, too, may be needed to back up those under arms.

SEVEN NEGROES QUIT CITY JOBS

ATLANTA GA GEORGIAN
MARCH 22, 1918

Piedmont Park Laborers Offered Higher Wage by Fertilizer Plant, and Accept It.

The labor shortage confronting the city was complicated to some extent Thursday afternoon when seven negro laborers employed at Piedmont Park walked out, having been offered $2.50 a day by a fertilizer plant. They had been receiving $1.75 from the city and an increase to $2 had been authorized by Council was being approved by the Aldermanic Board at about the hour of the walk-out.

There is no known connection between the strike of the construction department blacksmiths and machinists and the park employees, unless it be the power of suggestion. City officials state that one strike brings on another, and they would not be surprised to see other walkouts, despite $17,000 in increased wages approved by the Aldermen Thursday. It is reported that the stockade drivers have threatened to quit Saturday night. Labor is so scarce and wages are so high in other lines that the city has been handicapped for several weeks. The sanitary department has carts tied up every day by the failure of drivers to report.

It appears that the employees of the construction department will be allowed to take other jobs Monday, as they have threatened to do, since no meeting either of the finance committee or of general Council has been called to take up their grievances. H. L. Collier, chief of construction, after consulting various city officials, made plans Friday morning to get along as well as he can without the men who are on strike. He will be able to keep the other employees of the department busy for five or six weeks without the services of the strikers or others in their places.

PASSAIC N J HERALD
APRIL 15, 1918

LODI

WILL NOT IMPORT COLORED LABOR

It was officially and emphatically denied today that the United Piece Dye Works intended to import several hundred colored men and women from the South to help make up labor shortage. The official, with whom a Herald reporter talked, said that to his knowledge there was no truth whatever in the rumor, and that he "would be certain to know something about it," if such were the case.

The report has been current for some time and employes have become somewhat restless. A number of colored hands have recently been taken in the boiler houses, dyeing room and dye houses. Even women of that race are working side by side, in overalls, with men.

Asked whether there was any truth in the rumor that the firm had purchased or leased the Davis building at the corner of Arnot and Main streets, for restaurant and housing purpose, John J. Murphy, Jr. said: "Of course we would be interested, indirectly, if such an enterprise was started, but I do not know that such a deal has been made."

Recently when the United States government took over part of the Netherland Merchant Marine, an attempt was made to induce the sailors to come to work here. The scheme was partly successful, but when it came to boarding these men, suitable places could not be found. Accordinly most of them left again.

SHUTDOWN HITS NEWARK FOLK A STINGING BLOW

The New York News

10-28-18

By SERGT. C. R. HAWKINS.

Newark, N. J., Nov. 19.—The shutting down of the Foundation Shipbuilding Co. yesterday at Kearney, a suburb of this city, threw a great number of colored workmen out of employment, but they are not worried, as other employment of a similar nature is awaiting them.

A special service was held last Sunday morning in the Thirteenth Avenue Presbyterian Church under the auspices of the Undenominational Choir Union of which Mr. Oliver Wood is president. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Lawrence Ellison of Biddle University of Charlotte, N. C.

George Brown, of 60 William St., one of the most popular, and considered one of the most careful colored chauffeurs in the city, was arrested Sunday for having run down a pedestrian at Clinton Avenue and Hedden Terrace. Brown drives for Mr. Simon Davis, a wealthy merchant at 904 Broad St.

Jas. D. Rhett, the well-known colored truckman of 137 Browne St., was arrested Sunday on a bench warrant issued by Recorder James A. Madden of Chatham. He had failed to appear in that town in answer to a summons on a charge of having driven a motor truck by a trolley car discharging passengers. Rhett admitted he was the owner of the truck, but claimed he was not on it at the time. He further claimed he did not think the summons was issued from any court. He deposited 50 to guarantee his appearance this morning, when he was turned over to the Chatham police.

Pennsylvania Railroad to Employ Women Porters

April 3, 1918

Chicago Co. Jeffrey

Camden, N. J., April 5.—Following the announcement that the government had requested the employment of women in the capacity of porters, Superintendent Greer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Terminal, instructed the employment bureau of this great railway system to act accordingly. Eight women have already been engaged, and many more will be hired. They are to receive $50 per month, and will take the places of men, who are being used to better advantage in other branches of the ferry and railroad service.

Labor-1918
Occupation and Wages

Miss Mildred Papin Lloyd and Miss Evelyn C...

Three of the fifteen negro women working as section hands in the East St. Louis yards of the Illinois Central.

SEGREGATION SIGNS DOWN AT HOG ISLAND

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—On account of the vigorous protests made against segregation at Hog Island, the largest ship building plant in the world, conditions have changed. The obnoxious signs have all been removed, and all supervisory officers are instructed to see that these orders are complied with. These signs appeared soon after the visit of Senator Vardaman, as pointed out in THE AGE a few weeks ago, and they were attributed to his agency.

STORE IN THIS CITY NOW HAS COLORED ELEVATOR GIRLS.

The Daily Herald April 17, 1918.

Colored Elevator Girls have replaced the men who formerly held these positions. The change took place yesterday morning at Bragers' Department Store, Saratoga at Eutaw streets. The girls appeared dressed in kahki, looking very chic. During the day they were under the instruction of several of the colored porters of the house.

FEMALE POSTAL CLERKS AT THE PENN. TERMINAL

A joyous surprise was that which came from the large working force at the Penn Terminal Station, N. Y. P. O., when on last Wednesday, April 3rd, Postmaster Thomas G. Patten appointed as substitute clerks and assigned to the mailing division Miss Thereas Brooks, 181 Prince street, and Clara Henry, 62 Clinton street, both from Brooklyn and both colored. They are the first appointees from their sex and race, and came as a result of the competitive examination held last May. The former received an average of 88.10, the latter, 84.70.

The largest number of postal employees are to be found in this station, which has the reputation for giving a square deal to its large number of colored employees. Among some of the clerks who enjoy the confidence and respect of their officers and fellow clerks are William Tynes, Allan D. Wood, Tandy and Guildford M. Crawford. Asst. Supt. of Mails Chas. S. Munroe, with the supervisory force under his command, will make things very pleasant for the two new workers, who have expressed their entire satisfaction over their surroundings.

SPRINGFIELD HOTELS TRY COLORED WAITERS

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Springfield, Mass.—The two largest and best hotels in this city, or even in New England, are employing colored waiters, after an earnest attempt to run with the opposite kind. The Kimball Hotel, which up to last November had employed white waiters, is now manned by colored men from the head waiter down. This house employs about 75 waiters when running full force. William A. Gillum is head waiter there, having recently resigned a similar position at the Wendell House in Pittsfield. Mr. Gillum is well known in this part of the country as a hotel man. Before going to Pittsfield he was head waiter for a number of years at the Waverly Hotel in this city, coming here from New York City.

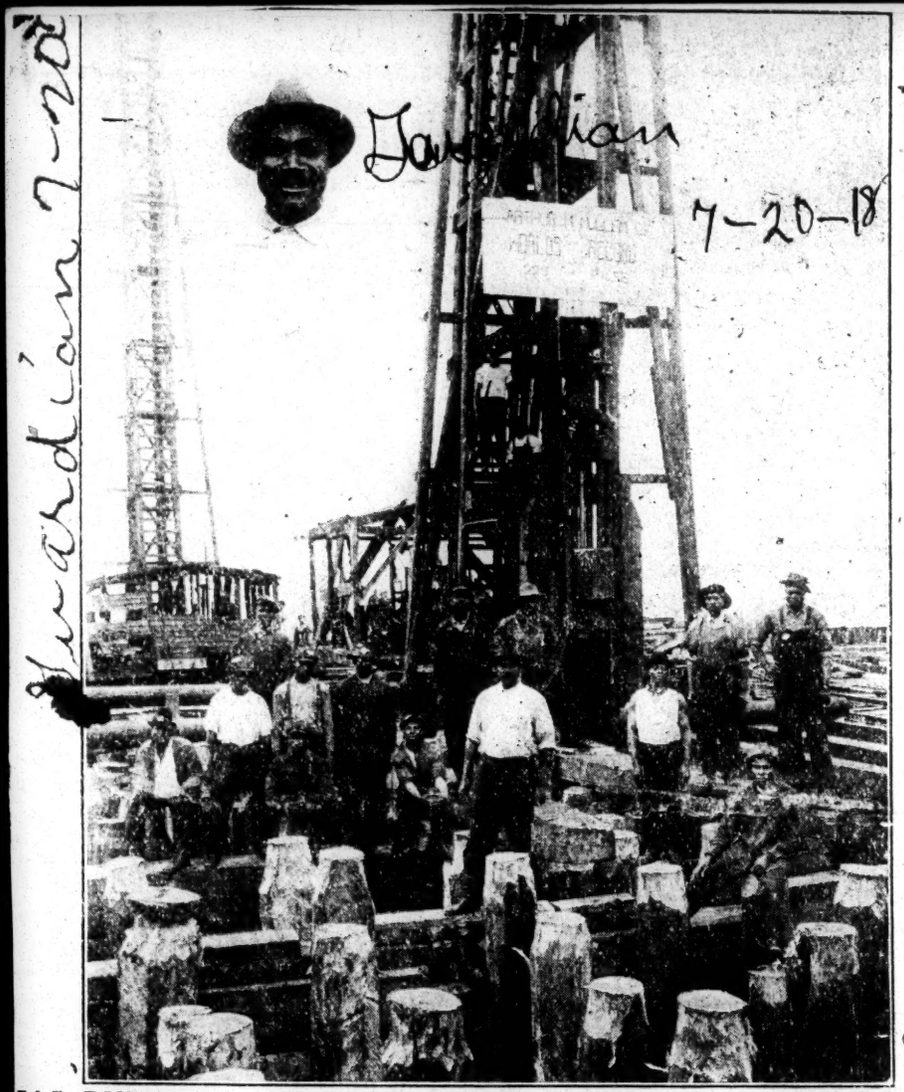
Mr. Gillum expects to make Springfield his permanent home and has recently purchased a house of sixteen rooms in Seventh street. The entire place is well appointed, having a large front yard and a double garage house, all of recent construction.

"SOUTHERN" HOTEL NOT CONDUCTED AS ARE GENUINE SOUTHERN HOTELS.

Daily Herald 3-28-18

The Southern Hotel, Baltimore's newest hostelry, located in the heart of the commercial section of the city, on Light and German Sts., is "Southern in name only. In fact every attachee of the house is white except a lone colored man who stands at the entrance of the house robed in a large purple overcoat, with brass buttons as large as silver dollars thereon whose duty is to keep the entrance clear for patrons of the Hotel.

From the head waiters of the several dining rooms and the chef to the humblest dishwashers, the are all white. This includes waiters, bellmen, elevator operators, who are white girls, cooks, bakers, buss men, pantrymen and dishwashers.



JAS. BURWELL AND CREW WHICH MADE WORLD'S PILE-DRIVING RECORD AT HOG ISLAND SHIP YARD, PHILADELPHIA.

MONTGOMERY JOURNAL
SEPTEMBER 25, 1918

They Do Not Want Negro Motormen

The receiver of the Pittsburg street railway company made a proposition to the employes of the line that he would advance their wages if they would allow him to employ negro motormen.

The employes of the line rejected the offer of an increase of wages, carrying with it the right to employ negroes as motormen.

This shows that the colored question is becoming an issue in Pittsburg, the greatest manufacturing city in the Union.

The men employed in the conduct of the street car system do not propose to allow the entering wedge of negro motormen, so the proposition of an increase of wages was rejected, because of the colored question.

The Journal has feared all along that there would be trouble between the whites and blacks up north, when the colored population from the south had become of sufficient numbers to interfere with their jobs.

Now that cotton is bringing a good price and a man can live down here in Dixie just as cheap, if not cheaper, than he can in the frozen north, our colored people who have migrated north had better come on back home, where there is plenty to do and a warm welcome awaiting them by both colors.

The south is the best place for the colored people anyway, for whites and blacks understand each other and can be of mutual assistance to each other in the battle of life.

Old Dixie will welcome back the wanderers when they get ready to return.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR COLOURED WOMEN

Unprecedented opportunities exist in the industries for coloured women as a result of the war. The openings for women appear to be far more numerous and with better prospects of permanence than those existing for the men. Not alone in the usual industries are they being welcomed and even sought after, but in many lines of essential war work as well. Coloured women of ambition, neat appearance and industry can now do the race and themselves immeasurable good by fully utilising the present unrivalled opportunities and working to the ends of making these permanent for themselves and their daughters to follow them.

Our women and our men can greatly help to-day in laying solid foundations for the future prosperity of therace. But so to help we must all accept and heed the call of opportunity. One way to be a good free man or woman is to accep' your task and not shirk it. Get a job and hold it. Keep it in the race. Work it so that when you leave, perhaps for a better job, your employers will want none but coloured help to fill your place. Work it for yourself and the race.

COLORED GIRLS ON ICE WAGONS

These are two of the colored girls who are now honest-to-goodness ice wagon drivers in Indianapolis. They are in the employ of the Polar Ice and Fuel Company, and Henry L. Dithmer, manager of the company, says the girls show a willingness to work that indicates his experiment in employing women will prove a success.

RICHMOND VA JOURNAL
APRIL 4, 1918

Negro Women Busy

Negro women are offering to do their bit in the war. An investigation in Chicago by M. R. Smith (Life and Labor), herself a negro, shows that comparatively few firms were hospitable and others which received negro women treated them with marked discrimination. But in spite of refusal here and discrimination there the negro woman of Chicago has made her way in the industries vacated by the draft. She is working in men's processes in tobacco factories and other manufactures, in theaters, in garages; much of the work is night work; often the wages are low and conditions bad.

N. Y. C. HERALD
OCTOBER 30, 1918

AUTOMOBILE CORPS OF NEGRO WOMEN ORGANIZED

The Motor Corps of the National League for Woman's Service yesterday announced the formation of a corps of negro women to be attached to the headquarters of the Fifteenth infantry, where the services of the automobiles will be at the disposal of officers engaged in regimental business. The corps is under the direction of Lieutenant Wilfred F. Bazil, of the Fifteenth infantry, and has offices at No. 2,388 Seventh avenue.

One ambulance is ready for service, and the women will give relief among the influenza victims of their own race. The ambulance is at the call of the United States General Hospital No. 1, for the use only of negro enlisted men. Lieutenant Estelle Wise, of the league's Motor Corps, organized the corps.

OPENING OF TRADES TO NEGRO WOMEN FAVORED

(Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., At a general meeting in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., held recently, the National Council of Women, composed of prominent female leaders from all parts of the United States, voted unanimously in favor of opening trades and pursuits to colored women which are now closed against them.

Resolutions to this effect were put through by Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, seconded by the Rev. Anna Garland Spencer. Mrs. John Hays Hammond put the matter to vote and it was carried without debate. Mrs. Terrell was elated at the result, as she has endeavored for more than twenty years to secure the passage of such resolution.

At the session in question, Mrs. Terrell kept her resolution in abeyance for fear that it would be declared out of order or referred to some committee and die. However, two minor resolutions were brought before the council, declared in order, and passed upon unanimously. It did not appear that the resolution concerning colored women could fail of similar courtesy made by a colored woman. Having the parliamentary advantage of being in order, and in a gathering of women pleading for participation in world democracy, Mrs. Terrell risked the resolution and won.

Reporters of the metropolitan dailies were quick to note the resolution. While not making direct comment, several papers have altered their policy with regard to the treatment of the colored woman suffrage question.

Arthur Brisbane's paper, the *Times*, caused its female reporter to work out a long article in favor of colored women workers and their part in the war, much to the surprise of white and colored readers. Altogether the resolution has had a pronounced effect for good.

RACE MEN HAVE CONTROL OF BIG MISSOURI PLANT

St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 30.—Members of the Race who did not run away from East St. Louis a year ago, now see where they were wise. The war has given them an opportunity to show their patriotism and demonstrate to the country the worth of the black man in war work. Our men believe it is just as essential for them to stay on the job and work so the boys "over there" can be backed up, as it is for thousands of them to fight.

One of the examples of their worth is to be found at the Golden Grain Milling company on the east side. Here the Race has all the good positions and the company would be in sore straits for workers were it not for the loyalty of the Negro. The men do all the work and the few white fellows who are there work along with them in perfect harmony.

Labor - 1918

Occupation and Wages

Negro Mechanics Denied Chance to Help Win War

The Christian Recorder

IS THIS TRUE DEMOCRACY?

Mar. 28, 1918.

Only White Men Allowed to Work On the Building of New Docks at Great Hog Island Shipyard

Colored workmen who have qualified for good and substantial work for the government, many of whom are inclined to leave their distant homes out of a sense of patriotic duty and devotion are being very much disheartened and discouraged by certain treatment they are being accorded at the Hog Island shipyard.

During the past week a number applied at the island for work as "dock builders." Upon entering the grounds they observed a sign which read "Dock Builders Wanted," but when they applied for this class of work they were informed that they were "not hiring colored," but if they wanted pick and shovels they could have them. In one instance, two men of a number of sixteen who applied during the week in question, one of whom is a Spanish-American war veteran, having received two wounds in that service and whose father fought in the Civil War with credit and honor. This man has had a liberal education and is a mechanical engineer, whose name and address are in our possession, and who stands ready to verify these assertions by affidavit that he was met with the heart-chilling statement that they were not hiring colored people as dock builders, and notwithstanding he was qualified to do this sort of work.

How shall this policy be reconciled with that for which the government at Washington has so well distinguished itself in offering equal opportunities to black men who are qualified to meet the enemy the same as other men, and in the same spirit of patriotism offer their lives in the trenches to vindicate a democracy that according to this Hog Island policy would permit men to fight and die but refuse to allow their brethren to help furnish the very sinews of war. Would that be democracy?

But information is also at command that certain colored men who have applied for admission to the Shipbuilding School at the island have been denied this privilege. One man offered his sworn affidavit to the fact that he was absolutely refused the opportunity of learning because of his color.

Now this condition of affairs at Hog Island may be unknown to the men who are higher up in authority, management and control; if so, the facts need to be brought to their attention that responsibility for such injustice toward loyal and patriotic colored citizens might be placed where it belongs.

It is admitted that every Negro man, woman and child is needed now to contribute their most loyal and sincere support to this government and nation, and they can best do so when assured that fair play is given to all who are capable of doing for this government.

For such statements as these Negroes may be branded as kickers or fault-finders, yet they are simply doing as white workmen did last week when they claimed they were unjustly dealt with by a magistrate of their race.

But there is still said to be another policy inaugurated at the Island, and that is a Jim Crow order in the mess hall, where an armed guard directs the movements of the Negroes that they go to the places to which they are assigned, notwithstanding many of their white fellows who work beside them from day to day do not object to sitting with them at the mess tables.

If these conditions exist and these wrongs are perpetrated here in this proud city, where all stand under one flag, it may be expected that Negroes will cry out against such injustice, believing that it is not in keeping with the national demand for democracy as against the tyranny of the Kaiser, and since our race produces few slackers, still less deserters and no spies or traitors to the interests of this great country whose cause must not fail, they ask for fair play at Hog Island and everywhere else that Negroes may assist in winning this war for the nation and democracy and human brotherhood for the world.

Colored bell girls and colored elevator girls! What a blessing, and yet there are those among us who see something very wrong in this move It is the best thing that could happen. As to morals, they must be their own guardians just as white girls are and who have been in hotels for all of these years. They are there to serve the guests. Not one will be assaulted unless she chooses to be "assaulted." Of course necessity drove the white people to this new move, but it is a splendid thing, a helpful thing just the same. One is inclined to say hurrah! for the white people, knowing how our race has been cooped up as it concerns employment.

What the Negro is Doing in the World

April 25, 1918.

The Arsenal at Frankford, Pa. needs women for factory work. They must be under 45 years and they will receive $2.20 per day. A number of colored women have already been employed. Christian Recorder

To Conserve Negro Labor.

Atlanta Constitution

Conservation of negro labor in Atlanta, both for domestic and industrial service, will be discussed by leading citizens, employers of negro labor, at a meeting which will be held at 11 o'clock this morning at the Chamber of Commerce. Among those who will attend and take part in the discussions are Captain J. W. English, Colonel Robert J. Lowry and Judge William T. Newman.

April 25, 1918.

COLORED WOMEN AS FREIGHT HANDLERS IN CHICAGO.

TWENTY-FIVE colored women freight handlers have been put on by the Wabash railroad. Fifteen of them are employed as truckers at the freight-house, West 47th street and Normal avenue. George W. Tieman is the foreman in charge. The women are strong and able to perform the work of the freight handler satisfactorily, according to Tieman. Most of them are married and all weigh over 150 pounds. They work nine and one-half hours a day and receive 32½ cents an hour pay.

The woman applicants for freight handling jobs are examined carefully as to their physical condition. Tall, heavy, well built colored women used to hard work are given immediate preference. "For a week we have been putting colored women in places vacated by men enlisting or drafted for war service," said the foreman. "The innovation is satisfactory, too."

SCENE IN THE WABASH FREIGHT HOUSE, WEST 47TH STREET AND NORMAL AVENUE, WHERE THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN IS BEING TOTED BY DARK SKINNED SISTERS.

[By a staff photographer of The Daily News

Gotham's Latest Is Women's Motor Corps

The Cleveland Gazette

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—A motor corps of Colored women has been formed by the National League for Women's Service and assigned to the headquarters of the 15th infantry for regimental business. The new corps has an office at 2388 Seventh avenue, where calls for service besides that supplied the armory will be received.

How War Work Cuts Supply of Cooks

NEW ORLEANS LA TIMES
FEBRUARY 20, 1918

Negro Women Getting Up Muscle in Lumberyards For "Wufless Niggahs"

Take Places of Hundreds of Laborers Released for War Service in Southern Mills

Bandaged, one arm in a sling, she has frequently made her bow before the majesty of the court.

"Jedge, yo' Honnah, Ah jes' nachully got tired suppohtin' dat wufless niggah, an' w'en Ah tried tuh keep him outa de house, he jus' nachully up an' wukked on me wif a pine knot."

Any Southern judge or court habitue has grown accustomed to the story. But no more. The "niggah" who t[ried] to muscle, these young negro women of the South, and helping to win the war just as much as Mammy herself when she camouflages the new flour substitute into a featherweight beaten biscuit.

Southern pine lumber mills, releasing hundreds of their laborers for army service, are employing in their stead hundreds of negro women for the lighter hauling and shifting tasks about the mills. Clad in bloomers of overall material, with heavy canvas gauntlets and stout boots, they are making the lumber yards ring with their chatter and Southern songs.

The Great Southern Lumber company at Bogalusa, La., started the innovation, and was followed by the Bagdad Land and Lumber company at Bagdad, Fla. And the movement is spreading.

But, oh, the good prospective household cooks that it is ruining.

CONFERENCES ON WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

The first of the series of conferences at which the trained students of Manhattan Trade School will give help and information on problems confronting our new recruits to industry was attended by 175 working women. The subject was "Trade Training and Trade Opportunity for Colored Women in New York City." The persons on the subjects was "Trade training and trade people with real information to give. Among them were Mrs. Grantland Fitter of the firm of Francis, Inc., and Miss Florence Johnson Draper of the same firm; Miss Louise Odenstanty, from the Federal Employment Service and Mr. Thomas, examiner in charge at the U. S. Bureau in Harlem, also spoke. Three students, Misses Holmes Wyatt and Johnson, gave information on state training.

The second conference will be held on Oct. 25 at 8 p. m. at the Federal Employment Bureau, 139th St. and 7th Ave., on "Labor Laws Every Working Woman Should Know." And speakers of authority have consented to contribute to this educational work among our working women.

COLORED WOMEN DENIED WORK IN RHODE ISLAND

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The colored people of Providence are up in arms over the refusal of the Gorham Manufacturing Company to employ race women at its plants on Eddy street and at Phillipsdale. Although this concern is greatly in need of help, it has turned down all colored applicants for work. This vicious form of discrimination is being practised in Rhode Island—not Mississippi.

Governor Beekman has received a formal complaint against the ban on colored workers and is conducting an investigation. The Women's Committee, Council of National Defense, is trying to adjust the matter.

The management of the plant says employment has been refused colored girls because white girls will not work with them. This vicious form of discrimination is being practised in Rhode Island—not Mississippi in this instance.

NEGRO RIVETER WINS INTERNATIONAL PRIZE

N Y C EVE WORLD
MAY 21, 1918

Hurley Gives Northcliffe Award to Sparrow's Point Worker and Challenges Britishers.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The first international prize for riveting was transmitted to-day by Chairman Hurley, of the Shipping Board, to Charles Knight, a negro, at the request of Lord Northcliffe, owner of London newspapers, who offered £25 for the best score above previous records. Knight is employed at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Sparrow's Point, Md.

Mr. Hurley also cabled Lord Northcliffe a new challenge for British workmen and called on American shipbuilders to beat Knight's record. An increase of five rivets per gang per hour would mean the building of a steel freighter of 10,000 tons every ten weeks, he said.

Mr. Hurley wrote Knight: "Your world's record feat of driving 4,875 rivets on May 16 has set for American shipbuilders the fast pace that is so necessary for carrying on the war successfully. It is the American way to excel when the occasion demands and you and your associates in upholding so splendidly this tradition inspire emulation throughout the shipbuilding industry. The Shipping Board is justly proud of what you have done and it is a pleasure for me to send you an appreciation."

NEGRO RIVETER BEATS WORLD RECORD OF RIVETING AT SPARROWS POINT

Daily Herald
May 17, 1918.

Drives 4,875 Rivets In One Day.

Charley Knight, a Negro, a native of Virginia, and now residing on Wolfe street, Baltimore, beat the world's record in driving rivets in a steamship yesterday. The highest previous record made in a day was the Scotch record of 4,442 rivets a day. Knight topped this off with 443 to the good, quitting with the remarkable record of 4,875 to his credit.

Mr. Knight is a highly respectable and industrious citizen of Baltimore and his achievement is one of which the race should be proud. It again proves the Negro's capacity for work requiring the application of strength endurance and speed.

Telegrams announcing the new record were sent to Chas. M. Schwab now Director-General for the Emergency Fleet Corporation; Edward N. Hurley, chairman of UnitedStates Shipping Board, and Joseph W. Powell, vice-president in charge of 13 plants of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., among which is the local yard.

NEWARK N J NEWS
FEBRUARY 20, 1918

Thousands of Negroes in Panic as Benzol Explodes

There was a near-panic among the several thousand negro workmen at the plant of the Butterworth-Judson Corporation in Avenue R shortly after 11 o'clock this morning, when a twenty-five-gallon tank of benzol on the upper floor of Building No. 4 exploded and flames from the burning fluid ignited the roof. More than 1,000 of the men, quitting their work, ran pell-mell through the big yard and jammed their way through the narrow gates into the avenue, some running to the top of the Central Railroad's high embankment, which runs along the south side of the plant.

Deputy Chief McDermitt, acting head of the Fire Department during the absence of Chief Moore, responded to an alarm from the plant with several pieces of apparatus and the fire was quickly extinguished, the entire damage amounting to less than $200. The horses had a hard pull through the heavy mud on the long run south from Lincoln Highway.

NORFOLK VA DISPATCH
OCTOBER 10, 1918

PENNIMAN NEEDS COLORED HELP

Owing to the destruction of the enormous shell-making plant at Perth Amboy, greatly increased demands have been made on the big DuPont engineering company plant at Penniman, Va., to supply our armies at the western front with shells.

In order to care for the immense number of workers which this increased business requires, the company is now constructing six large new dormitories at Penniman. These dormitories will house both male and female workers and one of them is designed especially for colored help. The company requires a large number of colored janitors, servants and kitchen help, all of which is colored. The demand for colored women to serve as janitresses, and assistants in the kitchens, is proving a lucrative source of employment for many colored people in this section.

Owing to the fact that the dormitories for young lady workers have been filled the shipments from Norfolk of girls to work in the shell-making plan were temporarily suspended some time ago, but will be renewed again in a short time when the handsome new dormitories will be ready for occupancy.

W. C. Cranfield, representative of the DuPont company at the U. S Employment Service office, 149 Atlantic street, is busily engaged in recruiting a force of colored women who are badly needed in Penniman in the kitchen and bake shops.

ST PAUL MINN PRESS
AUGUST 6 1918

Negro Icewomen May Supplant Men Drivers

Local Companies, Short of Help, May Try Out Plan Worked Successfully Other Places.

"How'd you like to be the icewoman?" is the way that aged line will be revised soon if the labor shortage increases.

Officials of St. Paul ice companies are considering the employment of husky Negro women as wagon drivers. None has yet had the courage to try out the idea, but several predicted that the change may be made this month or next.

Some ice companies in the Twin Cities have been unable to send out all their delivery wagons recently because of the lack of men drivers and all companies say their employes are not as able as formerly. Women may prove the solution for the problem.

In other cities where the idea has been adopted the women ice handlers wear overalls and do the work the same as men, except that the ice is handled in fifty-pound cakes instead of 100 pounds, when large quantities are delivered.

N Y C SUN
JULY 1, 1918

Colored Saleswomen Success in St. Louis

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

ST. LOUIS, June 30.—Colored saleswomen in department and other large stores will cease to be an oddity, judging by the results which have followed the innovation of employing colored women in the stores in this city. Their employment goes a long way toward solving the problem of getting help in this city.

Colored men and women realize that they have before them an opportunity which was never theirs until now, and they are anxious to show that they can be entrusted with positions of responsibility.

Colored help is now to be met with in the smaller specialty retail stores, as well as in the wholesale houses, and the managers of these establishments say that the experiment is working out very well.

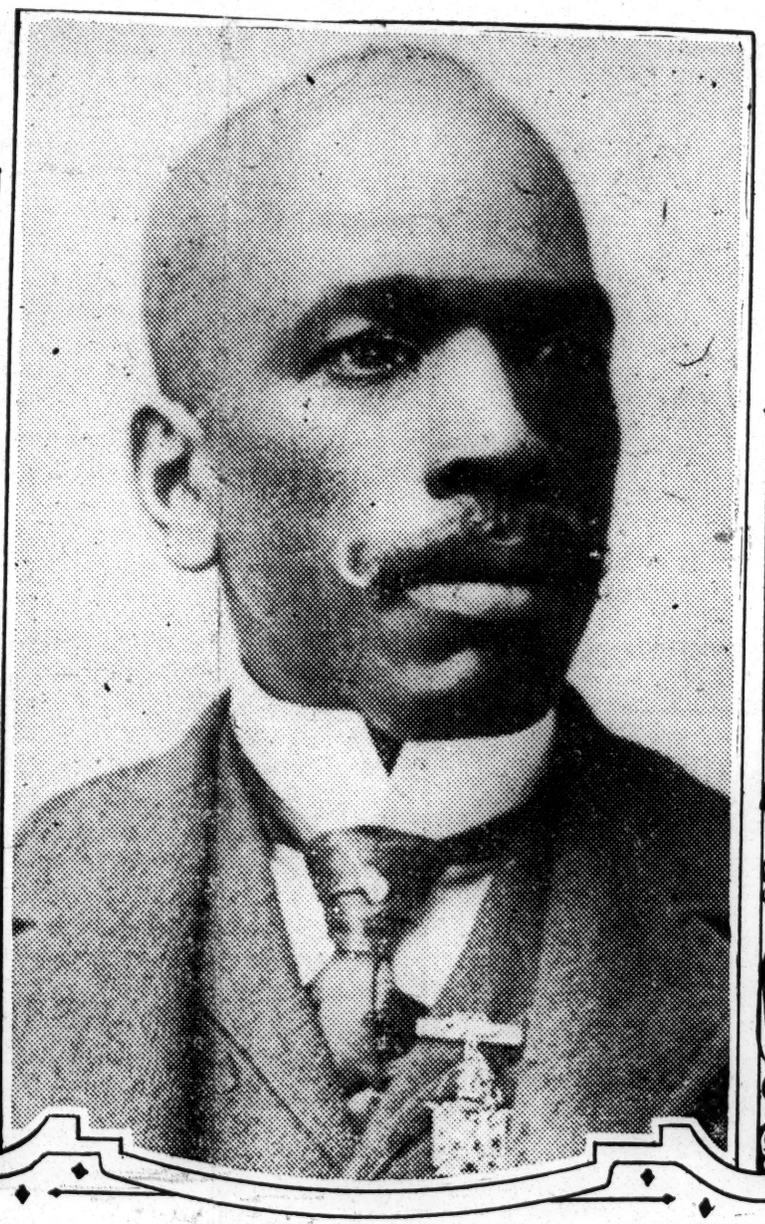
NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 25, 1918

Negro Laborers Wanted.

Free lodging, transportation, medicine, coal and $3.30 wages a day are some of the inducements offered by the government cyanamid plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., to one thousand negro laborers. The plant is one of the largest in the world. A. E. Garic and J. T. Conners, local representatives, have opened offices in room J of the city hall and are seeking negroes for employment at the plant. Transportation will be free.

Labor—1918

Occupation and Wages



GENERAL HENRY FORREST.

The Best Known Railroad Man in the United States.

GENERAL HENRY FORREST

The World-Famous Pullman Porter.

It is given to few men in this life to be universally loved and respected, yet that is true of General Henry Forrest, who has traveled from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, in the company of the world's most famous men and has unfailingly won their respect and appreciation.

Wherever the name of Pullman is known in railroad circles, there the name of Forrest is known also, and whenever a race enterprise is worthy, there the name and subscriptions of General Henry Forrest are known and manifested.

In one year he traveled 83,220 miles, and is almost as well known in foreign countries as he is to the many prominent men who travel on the Congressional Limited from New York to Washington and back.

Indeed, General Forrest may be said to have established the standard by which all Pullman service is judged.

What a Superior Thinks.

The district superintendent of the Pullman Company, writing from the Pennsylvania Station, New York City, on February 28, 1916, said: "Being now approaching 70 years of age, being a traveler through the length and breadth of the United States, and abroad, as a steady porter of the Pullman Company, with a life time of experience, it gives me pleasure to state that the colored porter on the Congressional Limited, better known as General Henry Forrest, is by far and long the best public servant that I have had in attendance."

Among the thousands of commendatory letters which General Forrest has received from time to time, there may be found some from ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, J. Ogden Armour of Chicago, James T. Fridder, governor of New Jersey in 1915, and hosts of other distinguished men.

Highly Prized Letter.

In 1912, Dr. Washington, in acknowledging a contribution from General Forrest to Tuskegee, among other things said:

"I acknowledge and thank you for your contribution of $815. This money comes at a time when it will help us more than you know or can appreciate, and we shall use it to the best possible advantage.

"I am very glad, indeed, that you came to Tuskegee, and we shall welcome you again, whenever you have an opportunity to come back. I enclose herewith our treasurer's receipt. Yours very truly,

"Booker T. Washington,
"Principal.

"P. S. Sorry I was not at home."

The foregoing letter is one of hundreds in the possession of General Forrest, in reply to his many acts of charity and aid to worthy race enterprises.

Not only is General Forrest the prince of railroad porters and a philanthropist, but he is the prince of friends. His diplomacy and tact have smothered out many a snarl in the meetings of his fraternal organizations, and his geniality and polished manner among men, women and children make him a man who is hailed with delight wherever he goes.

In bringing to his task the high and splendid qualities of his own great and kind soul, General Forrest has secured honor and fame, while his services and his wisdom have brought him that worldly success which such a career warrants.

The Bee is honored in being privileged to include in its great anniversary number, this week, tribute to a man who deserves and has received the homage and commendation of the man who serves his day and generation.

"Let him who would be greatest among you, serve," said the Messiah, and General Henry Forrest has obeyed the direction and won the distinction.

SWIFT & CO. AND THE NEGRO.

Prominent among the packing companies supplying our Government with the choicest meats for our soldiers and sailors at the front, in the cantonments and elsewhere are Armour's, Cudahy's, Morris, Swift's, and Wilson's. Swift & Co. was founded by Gustavus F. Swift. Like all great leaders, he left the beaten track. Among the ideas he put into execution one stands out unique, the refrigerator car. This generation can hardly remember when long trains of cattle cars with steers were hauled at frequent periods from the vast western plains to the enormous consuming markets of the East. This method was not satisfactory. Mr. Gustavus F. Swift successfully solved the problem. He dressed the beef on the ground and sent the first carload of beef ready for the oven to the East about forty years ago. This simple though satisfactory arrangement, he developed until today 7,000 refrigerator cars deliver more than 3,000 million pounds of beef over more than 150 million miles of rails any water. This initiative still pervades Swift & Co., which numbers more than 22,000 stockholders. It may not be generally known that two of these are Negroes, one from Kansas City and the other from New York City.

In the Kansas City plant many Negroes are employed and not a few hold responsible positions. Not the least interesting is the chicken department where the weekly check of one Negro is repeatedly $85.00. He considers that a dull week where he gets his minimum check of $50. In this department also are three Colored women experts in chicken dressing. They earn $5.00 per day with little effort. WM. H. DAWLEY.

NEGRO STENOGRAPHER IN MUNITION PLANT

Miss Webster, of Boston or Springfield, Mass., passed the Civil Service Examination and was sent to the Winchester Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Conn., one of the greatest munition plants in the world.

When she arrived on the scene and it was discovered that she was colored, consternation prevailed. The white girls did not want to work with her, but she was sent by the United States Government. She stood by her guns, and now she is doing very good work and drawing a lucrative salary.

ST LOUIS MO. POST DISPATCH
JULY 18, 1918

The Colored Elevator Operators.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

I have seen many negro elevator girls and naturally supposed their education was not above that of grammar school. However, I recently read that those girls are high-school graduates. Over and again I have asked, Why are girls equipped with high-school training not given employment superior to operating elevators? No answer comes except, Because they are colored.

Where a people's complexion prevents their securing employment commensurate with their qualifications there is no democracy. Yet we have sent our boys—white and black—abroad to fight to make the world safe for democracy. How can we, then, hold up our heads while at home we support the Kaiseristic idea that the place of white people is in the sun and the place of colored people is in the mud?

The world is travailing for a new birth of freedom and when the Kaiser is conquered, as he shall be, I pray that the survivors among those noble, valiant blacks who are winning the unstinted praise of the French and making glorious history for America, will return and find their country a "sweet land of liberty," not a land nauseous with the Kaiserisms of color proscription and Caucasian autocracy.

AMERICAN.

COLORED WOMEN WORKING IN INDUSTRIAL PLANTS

St. Louis Argus

Miss Nellie Agee, special industrial agent for the Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A., reports that she has found Colored women employed in the following places, nearly all working in overalls and bloomers:

Mound City Roofing and Tile Co., glazing tile and stacking, 6. $2.25 per day.

Highland Fire Clay Co., chipping rock, shoveling and wheeling, 15; $2.00 to $2.50 per day.

Laclede-Christy Brick Co., feeding brick trucking, 22. $2.70 per day.

Progress Brick Co., shoveling clay, trucking brick, 15. $2.25 to $2.50 per day.

Helmbacher Rolling Mills, loading scrap iron, etc., 75. $2.70 per day.

Pioneer Cooperage Co., stacking staves, stacking kegs, boring bungholes etc., 60. $1.98 to $2.16 per day.

COLORED FOREMEN HOLD BANQUET

The Get Together Club, composed of thirty coloured foremen employed by the American International Shipbuilding Company at Hog Island, Pa., gave a banquet on Wednesday evening, July 3, at the Roadside Hotel in Philadelphia. It was probably one of the most unique affairs ever given in Philadelphia. Joseph Henry Collins, Jr., Welfare Worker at Hog Island, who is responsible for the existence of the club, was the guest of honor. Other invited guests were Dr. P. L.

WANT PLACE FOR NEGRO WOMEN IN WAR INDUSTRY

PITTSBURG PA
MAY 15, 1918

By Gertrude Gordon.

"One of the great problems before us here," today said Mrs. Franklin P. Iams, chairman of the women in industry department of the council of national defense," is to place the negro working women. We have found a magnificent response from the patriotic negro women and among all our applicants we have none more eager or more willing to do their best to help the country in this crisis. Those who wish to take up domestice service are placed easily, as there is a tremendous call just now for girls for housework of all kinds, but those who want other work find it more difficult.

Gertrude Gordon

"We find that the custom which has prevailed in factories which employ women and girls of the white race, not to employ women of the negro race to be so firmly established that it cannot be broken. There seems to be no individual prejudice, as any white girl or woman approached says she is willing to work beside a negro girl, and the negro girls are equally democratic, but, in the mass, there seems to be no sympathy between them.

APPEAL TO PATRIOTISM.

"I wish I could appeal to the patriotic spirit of both races, to sink past custom in the nation's need and work side by side in help win the world for democracy.

"We need the negro girls; they are strong, willing, are quick to learn and, especially in the factory work, would be of great value. We are trying to make them understand how desirable the domestic service is just now, but a great number do not seem to care for it.

"We have talked to many factory superintendents and they say that if their employes are willing to work, one race with the other, they will be glad, but it would be too expensive to fit up factories just for the negro girls. I wish the leaders in both races would get together on this question for, when labor is needed so badly and for such a cause as the preservation of the nation it seems to me that custo mshould be subservient to necessity.")

NEGRO COAL MINERS OWN AUTOMOBILES

ROCHESTER N Y. POST-EXP
JANUARY 8, 1918

$10 TO $12 A DAY PAID TO SKILLED WORKMEN.

LABORERS ARE GIVEN $4.85

West Virginia Judge Comes for Prisoner and Describes Affluence of His State's Toilers.

Bituminous coal miners have reached the zenith of expectations, so far as wages are concerned, according to Judge J. Oscar Allan, of Mt. Hope, Fayette county, West Virginia, who came to Rochester to-day in quest of Herbert Sessler, of that city, arrested here on a charge of stealing brass from a West Virginia railroad. Skilled American labor is receiving $10 to $12 a day soft coal mining, and the average pay for common labor is $4.85 a day. The common laborers consist principally of negroes from Alabama, the magistrate declared.

Mt. Hope is in the heart of a bituminous coal region, lying at the eastern slope of the Appalachian mountains, and rates itself as the most prosperous community in Dixie land. The war has naturally drained the labor market of Hungarians, Croatians, Slavs and others usually found in coal mines and operators have reached into Alabama and other Southern states for negroes to perform ordinary work. The skilled hands are hired in the North, with guarantees of $10 to $12 for eight hours of work.

"Any American working at piece rates in the Mt. Hope coal mines who cannot see 'empties' enough to hold his day's production of coal will not even lay aside his street clothes for the jumpers," said Judge Allan, as he described conditions in Fayette county. "Skilled Americans will not work beyond the eight-hour limit even at double time payment

"The Alabama negroes take well to soft coal mining, as it affords steady employment, at wages averaging $34 a week. These negroes are thrifty at home, raising garden vegetables and economizing in expenditures for pursuits of pleasure. It may surprise Northerners to learn that our coal-mining negroes own automobiles.

"Business is prosperous down South, exceptionally so, and promises to continue in that happy strain, as there is widespread agitation for roadbuilding, to attract Northerners. As it is, thousands of tourists pass through Fayette county each winter en route to Florida."

The Judge will take Sessler back to Mt. Hope.

Justice Benton to-day signed extradition papers for the return of Sessler, to Huntington, W. Va., Sessler was arrested recently by Detective George Mc Kelvey of the Rochester bureau.

WHITE WAITERS GO AT UNION LEAGUE

Negroes and Girls Substituted When Wage Increase Is Demanded

PHILADELPHIA PA INQUIRER
JANUARY 31, 1918

Step Taken Because of Labor Shortage, Superintendent Announces

So quietly that members of a half-century's standing didn't know of it until they looked from their soup and saw strange faces hovering near them, an industrial revolution in the Union League was effected yesterday.

The revolution lay in the process of substituting sixty negro waiters and twenty-five white waitresses for eighty-five white waiters at the League, who were dismissed when they demanded an increase of $20 a month in their wages, accompanied with shorter working hours. It was accomplished swiftly and in silence by W. F. Homiller, superintendent of the clubhouse, who had the new force all organized and ready to step in at short notice.

The waiters had been receiving $70 a month and their meals. They demanded $90. Most of them were members of the International Union of Bartenders and Waiters. "Lunch men," in service at the lunch counter for two hours a day, had been receiving $9 a week and one meal. They demanded $2 a day, or $1 an hour for their services. The regular waiters each received a gift of one month's salary at Christmas.

The colored waiters were set to work in the regular dining rooms of the club on its upper floors, while the waitresses were placed in the women's dining room downstairs on the Broad street side of the building.

Step Due to Labor Shortage

"The step was taken," said Mr. Homiller yesterday, "because of the labor shortage, which has been an element in the situation. The women will supply the places of men carried off because of the war. We knew in advance what the probable action of the white waiters would be, and we took the simplest means—perhaps the only means—to forestall it."

Eight captains of waiters and the head waiter, Alfred Dangle, remain in the club's service, where some of them have been for years. The club employs, in all, 367 persons, this number including a "cleaning force," that works at night.

There is a clubroom for employes, with pool and shuffleboard tables, card and checker board tables, and other sources of recreation. The room contains a player-piano and a talking machine, and employes always can arrange, it is declared, to put in half an hour there each day. "We have always tried," said Mr. Homiller," to make things agreeable for our people. But the fact is, that the service already has improved 50 per cent. since putting on these new waiters, most of whom have been well-trained. I should say that it takes about a year to make a fairly competent waiter."

The Union League has at present about 2600 regular members, 150 life members, 132 clerical members, 35 army and navy members, 6 honorary members and about 3000 names on its waiting list. Generally-speaking, it knows but little of its "downstairs" secrets. For several weeks, however, there had been whisperings that all was not gold that glittered, and that the help wasn't all so contented as it might seem. The rumorings were confirmed when the colored men appeared in the dining room at "attention" yesterday, and when the young women, for the first time in the history of the league, began to glide in and out of the women's particular private confabulation chamber known officially as the "ladies' dining room."

Under the present system of hours, there is a "long day" and a short day in alternation for the waiters at the league. The long day is from 7 A. M. to 2.30 P. M., and from 5.30 P. M. to 1 A. M. The next day, or the short day, the hours are from 11.30 A. M. to 8 P. M.

The only statement the league vouchsafed to its members read:

"Finding it necessary to make some changes in the force, it was discovered that war conditions and the shortage of labor make it advisable to employ waitresses in the ladies' restaurant of the Union League and a force of colored waiters in certain departments of the main members' restaurant."

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
MAY 14, 1918

COLORED GIRLS RUNNING OFFICE BUILDING LIFTS

Board Of Trade Elevator Boys Supplanted When They Seek Higher Paying Jobs

"Is this the elevator boy?" facetiously inquired a man as he stepped into the lift in the Board of Trade building yesterday, but the "boy" gave neither answer nor smile to the question, paying attention strictly to business.

The reason for the facetiousness of the man was the sex of the elevator operator. The "boy" was not a boy at all, but a colored girl, being one of the six colored women who have been employed by the manager of the Board of Trade building to operate the elevators.

A department store in Norfolk has also replaced colored boys and men in the elevators with colored girls and women, and their services are said to be much more satisfactory. They are on duty punctually at the proper hour, are more reliable in handling the cars and neither smoke nor swear, much less drink.

Higher wages in other lines of work have tempted elevator men to such an extent that managers of business bindings have found it almost impossible to keep a man very long at a time. He no sooner learns how to properly run an elevator than he is off for some better paying job.

The tendency to employ colored girls and women in such a capacity is increasing in Norfolk and the day of the colored man in the cage is rapidly passing. He probably doesn't care about that just now, but when the war ends and normal wage conditions return in miscellaneous jobs and he wants to run an elevator again he will doubtless cofront the necescity of putting a woman out of the place, which is not likely to be done if the colored women continue to give such satisfaction as those now employed are giving, which turning of the tables, as it were, or running of the elevators, will give the women the laugh on the men.

ADVANTAGE AT PACKING PLANTS

St. Louis, Mo., June 7.—The riot in East St. Louis failed to terrify Colored men who held good jobs over there as much as was expected. It may be the disgraceful affair was the result of German propaganda to stir up race prejudice and hinder the war; anyway Colored men are doing better as to work and drawing better wages than they were a year ago. At the present time Swift & Company employ more Colored men than they do white and the wages are excellent. In the killing department, where many men draw 58 cents an hour, Colored men outnumber all others. In fact, Swift & Company, as well as the other large packers, give their Colored help every chance to make good and they are taking advantage of the opportunity.

WORLD'S PILE-DRIVING RECORD IS SMASHED

Hog Island, Pa., June 11.—A world's record for driving piles, says the Hog Island News, was made by Edward Burwell, a Colored captain, and his crew of eleven men, of the Arthur McMullen Contracting Co., when on last Wednesday, June 12th, they drove two hundred and twenty, sixty-five-foot piles in nine hours and five minutes. By this wonderful feat of pile driving Burwell and his crew beat the world's record of 165 piles, held by Capt. Bob Sutton (white) of the Raymond Concrete Pile Co., made early in May. The total linear feet driven by Capt. Burwell was 14,300.

GIRLS ARE MORE CAREFUL.

The colored boys at the Law building have been released from elevator service. Colored girls have been secured for day service and a white woman will run the night elevator and also serve in the capacity of an engineer. Oscar Weathers, for many years an operator in the building, is giving close attention to overseeing the girls. He will soon go to the Stutz Motor Company, where he will be in the mechanical department. Among other features noted in the change from boys to girls on elevators is that the girls are apparently more careful.

COLORED WOMEN ENTER STEEL MILLS AS LABORERS.

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., June 10.—The Indiana Steel Co. has taken into its service 75 colored women as laborers. The company has been unable for some time to secure sufficient laborers and recently offered high wages to women to handle light steel castings and to perform ordinary work of laborers.

Occupation and Wages

Prominent Men Inspect Great Steel Plant

Men of Note at Bethlehem Steel Company's Plant, Sparrows Point

Elegant Luncheon Served

W. Frank Roberts, General Manager, One of "Schwab's Boys," Makes Significant Remarks ---"To Be Country's Greatest Plant"---Thousands of Colored People Employed.

"All aboard!" shouted the business-like 'conductor' of the automobile stage coach at 10:40 yesterday morning after a large batch of ministers, newspaper editors, teachers, business men and lawyers had climbed into the waiting vehicle to be whisked away on a tour of inspection of the gigantic plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company at Sarrows Point as guests of a corporation that is using several thousands colored men and has use for thousands more at wages and under conditions that are remarkably favorable. As the distinguished party made its way through the crowded streets of the city many pairs of eyes were centered upon them as if endeavoring to determine whether they were on their way to a picnic or a political convention. After an hour's ride Highlandtown was reached and the chuggling machine with its thirty occupants was soon within sight of Camp Holabird, where literally acres of great automobile trucks were taking a short rest before resuming the long journeys that were before them.

Finally Reach The 'Point.

At 12:15, after having had a ten minute delay in filling the gas tank, the party pulled up at the Employment Office, where they were met by Messrs, F. W. Stingley, of the real estate department, and P. W. Trueheart, superintendent of Employment. After a short rest the party was soon on its way to the Power House where a battery of five giant engines capable of developing 2,300 horse power each were feverishly at work creating a draft for the great blast furnaces only a short distance away. Stopping only a few minutes at these furnaces, the party hurried over to the coke ovens, a place of absorbing interest. More valuable than the coke in terms of money are the by products, gas, tar and amonia. These ovens are capable of producing a thousand tons of coal per day. Brief stops were made at the open heath furnace and rolling mills where great nigots of steel, each weighing 3 or 4 tons, are rolled into steel plates of any thickness desired. These nigots are handled by giant electric cranes as easily as one would lift a match.

Fine Luncheon Served.

Leaving these regions that are as hot as the place where 10,000,000,000 degrees in the sun is unusually cool for a winter day, the party soon drew rein, or rather balked the car in front of the town's exclusive club house where, after a wash off by the more venturesome, a break was made for the great table that had been provided and for nearly an hour enjoyed a splendidly prepared luncheon served in courses.

A Treat Not On The Program.

As the luncheon was drawing to a close an incident occurred that was not on the program, but which happily ended in harmony with the excellent arrangements that had been made. During a lull in the conversation Dr. Geo. F. Bragg arose and in a brief speech expressed his appreciation of the Company's entertainment and the hope that colored workers would prove so efficient that a word from the company in this direction would be the means of opening other opportunities for them.

Visit the Tin Plate Mill.

The luncheon concluded with a short address by Mr. W. Frank Roberts, one of the famous "Schwab Boys," General Manager of the Sparrows Point Plant. Mr. Roberts is a small man only in size. Only thirty seconds are necessary to size up the man and reach the conclusion that this constructive and executive genious is where he is through sheer merit and sterling worth. He thought that people should have the thought impressed upon them that following the war will come the inevitable period of depression, and that workers should give a fair proportion of the time now to working and saving as an insurance against the time of enforced leisure and necessary spending. Besides every product of the company is essential to the winning of the war.

Hurrying from the banquet hall, the party was soon filing their way into the tin plate mill. Here the party was given an unusual sight. A number of women being employed, not a few of whom were colored. The latter being engaged in separating receiving and assorting the tin. A conversation with these workers revealed the fact that barring a little heat, with which one soon becomes accustomed, the work is not unusually hard and the pay satisfactory.

The thought of the trip of inspection originated with the colored section of the Maryland Council of Defense, of which Dr. Ernest Lyon is the able Chairman and Dr. A. I. Gaines Treasurer. Mr. H. M. Gross is Secretary.

The following gentlemen were invited by the Bethlehem Steel Company at the suggestion of Dr. Lyon: Ernest Lyon, A. L. Gaines, W. A Hawkins, E. B. Taylor, W. C. McCard J. R. L. Diggs, P. C. Neal, D. W. Hayes, A. J. Mitchell, H. M. Gross, S. H. Virgil, J. H. Murphy, Albert Josnson, G. B. Brown, Mason A. Haw Kins, T. Wallis Lansey Bishop John Hurst, Carrington L. Davis, B. K. Bruce, R. W. S. Thomas, L. H. Davenport, W. T. Andrews, G. F. Bragg, A. H. Pitts, George A Watty, Wm. L. Alexander, Beale Elliott, J. E. Fisher, Howard E. Young, Henry J. Lowers W. F. Allen, C. Z. Parker.

Lieut. Brazil Urges Race Women to Train Now for Motor Corps Service

Headquarters Hayward Unit No. 14, Motor Corps Division,
[illegible] West 131st Street, N. Y. C.

Dear Mr. Editor:

I am directed by the National League for Women's Service to announce to our people through publication requesting their co-operation and esprit de corps, inasmuch as the war is over, and it is understood there will be no more bloodshed in Europe as far as military is concerned, but nevertheless, the great battle for the National League for Women's Service is in front of us, and in the very near future they will be attacked by the "mighty army" of the son of the soil. They will have to fight with their ambulances, automobiles, stretchers, etc. Quite a number of our boys will be in hospitals unable to go about, consequently it is their duty and devotion to facilitate life for those brave boys who have fought their way to victory.

In view of the fact you, with a pure heart, are requested to join the above motor corps, you will be trained in military science, motor mechanics, etc. Remember, the time is fast approaching when we shall be proud for having grasped such wonderful opportunity. You will never know too much, since you cannot see behind the clouds.

Yours very truly,
W. F. BAZIL,
Lieut., 15th Inf., N. Y. G.

Color Line Bobs Up at Rothschild & Co.

It is evident, in view of information having been received at this office, that another large downtown so-called cosmopolitan business concern is exercising through its management a new kind of segregation, a rest camouflage, among its women employees. Frequent complaints have been reported that Rothschild & Co., Van Buren and State streets, are using petty discrimination, the consequences of which are both annoying and un-American in principal.

Miss Hazel Rapier

In this company's employment of young women, they are drawn from all races, among which are some of our girls. Without any warning, and surely sufficient reason for a disposition of this sort, it is alleged that Employment Superintendent J. P. Dunn (white), last Wednesday evening issued an order forbidding our girls using any other rest room but that on the tenth floor. This being a contradistinction to previous privileges enjoyed by them. Amazed at the suddenness of his statement, the girls asked what occasioned such orders. Replying, Dunn is said to have stated "that Colored girls have been accused of misusing the washrooms about the building, and from now on it is my desire that you use the one on the tenth floor, and if this is not sufficient, don't use any."

Miss Lydia Jetton

Each of the girls denied any misuse of the restroom privileges, and charged that the thing complained of was committed by other persons, which evidence showed was the case, undoubtedly. However, he would not rescind

his order, as a result of which four of the nine young women employed therein resigned their positions, among them being the Misses Lydia Jetton, Dearborn street; Ella Sharp, 2931 Ellis avenue; Lottie Johnson, 3217 Ellis avenue, and Hazel Rapier, 5239 Wabash avenue.

FINDING JOBS FOR SKILLED WORKERS

Afro American 6-24-18

Prominent Wilmington Citizens Creating Opportunities for Workers in Skilled Trades

Wilmington, Del., May 22.—Prominent colored residents here are working hard to create opportunities for colored workers in the skilled trades. Those behind the movement include: Charles H. Colbourn, for twelve years a member of the Delaware Republican State Central Committee; Dr. John O. Hopkins, member of the City Council; Dr. Conwell Banton, member of the Wilmington Board of Education; Dr. Samuel G. Elbert, James A. Anderson, and Revs. J. U. King, B. T. Moore, Henry Y. Arnett, Edward Colbert and George A. Fisher.

A colored man sought employment as a carpenter in a large establishment here. Some objection was made as he did not belong to a union. His sponsors replied that this condition could not prevent him from working and, furthermore, that the man is a skilled artisan. He was employed. Another man secured, after some trouble, a position as blacksmith in a large machine shop. These are only two of a number of such instances where opportunities have been opened to skilled colored workers.

Political Recognition Gained

Colored voters have also received recognition on the committee that has been appointed to harmonize conditions among Delaware Republicans, the city of Wilmington and the three counties of the state each having a representative. At first four white men each were named to represent the city and the three counties, Charles H. Colbourn put up a big fight for the recognition of colored Republicans, with the result that the following representatives were named: John W. Thompson, Wilmington; William Saunders, rural New Castle county; J. Akins, Kent county, and Ollie Woolford, Sussex county.

A protest also has been made recently against segregating colored people in the local courts. The matter complained of has not yet been remedied, but the belief exists that it will.

And thus Mr. Colbourn, Councilman Hopkins, the ministrs and others are fighting for the race.

Former Marylanders are among the most substantial citizens here. Charles Colbourn, the Republican State Central Committeeman, does a large hauling business and Dr. S. G. Elbert, who enjoys a large medical practice, is a native of Kent county, and City Councilman John O. Hopkins, who is a druggest, hails from the Eastern Shore. Rev. J. U. King, pastor of Ezion M. E. Church, received his preliminary education at Princess Anne Academy. Dr. Conwell Banton hails from Philadelphia, but his wife is a native of Baltimore. Her maiden name was Miss Lizzie Davis, and at one time she was one of Baltimore's most popular [illegible] teachers.

INCREASE OF WAGES FOR RAILROAD WORKERS

Daily Herald 6-30-18

The workers particularly and the toilers in general are to be congratulated upon the liberal and generous treatment wage earners have received at the hands of Director-General McAdoo.

The changes and adjustments made are the most important important and far reaching and the annual increase involves a greater amount than has ever gone into the hands of the toiling masses in the industrial history of the country.

Salaries of officials lavish and princely in amount have been reduced; moderately but sufficiently paid men have had neither increase nor reduction, but low salaried and ill paid workers have at last been given a place in the sun.

In the general levelling the Director-General has directed attention to the fact that the Negro worker is placed on an equal industrial basis with the white worker. He is paid the same wages as a white worker for the same kind of work.

The great mass of Negro workers are poorly paid laborers and are among those who receive the greatest percentage of increase.

Their meagre wages in many lines of work is is increased almost double.

The increase in the wages of Negro workers of the South is of far greater importance than may appear on the surface. It means a practical industrial revolution in many states of the South so far as the labor of Negroes is concerned. And if met in the proper spirit by the employing classes in that section will start the South upon an era of prosperity unparalled in its history.

The railroads being perhaps the largest employers of labor of any industrial class except that of agriculture, fixes the labor wage scale. Whatever wages are paid by the railroads must be met by others who seek to employ labor. And if met in a spirit of generous sympathy and kindness will put a check upon the migration of Negroes that is draining the South of its best working people.

On the other hand if it is met with a spirit of anger, selfish greed, and resentment its effect will be seriously injurious.

The time has passed, at least for the period of the war, when the Negro will toil for less than a living wage.

The sooner that fact is realized in the South and given general application in the employment of Negroes the better it will be for the Negro, the better for the white employer and the better for the South.

Director-General McAdoo deserves and we feel sure has won the gratitude of the Negro workers for the railroads. They deserved well at his hands and he has done well by them.

THE DEMAND FOR LABOR

Raleigh Independent 6-1-18

The great demand for labor and the higher wages are paid in the large industrial centers are making the labor situation in these parts acute. Weekly and almost daily trainloads of laborers are leaving for points North. Of course, the laboring man's labor is his "stock in trade". He cannot be expected to remain in one community when a neighboring community offers him a better bargain for his "stock-in trade," other things being equal and some times better.

We are carrying in this issue an ad for American Chain Company of Norfolk, asking for 100 colored men as chain makers, offering $5.00 for a 10 hour day. Government contracts at Newport News and Hopewell, Virginia are calling for colored men and women at attractive wages, under wholesome living conditions and larger opportunities. The Negro, like others, will continue to seek these larger opportunities for himself and his children.

Unless these larger opportunities are offered here at home the Negro laborer will continue to leave.

SPECIALIZE ME AFFAIRS

DETROIT MICH NEWS MAY 25, 1918

lington This Year Unless s; Tigers Catch Fever and e Remarkable Pitching.

uts. Jennings gardners played as ensational but fewer balls were hit ast the infield.

Washington found Ericksen easy n the first three innings and scored

to Negresses when the white help no longer was available is not bringing the results desired, for the women of this race now are working in munitions plants for wages much higher than they formerly received.

Forrester B. Washington, head of the Detroit Negro Urban league, says that many factories and business houses now send him daily appeals for more help. The negro girls are replacing white girls and men in elevators, at shops, as car washers and in the laundries. Many also are working as forewomen in factories.

All forms of labor came to the use of the Negro only as they were unable to get white labor at established wages and the laundry now is employing them in large numbers.

It is here that the situation assumes its serious phase for the woman who has fought consistently against doing her own work. The laundry's only way of meeting the increased wages is to charge more for the work. When this commences the public has two methods of meeting the cost. Many wear their clothing a day or two longer, while others do more of their own washing.

Social service experts declare the conditions gradually will become worse instead of better with the enforcement of Gen. Crowder's "fight or work" order, for this will take many more men from nonessential places and call for women to fill them. As this is brought about still more girls and women will go from domestic labors into factories and higher paid lines.

N Y C TRIBUNE MAY 22. 1918

Bethlehem Negro Wins World's Riveting Prize

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The first international prize for riveting was transmitted to-day by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board to Charles Knight, a negro, at the request of Lord Northcliffe, who offered £25 ($125) for the best score above previous records. Knight is employed at the eBthlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Sparrow's Point, Md.

At the same time Mr. Hurley cabled Lord Northcliffe a new challenge for British workmen and called on American shipbuilders to beat Knight's record. An increase of five rivets per gang per hour would mean the building of a steel freighter of 10,000 tons every ten weeks, he said.

Mr. Hurley wrote Knight as follows: "Your world's record feat of driving 4,875 rivets on May 16 has set for American shipbuilders the fast pace that is so necessary for carrying on the war successfully. It is the American way to excel when the occasion demands, and you and your associates in upholding so splendidly this tradition inspire emulation throughout the shipbuilding industry.

"Such an achievement as yours carries across the seas an inspiring message of American determination and ability.

"The Shipping Board is justly proud of what you have done, and it is a pleasure for me to send you an appreciation."

Labor—1918

Occupation and Wages

Come Now, Lord Gompers!

The Chicago Defender Feb 23/1918.

It was good news and better that informed us of the advent of Doctor Moton into the sanctum of Samuel Gompers, the labor tyrant of the United States. Gompers has long been the one lion whose den the Race has not dared. Doctor Moton, filled with grace and wisdom, and full to heaping measure of suavity and human kindness, led a responsible delegation from a respectable organization to treat with the czar upon matters affecting Negro laborers.

After almost fifty years of bitter opposition to Race laborers, skilled and unskilled, the American Federation capitulates to the wisdom of unionizing them. The increasing numbers and importance of Race workers in the North, in the free states as against the slave states—as slavish now as when Jeff Davis cussed the moon and turned his back on the sun—force the white labor trust to throw down the bars and seek still greater power through embracing those heretofore spurned and rejected on no other ground than that they belonged to the race of Booker T. Washington and not to that of Robert E. Lee.

We claim no confidential relation with Mr. Gompers, the body Doctor Moton speaks for, or the American Federation of Labor. But we claim closest relation with the Race for which Doctor Moton's committee speaks, and to which in a moment of distress Mr. Gompers now eagerly turns.

IT IS FOR THAT RACE, AND NO OTHER ORGANIZATION, THAT THE DEFENDER SPEAKS.

To the manner born, true in every test, loyal through three hundred years of uninterrupted residence upon this continent, and claiming the brawniest arm that ever raised an implement of labor, the American Negro deserves the protection which organization secures, and merits such consideration with which Lord Gompers may now stoop to flatter him.

If the union labor badge marks the American white man freeman, that is the very badge to be worn by the Race upon whose labor such civilization as the semi-barbarous South may boast was built and upon which it is now maintained!

That much we all of us are in agreement upon.

The parting of the ways now comes, if it comes at all—a consummation devoutly to be hoped against—when the proposition is advanced to organize the Race into separate unions. That is, when Union No. 3 of bricklayers and plasterers is composed of white laborers, and Union No. 4 of bricklayers and plasterers is composed of Colored men.

That is the spirit and the essence of Jim Crow; and Jim Crow, in any form or by any faith, is our cup. We are resolutely opposed to its infamy in church and state, and we are immovably pledged against it in the labor unions, whether North or South.

If that is the proposition as made by Gompers and accepted by any league or by Doctor Moton—the honesty of this man is not here questioned—the issue is joined and the fight is on.

THERE IS NO COLOR LINE IN THE HANDIWORK OF LABOR, AND THERE SHOULD BE NONE IN THE COUNCILS OF LABOR. Whatever progress the Race has made in the world of labor in the free states has been made in spite of and not because of the American Federation of Labor. Thus far the Negro has come alone, and alone he can go still farther, until the politics of American labor is taught the theory of "the sweat of the brow."

Only a few hours ago the New York Times felt impelled to rebuke Mr. Gompers for sustaining the Brotherhood of Carpenters in its persistence in embarrassing the government at a time when every saw and hammer is needed. Mr. Gompers may properly sustain the Brotherhood of Labor and Man without fear of rebuke from any source.

The Race will refuse the union until the union accepts and considers the Race man at least as much of citizen and man as the foreign laborers in the unions whose particular mark is their universal apprenticeship and their inability to speak the English language. These are plain facts; likewise these are plain times.

Before the terms of the American Federation of Labor to Jim Crow the Race, are accepted, let a conference be called in Chicago. Let a committee of two be chosen by the people meet in Chicago, and let Mr. Gompers come or send a representative, and let these three select two men like Dr. George Hall and Robert McCurdy for referee.

THEN WE CAN KNOW WHAT WE ARE DOING. AS IT IS, THE LABORER IS BEING FED FROM A SPOON, THE BOWL OF WHICH NO ONE CAN TELL FROM THE HANDLE!

IS ORGANIZED LABOR PATRIOTIC?

The Detroit Free Press asks the question: "How can we demand equality for other peoples, while denying the right to live to certain of our own people because of their complexion?" In the South the Negro is still in slavery, and in the North while their exists a greater amount of social freedom, in industry, only a few jobs are open to colored people. They can be laborers, porters or waiters, sometimes barbers but they may not be factory workers, store clerks, merchants or railway conductors.

Afro American April 19/18

Organized labor is as much to blame for its prejudice against the colored people as organized capital. The unions refuse to take in colored people unless thers are enough of them to form a separate unit by themselves. Capital takes advantage of this and holds over the heads of dissatisfied or striking workers always this one thing as a threat: "If you do not submit to our terms, we will employ colored men." The local government is using this argument effectively against the laborers who clean Baltimore's streets. These laborers say: "With prices so high, and everybody expected to buy War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bonds, our services are worth $3 per day rather than $2.76." The city says: "We can't afford the increase. Either go to work, or get out and let colored men have your place."

A similar incident took place at the Belvedere Hotel when President Wilson and a large crowd of guests were expected in the city. The waiters' union regarded this an opportune time to demand higher wages. The hotel managers threatened them in the usual way. The threat did not work, because the waiters thot the manager would not dare to hold out and embarass the President. The manager did hold out and in addition made good his threat. The report has been given out that colored waiters will be permanently employed. Thus thru a quarrel of capital and labor, colored waiters get jobs.

But the question that is becoming insistent since our government went across the sea to establish equality of nations and races, why should capable colored workers have to wait until capital and union labor fall out before they can get jobs? Why have efficient colored men always got to be strikebreakers and "scabs" in order to get decent employment?

In Massachusetts the other day a Tuskegee graduate and capable mechanic was discharged from a factory because of his color. He returned with a gun and wounded the man who was accountable for his discharge. Arrested, he claimed to have discriminated against several times and forced out of jobs merely because he was not white, and commented bitterly on the injustice of sending men to Europe to fight for liberty, while sustaining at home a democracy that denies men a rirght to do any but menial tasks.

There is only one reason why colored men cannot become conductors and motormen on our street cars. They are honest and efficient enough—but they are colored. In Washing-

TRADES COUNCIL SPURNS NEGRO

NEWARK N J LEDGER
APRIL 18, 1918

Building Delegates Refuse to Seat Pearsall After Hot Discussion.

William L. Pearsall, negro delegate of Laborers' Local No. 1, was denied the privileges of the floor by the Building Trades Council last night, and to cap the climax the council would not accept the credentials of the union.

Fred Scholl, representative of the steamfitters, led the opposition and spoke against granting Pearsall the privileges of the floor.

One of the delegates said he saw no harm in granting Pearsall the floor, and made a motion to that effect.

It was not seconded for several minutes, but another delegate, for the purpose of having the question defeated, finally seconded it, and it was lost.

"That's just what they want—a wedge to get that delegate seated—and we ought not to stand for it," said Delegate Scholl. "A man like Cornelius McDonald, who started the local eighteen years ago and stuck to it, is the kind of a man we should support. I'll oppose giving him the floor. We told the laborers to rescind the election of some of its officers and we would let them have men in this council, but not until then."

One delegate said the American Federation of Labor would hand down a decision that might reverse the council.

"That can't be done," volunteered President William Lyons, "for they are not affiliated—they are only a state body."

On the latter ground the council voted to refuse the credentials without a dissenting vote.

Pearsall was on hand before the meeting and conferred with President Lyons.

"I won't beat about the bush, Mr. Pearsall," said Lyons, "the delegates don't want to seat you."

During the discussion Pearsall lingered in the hall. He made a request for the ruling in writing, but the secretary was not present and he did not receive it.

Unless the grievance is settled there is a possibility of the council requesting an international organizer to come to Newark and organize a new local.

ton, any man who can handle a saw and drive a nail can get a job at $6 per day of eight hours, putting up temporary office buildings for the United States Government. Colored carpenters have applied in large numbers, but they were not taken on. Only union men can can be employed and of course colored men may not join the union.

Belgians ought to have the right to live in their own country on their own labor. Serbians ought to be free from Austrian domination. Poles ought to have every human right. These are the things for which the United States has entered the war. But it is necessary to point out with the Free Press that with "80,000 black roops cooperating in the endeavor to win this war and colored women as busy in Red Cross activities as the white, it is unpatriotic for employers to discriminate against or for men to refuse association in labor with colored folk."

NEW YORK N [illegible] NEWS
FEBRUARY [illegible] 18

AN APPEAL FOR BLACK LABOR

The American Federation of Labor is seeking to unionize the colored laboring man of this country. We are in hearty accord with their effort. The times are going to demand in the future that black labor, too, be organized if it is not to be the football of industry, as it has been in the past. It must no longer remain the cat's-paw of captains of industry with which they have pulled their chestnuts out of the fire. In that we therefore make this appeal to the American Federation of Labor:

"Twenty million hands, in the language of the lamented industrial leader of his race, Booker T. Washington, are going to help you pull the load upward or they, willy-nilly, are going to pull against you, the load downward.

"The laws of changeless justice bind oppressor with opressed,
And close as smaud suffering joined,
We march to fate abreast.

According to the census of 1910, and I am therefore greatly understating the case:

"Nearly two million black farmers and farm laborers, if you do not touch them with your wand of living wages and enlightenment are going to help keep up the discouraging high cost of living and nearly two hundred thousand laborers, if you do not raise them up, in the building and hand trades are going to help keep those trades down; 100,000 laborers in the saw and planing mills; 100,000 laborers on the steam railroads; 100,000 porters, 100,000 teamsters; 50,000 coal miners; 50,000 road and street laborers; 50,000 carpenters and masons; 50,000 longshoremen and stevedores; 50,000 firemen and janitors and nearly one million in the other occupations—these four millions colored male laborers and more than two million colored female laborers doing everything from operating machines to running elevators are going to continue the flotsam and jetsam of the labor market to be pulled here and there to stop the gaps of those striking for the right to live better or they are going to join with you in a steady advance to make all honest labor dignified and worth while. They are going to continue the terrifying mass of thorns upon the brow of organized labor or they are going to be wheel-horses in your glorious struggle to secure for labor its just share of the fruits of industry.

"Eighty-seven and four-tenths per cent of male colored Americans ten years of age and over are gainfully employed, while 77.9 per cent of native Americans are so employed. Fifty-four and seven-tenths per cent of the femal portion of colored Americans 10 years of age and over are gainfully employed while but 19.2 per cent of native white female Americans are so employed. Here is a condition and not a theory crying for a thoroughgoing permanent and honest solution by the American Federation of Labor. This labor is spreading to all sections of our country northward in numbers like an exodus. If you organize and unionize this influx it will not add chaos and confusion, it will help and not hurt organized labor.

The ship of state, with its black and white crusaders, is plowing the briny deep to rescue trampled liberty abroad. Let the American Federation of Labor rescue industrial freedom on the down-trodden plack knights of toil at home; let it serve thereby not only the American Federation of Labor, but let it thus save and serve mankind in America.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF BLACK RAILROAD MEN

We bespeak for the recently organized "Brotherhood of Railway Car Service Employees of America" not only the support of all good colored citizens and all good white citizens, but of the country's entire railway system as well. We are glad not only for the colored railway men but for the race and the country that the railway officials under the new order of things accede to the give them a square deal. Their demands at Washington for living wages, reasonable working hours, better working accommodations and promotion on merit without regard to color, seconded by their white fellow employees and not opposed by the railways, is a piece of justice now being considered by Director McAdoo not to be honestly denied by the Government. That these thrifty thousands of colored railway employees are banding themselves together under clean and intelligent leadership means much not only to their own progress, but to their race. That colored men, regardless of their proven merit and long service, can get only porters' jobs and porters' names in the North is cruel and un-American. That colored porters by the hundreds often run in charge of trains yet must retain the pay and designation of porters is shameful, which we are glad to see the railways and white railway men recognize. The colored railroad man has been given a false reputation by some of his thoughtless, thriftless fellows. But the rank and file of the black railway men represent to a surprising extent the bone and sinew of the race in the cities. Their occupation has been a stepping-stone upon which a majority of the business and professional men of the race have started. That their position may be made more secure, that their outlook may be strengthened, they must everywhere unite—the race in New York and elsewhere must get behind the Brotherhood of Railway Car Service Employees in America.

UNION ADMITS ELEVATOR MEN

NEW YORK N Y NEWS
APRIL 10, 1918

American Federation of Labor Issues Charter for Coloured Operators

John R. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People, was the first speaker at Lafayette Hall Friday. He commenced by saying he did not want to be looked upon by the color of his skin, but as an equal. He spoke of the activities of his organization in fighting for coloured people, and the result of the last labor conference held by the A. F. of L. and what they have promised to do for the race in the future.

He continued, saying that a great victory had been won for the granting of the charter showed that the feeling towards the coloured workers is gradually changing. He said it's up to the coloured workers to show their white brothers that they can unite, as he has been told that the race cannote unite. He closed congratulating the members and assuring them every possible aid through his organization. The officers and members present were installed as members of the A. F. of L. by Mr. Marks, who said that the A. F. of L. will live up to its obligations to the local when the time comes to ask for what is due the workers. He also pledged to give every assistance possible.

Mr. Holm, president of the Superintendents' and Janitors' Union, congratulated the members for their achievements and explained what it meant to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. He is also sure that the feeling between the superintendents and the elevator operators is bound to change, as both are in the fight.

The president, J. Philip Morgan, addressing the body, stated how he was able to get in touch with the New York office of the A. F. of L. and the quick response of Mr. Hugh L. Frayne, general organizer of the A. F. of L., in giving him an interview which resulted in the granting of the charter. He also urged the members to unite themselves as organizers and go out to encourage all operators and starters and other employees to join the union. He laid stress on the payment of dues, asking the members to be punctual and advised them to build up a strong treasury, for by doing so no one will want to combat the union when they know that they can support their members. All members who were not present will be installed Friday evening, April 12, at Lafayette Hall, 165 West 131st Street, at 8.30. Parties desirous of becoming members may call Morningside 1827 or address letters to Lafayette Hall, 165 West 131st St.

Labor-1918

Occupation and Wages

The Negro Woman as an Industrial Factor

Mrs. Smith is of the race of which she writes. Born in a small southern Missouri town, she was educated in the public schools, which often held only one four months' session in the year, and later was graduated from Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., with the A. B. degree, and from the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. At present she is associated with the Chicago League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, as director of the department of women and girls and as special investigator.

By MARY ROBERTS SMITH

The present world conflict has given to woman an opportunity to do her share in helping to establish the principle for which men are giving their lives, the principle of democracy. She has not failed to use this opportunity. A study of conditions in Europe shows that although millions of men have been removed from the industries, these same industries, even with a demand for an increased output, have been carried on as effectively as before, because women have stepped in and taken the places of men. The need here has not as yet been so urgent, but when it does become urgent our own American women will respond to the call as nobly, and with as much heroism as have the women of other countries.

Much has already been said and done concerning the training of the various foreign groups in our country to better prepare them for the new duties they may be called upon to perform, but little or nothing has been said or done with reference to the training of the Negro woman to fit her for this new opportunity. She, along with the men of her race, has stood ever ready to help in every emergency; her service has been proffered (often unasked and little appreciated) wherever the service of woman has been needed. Will she be overlooked in these times when the women of every other race and nation are being urged to do their part, even though small, to keep the wheels of industry revolving? Or will she be permitted to take her place and do her part in helping to win the war?

An investigation of the various industries in our own city of Chicago, showed that comparatively few had opened their doors to Negro women. This was true of firms which are now actually experiencing a shortage of labor. On talking with the employment manager, it was found that in some cases it had been considered, but was thought inadvisable because of the trouble it might make with white women workers, or because of the possible financial loss which might result from the use of untrained workers. Wherever tried these women have made a good showing, and when given a fair chance have proved themselves just as efficient as the white workers. Placed often in rooms separated from white workers of the same grade, given separate quarters for lunch and waiting rooms, they have even under these conditions, accepted the places offered them, so anxious were they for employment, and for a chance to show their fitness for the place. Because of the low wage earned in many cases by Negro men, together with the high living cost and the calling of the bread winner to his country's colors, these women, like the women of other groups, have been forced out of the homes into whatever field of labor they can find. Shall they be denied this God-given right, the right to earn one's own bread? Hundreds are daily turned away from employment they can earn only a small wage.

Most of the workers live in sections of the city where means of recreation are few and where homes are greatly overcrowded and poorly ventilated. These conditions lower their vitality and make them drowsy and slow, especially when employed in the sedentary occupations. They succeed much better in occupations where more activity is required. These few openings for the Negro women are only a beginning, but with training and the opening up of larger opportunities, she, too, can become a great power in the industries of America. For surely this nation which is now pouring out it life blood for the principles of right and freedom, will not deny these to any class of its citizens, least of all to those who have been faithful to them in every national crisis.—*Life and Labor.*

agencies because no places are open to them.

Among the few newer occupations open to colored women, washing and polishing taxicabs affords employment to the largest number. The beginning wage seems to be the chief attraction which draws them. This cannot be wondered at when we remember that Negro women are compelled to work for a very low wage or remain unemployed. Much of this work is done at night and because of this fact the health and morals of the women who do this work must be carefully safeguarded, or much harm will result

They are also employed in tobacco factories as strippers, packers and labelers, in garment factories, in button factories, and box factories, as ushers in theatres, stock girls in some of the loop stores, and in a few cases as elevator operators. In the tobacco factories and also in garment factories, work is done by the piece. This system is not much liked by the workers, because, being unaccustomed to it they are not able in a short time to acquire the speed attained by other workers, and as a result

(Continued on page 13)

incomplete

But, Owing to War, Hours Are Not Actually Reduced — Negroes to Get Same Pay as Whites and Women to Be Paid Like Men for the Same Work.

Constitution
5-27-18

Washington, May 26.—General pay increases for nearly 2,000,000 railroad employees were announced today by Director General McAdoo, effective next Saturday and retroactive to last January 1, carrying out substantially recommendations of the railroad wage commission. The aggregate of the increases probably probably will be more than $300,000,000 a year, half of which will be distributed within a few weeks as back pay in lump sums ranging from about $100 to nearly $200 each.

The director general departed from the wage commission's recommendations in the following particulars:

The principle of the basic eight-hour day is recognized, but owing to exigencies of the war situation, hours of employment are not actually reduced, and overtime is to be paid pro rata; future adjustments of pay are to be made on the basis of eight hours.

In addition to the ordinary scale of increase, day laborers employed mainly on track work, are to get at least 2½ cents an hour more than they received December 31.

A minimum of 55 cents an hour is established for the shop trades, including machinists, boiler makers and blacksmiths.

Women are to receive the same pay as men for the same work, and negroes are to get the same as white men for similar employment.

New Board on Rail Wages.

To work out a multitude of inequalities of pay among employees doing similar work in different localities and other injustices caused by varying rules of employment and condition of organization, the director general created a new board of railroad wages and working conditions consisting of three labor representatives and three railway executives which will conduct extensive investigations and recommend wage and other employment changes.

All increases now ordered will be determined according to a percentage scale based on pay received in December, 1915, and any increases which have been allowed within that time will be deducted. In many cases raises in pay in the last two and a half years are about equal to the increases now approved, and consequently these employees will get little or no more. To correct just such situations when injustices are apparent will be one of the principal duties of the new wage board, whose creation was suggested by the railroad wage commission. In no cases are wages to be reduced.

Men working on the monthly, daily, hourly, piece work and train mile basis will benefit by the new allowances, and members of the four leading railway brotherhoods whose pay was raised through operation of the Adamson act are to receive from 10 to 40 per cent additional, a smaller increase than they had asked of railroads shortly before the government took control.

Does Not Apply to Short Lines.

The wage order applies to all employees of the 164 roads now under federal management, but not to the so-called short lines unless they are retained by the government after July 1. It affects employees of terminal, union station and switching companies, lighters, ferries and tugs owned by railroads, but not employees of railroad boat lines on the lakes, rivers or coastwise traffic. Although Pullman cars now are under government operation, Pullman employees will not benefit unless the railroad administration decides eventually to retain management of the cars.

In announcing his decision, Mr. McAdoo appealed to railroad employees to forget dissensions and disappointments arising under private control, and to remember that the success of the war depends largely on their services.

To meet the expense of the wage increase, the biggest ever granted to any class of employees at one time, the railroad administration has discussed raising freight and passenger rates.

The percentages of wage increase range from 43 for men who received $46 a month in December, 1915, down to a small rate for those receiving just under $250, and no more pay is allowed men who made $250 or more in 1915 The actual conditions run up to $34.

With the exception of office messenger boys under 18, who are given smaller increases, all employees who received less than $46 a month are given a flat increase of $20, with the provision that laborers paid by the day shall get a minimum of 2½ cents an hour above the rate six months ago.

Table of Increases.

The table of increases, as announced, itemized for each dollar of wages received in December, 1915, may be summarized as follows:

Monthly rate in 1915.	Increase above 1915 pay.
$ 46 to $ 50	$20.21 to $21.50
50 to 55	21.60 to 22.55
55 to 60	22.96 to 24.60
60 to 65	25.01 to 26.65
65 to 70	27.06 to 28.70
70 to 75	29.11 to 30.75
75 to 80	31.16 to 32.70
80 to 85	32.75 to 34.00
85 to 90	33.85 to 33.25
90 to 95	33.10 to 32.50
95 to 100	32.35 to 31.75
100 to 105	31.60 to 31.00
105 to 110	29.11 to 27.50
110 to 115	27.12 to 25.66
115 to 120	25.31 to 23.96
120 to 125	23.64 to 22.40
125 to 130	22.11 to 20.96
130 to 135	20.69 to 19.63
135 to 140	19.38 to 18.39
140 to 145	18.16 to 17.24
145 to 150	17.02 to 16.17
150 to 155	15.96 to 15.16
155 to 160	14.97 to 14.22
160 to 165	14.04 to 13.33

165	to	170	13.16	to	12.50
170	to	175	12.34	to	11.71
175	to	180	11.56	to	10.97
180	to	185	10.83	to	10.27
185	to	190	10.15	to	9.61
190	to	195	9.48	to	8.97
195	to	200	8.85	to	8.38
200	to	205	8.26	to	7.80
205	to	210	7.69	to	7.26
210	to	215	7.16	to	6.74
215	to	220	6.64	to	6.25
220	to	225	6.15	to	5.78
225	to	230	5.69	to	5.33
230	to	235	5.24	to	4.89
235	to	239	4.81	to	4.56

$239.00 to $250; enough to make $250 flat.

To Figure the Increase.

To figure the increase he will get, each employee should determine the pay which his present position carried in December, 1915, for if he has been promoted or demoted, his new wage is based upon the 1915 pay of the position which he now holds. Increases which have accompanied promotions are not increases in the sense of the new schedule, since "the wage runs with the place," not with the man.

Back pay due under the retroactive increase will be sent to any man who has been dismissed from the railroad service since January 1, or who has entered the army or navy, but not to an employee who quit voluntarily.

An important principle contained in the director general's order is that reductions in hours since 1915 are not to be regarded as increases in pay. This means that employees of the four brotherhoods affected by the Adamson act are to receive additions on top of the increases developed by that act.

For instance, an engineer who made $4 a day working 10 hours in 1915, may have had his pay increased to $5 for the same number of hours under the Adamson act. But for the purposes of applying the new scale, the $5 is considered as $4 a day for eight hours, with $1 for two hours' overtime. Consequently the pay will be increased on the basis of $4 a day, and over-time will be paid at the same rate of increase.

On this principle, train employees, including members of the leading brotherhoods, will receive approximately the following proportionate increases over 1915 pay, or their equivalent when pay is based on miles operated: Passenger engineers, 11 per cent; passenger firemen and helpers, 28 per cent; passenger conductors, 15 per cent; passenger baggagemen, 38 per cent; freight firemen and helpers, 34 per cent; freight conductors, 20 per cent; freight brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent. These men also must deduct increases granted since 1915.

Recognition of 8-Hour Basis.

The recognition of the eight-hour basis, though important as a principle does not materially affect the scale of new wages granted. For instance, a man who in 1915 received $3 for a ten-hour day would now get $4.23 for ten hours, but this $4.23 would be considered as $3.38 for a day's work (eight hours) and 85 cents for two hours' overtime. When readjustments are made later, involving possibly extra rates of pay for overtime, the full effect of the new principle will become more apparent.

Mr. McAdoo explained that although the wage commission had not recommended adoption of this principle, he felt it just to do so both in view of the general movement toward recognition of shorter working day and more specifically because the government recognizes the principle in public works and contracts.

The principle of paying women the same as men for comparable work, and negroes the same as white men for the same service, the director general also explained, is in conformity with government policies in other lines of employment.

The negro rule will affect many roads in the south where negroes are employed largely as firemen, trainmen, switchmen, laborers and for other work. This rule will become effective June 1, but payment of back wages will not include increases resulting from the rule.

In addition to the rule regarding women's pay, Mr. McAdoo specified that "where women are employed, their working conditions must be healthful and fitted to their needs." He said all state or local laws relating to hours and conditions of employment must be observed carefully.

New Wage Board.

The new board of railroad wages and working conditions is composed of J. J. Dermody, vice president of the Order of Railway Telegraphers; G. H. Sines, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; A. O. Wharton, head of the railway employers' department of the American Federation of Labor; F. F. Gaines, superintendent of motive power of the Central of Georgia railway; L. E. Lindsey, maintenance of way engineer for the New York Central, and W. E. Morse, general manager of the Denver and Salt Lake railroad. The latter three have resigned their positions with railroads. The board will sit in Washington probably continuously.

Duty of New Board.

"It shall be the duty of the board," says the wage order, "to hear and investigate matters presented by railway employees or their representatives affecting inequalities as to wages and working conditions, whether as to individual employees or classes of labor; conditions arising from competition with employees in other industries; rules and working conditions for the several classes of employees, either for the country as a whole or for different parts of the country. The board shall hear and investigate other matters affecting wages and conditions of employment referred to it by the director general.

The board shall be solely an advisory body and shall submit its recommendations to the director general for his determination.

To Iron Our Inequalities.

This order contemplates a strong effort to iron our many inequalities now existing. The board will deal with organized and unorganized employees alike, and the railroad administration on its own initiative take up the claims of railway clerks and other unorganized men.

In the preamble to the wage order Mr. McAdoo said:

"No problem so vast and intricate as that of doing practical justice to the 2,000,000 railroad employees of the country can be regarded as completely settled and disposed of by one decision or order; therefore, the board of railroad wages and working conditions is hereby established."

Appealing for the enthusiastic support of officials and employees, Mr. McAdoo said:

"It is my earnest hope that railroad officials and railroad employees will realize that their relations under federal control are not based upon the old conditions of private management. Dissensions and disappointments should be forgotten and all should now remember that they are not only serving their country in the operation of the railroads, but that upon the character, quality and loyalty of that service depends in large measure our success in this war.

"It is an inspiring task—this task of putting upon a more just and equitable basis the wages and working conditions of loyal workers in railroad service—and I confidently expect the patriotic support and assistance of every railroad official and every railroad employee in performing that task with credit and with honor to their country."

Limitation of Earnings.

The only provision for limitation of earnings in the order is a rule that in individual cases where the new scale permits increases "greater than is appropriate or necessary, to those trainmen and enginemen who make abnormal amounts of mileage and who, therefore, make already abnormally higher monthly earnings," officials of each railroad may take up with committee of the men the question of limiting mileage made per month by employees paid on the mileage basis.

Special rates of pay are provided for office, messenger and other chore boys, and similar employees under 18 years, as follows: Twenty dollars increase per month where the pay in December, 1915, was from $30 to $45 a month; $15 increase where rates was $20 to $30 a month; $10 increase where the rate was less than $20 a month.

Creation of the new wage board will not affect the duties of the existing railway board of adjustment No. 1, having charge of disputes over interpretation of wage or employment rules affecting the four trainmen's brotherhoods, nor other adjustment boards to be created soon for other classes of labor. These adjustment boards are quasi-judicial bodies, passing on interpretations which involve wages only incidentally, while the new board of railroad wages will have much broader functions. All these labor boards will be under the supervision of W. S. Carter, director of the railroad administration's division of labor.

Labor-1918

Occupation and Wages

Girls Quit Downtown Firm When Color Line is Drawn

Chicago Defender

A form of segregation which is manifesting itself in some of the big business houses against persons of color was flagrantly demonstrated in the case of the Chicago Mercantile company, Michigan avenue and South Water street, a concern which is engaged in wholesale millinery business, last week.

7-13-18

Miss Cardwell

Employed by them prior to last week were the following Race women: Geraldine Cardwell, 3110 Vernon avenue; Ethel Jones, 4444 Evans avenue; Bertha Morris, 5008 Wabash avenue; Robena and Alphena Cardwell, 25 East Forty-fourth street; Geneva Jones, Forty-eighth and Langley avenue, and Miss Teenie Munie, Forty-seventh and Evans avenue.

Some of the "small fry" white girls employed there got into their heads the notion that they did not want to use the wash room and toilet accommodations which these Race ladies, fellow employes, were permitted to use. They held a secret council, headed by one of the "agitators," and waited upon the manager with their protest. He being a southerner and anxious to invoke the customs of his native state among his employes here, listened to their protest and issued the following order: "All Colored girls will use toilet and wash room in the basement. White girls on the fourth floor." When the sign was read by Miss Geraldine Cardwell she immediately made protest to the manager, who said that they were his orders and would stand. Miss Cardwell, assuming the leadership of the Race women employed there, called a conference among them and told them that it would not only be humiliating to them as individuals but a stigma upon their race if they were to permit themselves to silently obey such an order. The result of the meeting, held under the leadership of Miss Cardwell, was that five of themen young ladies decided that they would separate themselves from a business house adopting the policy of Race discrimination and accordingly, in a body, they waited upon the president, demanded their pay, received it and left after he told them the order was made by him and was to remain.

Miss Cardwell, knowing of the efforts that Alderman Louis B. Anderson had made and stood ready to make in defense of his people where Race segregation was practiced, called upon him and laid before him the facts. Alderman Anderson immediately wrote the following letter to the president of the company:

Mr. C. A. Stonehill, President, Chicago Mercantile Co., Chicago.—Dear Sir: I am writing you in the interest of eight of your employes, young women identified with the Negro race.

The complaint is in the nature of a protest to me as Alderman of the Second ward and one of two accredited representatives of our people in the City Council, against an order issued to the employes segregating those identified with the Negro race from those identified with the white race in the matter of wash room and toilet accommodations.

I recognize that your concern is a private institution, but I submit that it is contrary to the spirit of our laws and the conduct of our institutions to subject the employes of any race to segregation based on color lines. I am taking this matter up in the interest of justice and the "New Democracy," for which a world-wide war is now being waged, with the hope that you will intervene to the end that this manifestly unfair, illegal and unjust race discrimination will be stopped in your establishment.

Our people are liberal patrons, both wholesale and retail, of the products of your enterprise, and in the matter of their retail sale we are solicited to buy just as eagerly as any other class of people. No discrimination is made when we are asked to purchase the products of your business. Surely, then, in the matter of the output, race discrimination ought not to be a part of your business policy.

I shall be glad if you will let me hear from you at your earliest convenience regarding the subject matter of this letter. Very truly yours, LOUIS B. ANDERSON,
Alderman Second Ward.

No reply up to this time has been received by the Alderman, but from other sources it was learned that the management has changed its policy and sought the return of the Race women who left their employ in protest of this form of segregation.

Commenting upon the incident to a reporter for the Defender, Alderman Anderson said: "Whenever and wherever evidences of Race discrimination practiced by concerns employing Race people in our midst, because if it once gets a foothold it will become a permanent institution, to the disgrace of Chicago. Personally, I will do all in my official power to crush this vicious and un-American practice when-ever my attention is called to it. While I did not get a reply to my letter, I am reliably informed that it had its effect upon the manager of this concern. One thing is certain, if this particular concern insists upon the enforcement of such a rule, a vigorous system of boycotting should be inaugurated by Race people as a protest against them and as an evidence of our conception of liberty and equal opportunity. The young ladies who voiced their protest against such a policy by separating themselves from the service of the Mercantile company deserve the highest degree of praise from all of our people."

It is against the health department rules for one towel to be hung for a number of girls and this department has been asked to investigate.

RACE WOMEN ENGAGE AS DRIVERS FOR COAL CO.

TWO OF THE FAIR SEX ACCEPT JOBS AND THEN JUMP DOWN FROM THEM.

The Freeman.

Special to The Freeman.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 18.—Efforts of the Pittsburg Coal & Coke Company to relieve the man-power situation by installing dusky maidens as drivers of their coal delivery carts, has not proven the success anticipated.

For the past several days the company has been advertising for women laborers. A number of applications were received, and two negro women accepted the positions offered, which were to conduct the wagon loads of black diamonds to their destinations through the residence sections and there, by the gently persuasive power of scoop and shovel, to direct it into the waiting bins.

After engineering these personally conducted tours to the number of two each the applicants climbed down from their wagons and declared themselves through with the job—this notwithstanding the fact that the coal company had provided them with khaki bloomers of the latest mode.

However, the company is not dismayed, nor yet is it downhearted, for it hopes to find among the many applicants ... be who will relish the opportunity of being in the open air and engaged in healthful exercise which will bring their purses a substantial per diem. The want ad for 30 women still stands.

... Inspect Tobacco Farms

New York, Aug. 9.—On the invitation of ... Luddy, manager of the employment department for the Connecticut Leaf Tobacco Association, J. H. Hubert, executive secretary of the local Urban League, had as his guest Fred R. Moore, Lester Walton, Eugene K. Jones, Prof. J. E. Aggrey, and J. H. Saunders, last Saturday for a trip to Hartford, Conn., to inspect the big tobacco fields of the company. Wm. White, general manager Chicago Defender New York office, and Charles T. Magill, staff correspondent, were also invited to be in the party, but were unable to attend owing to pressing business. The party left Grand Central station about 9 a. m., and, reaching Hartford, were met by automobiles and taken direct to the farms, where dinner was served. They were then shown over the entire ground. The corporation employs from 700 to 1,000 Race men, nearly all college students working their summer vacations. The party found conditions excellent. The men live in camps and are fed under camp conditions. The food was found to be really high grade and the living quarters highly sanitary. All the men, mostly young fellows, appeared well pleased with their lot. Among the hundreds of students 52 were from Atlanta University, 43 from Tuskegee, 39 each from Moorhouse and Morris Brown college, 25 from the A. & M. College, and 22 from Allen university. These men were secured through the Urban League and through them $2,500 was advanced the men for transportation. An evidence of their honesty is the fact that of all the money advanced but two men failed to show up at the farm. It was afterward learned that they had been arrested under some draft regulation and later both men returned the money sent them. On the return trip dinner aboard the N. Y., N. H. & Hartford train was enjoyed by the party.

OPENINGS FOR NEGRO LABOR.

Some of the large northern industrial plants, especially those in Massachusetts and Connecticut are making a pronounced effort to obtain unskilled and skilled Negro workmen to fill their much depleted labor supply.

Alrutheus A. Taylor, Industrial secretary of the New York Urban League, who has quite recently returned from trips to Bristol and Bridgeport, Conn., and Holyoke, Mass., says "Industrial concerns in these centers are offering excellent opportunities to Negroes, who are qualified to do unskilled and skilled industrial work. Plants that never before used Negro labor are now most solicitous of obtaining such services. Many of these plants now use a considerable number of Negroes who are living under the same conditions, receiving the same wages, and enjoying the same general considerations as the white workmen employed with them. It was my good fortune to visit several concerns where Negro laborers were earning from $19 to $28 per week and skilled workers as moulders and casters were earning as much as $8 per day. In every instance these men were living under wholesome conditions, many with their families in cozy homes with modern equipment. At this time more than three hundred reliable men may avail themselves of these opportunities."

FOURTH GIRL KILLED IN ELEVATOR IN TWO MONTHS

8-24-18

New York, Aug. 19.—The death of Miss Esther Lewis, a seventeen-year-old girl of 120 West 134th street, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, is the fourth of its kind to happen within the past two months. Miss Lewis, who was an elevator operator at 68-70 Lenox avenue, was caught between the fifth and sixth floors of the apartment and crushed to death shortly after 5 o'clock. Men from the Fire Dept. had to be called to get the body from between the floors, which was done only after the men had chopped away part of the car and gate to get at the body. Miss Lewis came from one of the best families of New Rochelle, and had only been employed at the Lenox Ave. house but two weeks. She was a member of Shiloh Baptist church, New Rochelle. She leaves to mourn their loss a mother, father, two sisters and two brothers. Funeral services were held last Sunday from Shiloh Baptist Church.

"GREASY JOBS" PROFITABLE

The Freeman

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA GIRL MACHINIST MAKES GOOD RECORD IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA FACTORY.

11-9-18

Late hours, idle mornings, dainty clothes, bonbons, and gossip are just a few of the peace-time luxuries which American womanhood is asked to put away without moth balls, now that the call has come for the full utilization of her services in the winning of the war. Self-sacrifice in frivolities should now be accepted as a matter of course.

That women are doing their bit was therefore not denied by the manager of a northern Virginia war plant who came to Washington recently to get in personal touch with the District of Columbia office of the United States Employment Service. Women are fine workers, he said; their spirit is beyond reproach; they are careful, accurate, and painstaking, but, without exception, all that had come within his experience drew the line at "greasy jobs."

The examiner in charge listened attentively, then told the official that his conclusion seemed a little sweeping.

"Well," said the latter, "I'm from Missouri; you know the rest."

"The rest" developed a few days ago. A girl applied for work in a machine shop at the District of Columbia office. She was recommended to the Missourian and started in as a machinist's apprentice.

The last installment in this little history is in the form of a letter from the above-mentioned Missourian with reference to this girl, commenting her aptitude at her "greasy job," which is bringing her good wages.

COLORED WAITERS COMING BACK IN FASHION IN THE NORTH

New York Hotels are Setting the Pace —Draft Regulations May Take White Men out of Dining Room.

New York, May 26.—The hotel world is deeply interested in the question as to whether colored waiters will replace white waiters in the big hostelries. As goes New York so goes the country. If New York puts on colored waiters hotels all over the country, now employing white waiters will do likewise. Along this line the New York Post says:

"The Return of the Negro" is the title of the next chapter in the history of the New York City waiter, which history will be, when written, a racy and colorful narrative, filled as it is with strikes and high life, and the adventures of head-waiters abroad on their tip-money. With the Government announcement that waiters of draft age must give up their jobs for "useful" work, the question is how best to fill their places with men over draft age, and the answer, according to Geo. S. Brown, manager of the Park Ave. Hotel, is the colored waiter. Dinner was served at the Park Ave. Friday night by the first installment of what Mr. Brown calls his new crew of Negro waiters, who have been chosen from all over the country, for Mr. Brown was prepared, not so much for the Government order as for the strike of white waiters which took place at his hotel on Thursday. He is going to install the colored men in the hotel Majestic and the Hargrave Hotel, as well, and he believes that other hotels will also find them the best solution of the problem.

The Negro waiter is, he believes a higher grade of Negro than the ordinary white waiter, over draft age, is of white man. He takes naturally to the job, and there is less likelihood of his being lost to factory or other industrial work in the stress of war production, since factories are wary of employing colored and white men side by side. Also it has been found that a greater numberof good Negro waiters over draft age can be found than white waiters.

It is not so much a return as a first coming. Mr. Brown says, so far as New York hotels are concerned, for heretofore colored waiters have been used by hotels in this city largely as strike-breakers, and not kept permanently. But there are smaller eating-places, especially downtown, where colored men were the original waiters, and were replaced later by white waiters, because, as a persistent myth had it, the colored waiters could not read or glibly recite the French dishes on the menu. A very few restaurants Southern Negro servitor which no to be found downtown, and many of the numerous girls' lunchrooms in the business districts have always had Negro waiters.

New York will only be falling into line with Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and many other cities, both South and North, if it takes on the colored man as its regulation waiter. And no one will dispute the fact that there is a touch of hospitality and courtesy about the real Southern Negri servitor which no white waiter can even simulate. It is reminiscent of fried chicken and waffles and other entirely American things, so that the supposed mispronunciation of the French dishes may well be overlooked.

MOTOR CORPS OFFICER ISSUES NEW ORDERS

New York, Nov. 26.—The following shall be the strength of officers and non-commissioned officers of the "Hayward Unit Motor Corps Division," viz.:

1 Captain.
1 1st Lieutenant.
1 2nd Lieutenant.
1 1st Sergeant.
1 Recruiting Sergeant; and to assist in other duties.
1 Quartermaster Sergeant, to assist in other duties.
1 Assistant Quartermaster Sert.
1 Corporal to every seven privates.

These are the names already promoted temporary before and after the Manhattan Casino Dance on November 26th inst., viz.: Mrs Sadie Leavelle 1st Lieut.;

Mrs. Marion W. Rudd, 1st Lieut.
Mrs. Rebecca E. Glover, 2nd Lieut.
Miss Carrie Dublin, 1st Sergt.
Mrs. Lucie Tyree Ruffin, Quartermaster Sergt.
Mrs. Anna Reid, Sergt., Master Signaler.
Miss E. C. Goode, Sergt.
Mrs. Snead, Corporal.

Privates—Miss Jean Byran, Miss Alice Banks, Miss Martha Davis, Miss Helen Davis, Mrs. Crissie Dickson, Mrs. Marie Forrester, Mrs. Rosabel Frazier, Mrs. Grace Hayley, Mrs. Mary E. Harris, Mrs. Beulah Henderson, Mrs. Mary Jackson, Miss Mamie Jones, Miss Mary E. Jacques, Mrs. O. G. Kirton, Mrs May Kemp, Mrs. Anna G. Lane, Mrs. Alberta M. Love, Mrs. Laura Massey, Miss Evangeline D. Sinto, Mrs. Margurite Smith, Miss Martha Wilmer, Miss Anna Wright, Miss Daisy Zimmerman.

Those not mentioned herein are not reliable.

NEGRO LAYS 60,000 PAVING BRICK A DAY

WILKESBARRE INDEPENDENT
SEPTEMBER 5, 1918

Lon Harshaw is Champion Paving Block Layer in the Country. Work on West Main Street Progressing Rapidly.

With one thousand yards of brick paving laid on West Main street leading out to the paved highway and with a force of men putting down the paving as rapidly as possible, the Southern Paving and Construction company hopes to complete the paving on this street within the next three weeks.

The work of laying the vitrified brick was begun last Friday and has progressed at a rapid rate. The weather has been favorable and there has not been a moment's letup since the work was begun. One brick layer, Lon Harshaw, a negro, it is said lays 60,000 brick per day. He has been with the Southern Construction company for a number of years and is said to be the fastest block paving layer in the United States. In fact he is such an artist in his line that he has been photographed by motion picture concerns.

As soon as the West Main street paving is completed the contractors will begin the work of paving Wofford street. The work of grading this street is now under way, the street having been graded all the way from the P. & N. station to Forrest street.

Urban League Fights Women Porter

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 28.—The fight originated by the Defender against the Race women porters employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit is beginning to take form. R. J. Elzy, executive secretary of the Brooklyn League of Urban Conditions, on behalf of the association has taken up the fight with us. Backed by that splendid organization, and the fighting spirit of Mr. Elzy, something tangible should result. The following letter was sent to all the ministers of Brookyn and the matter has also been taken up with the B. R. T.:

"General Manager, B. R. T., Brooklyn, N. Y.—As executive secretary of the Brooklyn Urban League I am writing you a letter to lay a fact before you that you no doubt have already noticed.

"For the past month or more our attention has been called to the Race women who are employed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company as scrubwomen and car cleaners. These women are compelled to do all the dirty work of the company. At times they are obliged to stand on stepladders, which puts them in an embarrassing position from the streets. We are objecting to the employment of the women for this work because it is work for men and not for women.

"They are hiring white and Colored women, but they make their white women conductorettes, which is not meeting with the approval of the white people. We believe in work, but we think that the same kind of work should be given to all persons without any discrimination. These same women can secure work in factories and other places of employment, where they will have the right kind of protection. The New York dailies are full of ads for women each day, where the same women could find good and decent employment. Our New York office can place any number of women every day without one cent of expense. Why should they stoop to this?

"I am wondering if I can get your support in fighting this. One word from the pastor to his congregation goes a long way and I am writing every minister in the city and asking him to help us to blot out this kind of employment and to impress on the women that it is a low type of work.

"May I have a word from you concerning this, and will you speak about it from your pulpit? Sincerely yours,

"R. J. ELZY,
"Executive Secretary."

NEGROES STICK TO THEIR JOBS

TWO EMPLOYES OF MILL IN OHIO MAKE REMARKABLE RECORDS FOR SERVICE WITHOUT LOSS OF TIME.

A "stand-by-the-job" record deserving of recognition has been made by Frank Harris, a Negro employed by the American Rolling Mill Co., of Columbus, Ohio, who has worked every day this year except two days in January, one in February and one in June—a total of 239 days out of 243. He has been continuously employed by the company since October 1, 1904, and wears a 10-year gold service button.

The four days he has taken off in 1918 have been more than made up by seven and one-quarter days of overtime work.

Albert Jones, another Negro, worked 141 consecutive days—seven days a week—without losing any time, from March 30 to August 19. He took five days off, beginning August 20, to go hunting, but is working every day now.

These men work on the pig-casting machine, and stuck to their jobs during the hottest weather.

COLORED SALESWOMEN SUCCEED IN ST. LOUIS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Colored saleswomen in department and other arge stores will cease to be an oddity, judging by the results which have followed the innovation of employing colored women in the stories in this city. Their employment goes a long way toward solving the problem of getting help in this city.

Colored men and women realize that they have before them an opportunity which was never theirs until now, and they are anxious to show that they can be entrusted with positions of responsibility.

Colored help is now to be met with in the smaller retail stores, as well as in the wholesale houses, and the managers of these establishments say that the experiment is working out very well.

Women Invade All Fields of Labor

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 30.—Colored women are leaving the kitchen and laundry for the workshop and factory. They are now employed largely in New Jersey, according to William M. Ashby, executive secretary of the State Negro Welfare League. In Newark 1,000 are employed in places made vacant by the shifting of Hungarian, Italian and Jewish girls to the munitions plants, which have not yet taken the Colored women workers to any great extent.

"At first the Colored women were paid $4 to $5 a week, the usual beginners' wages," said Mr. Ashby, "but when they were trained they obtained advances in wages. On the whole, employers regard the experiment as successful."

Foremen report that northern born women have more endurance than those from the south.

MORE SOUTHERN SEGREGATION

St. Louis, Mo.—Signs segregating the races in the United States arsenal here have been put up in the new one million dollar warehouse which is being erected. The signs were ordered up by one Sergeant Hall, recently from the South. The laborers were contented before the placing of the insulting signs.

Labor—1918
Opinions.

SOME LABOR PROBLEMS: WHEN THE PENDULUM SWINGS BACK

11/7/18

Frankly, we do not believe our people take the interest in labor affairs that they should. From time to time we have been calling attention to the great re-distribution of labor in our country, and the awful fact which stares us in the face of the possibility of colored labor being worst off after the war than it was before the war.

We call attention to the dangerous condition of a large number of Negro women workers in industrial activities. There are tens of thousands of white people to-day throwing safeguards around white women, but our women are greatly neglected. Instances have come to us of insults to colored women in various plants around Philadelphia by petty bosses. Indeed we have been informed that a government official, who has sworn to uphold the Constitution and dignity of the country, who has in his power the distribution of Negro women, has used his office for the degradation of our women.

The Christian Record.

When we wrote our editorial last week, urging the colored people to insist on colored leadership, we had in mind leadership in labor as well as in other lines of endeavor, but we did not presume that a man who has been going to colored churches protesting how much he loved colored people and what he was going to do for them, and who professed more interest than any other man in the city, was laying plans for the degradation of Negro women. We hope our people will wake up.

Prosperity. The second danger which threatens our life is the misunderstanding of the present prosperity. Because labor is short, many men are leaving positions of permanency for positions which offer no permanency. Because labor is short employers have been forced to put up with almost all sorts of inconvenience. The editor happened to be in conversation with some of the largest employers in the State of Pennsylvania and heard one say, "Well, they are having their time now, but ours will come soon." In all normal times, there are more men to work than there are jobs. In these times, there are more jobs than there are men. When the pendulum swings the other way the men will hold their jobs who have been most industrious and faithful. Let every Negro be faithful to his work.

Slack Work. Too many of our people are doing slack work because they know the boss has got to hire them; but in doing slack work they are doing more against themselves than anybody else. When this wave of prosperity passes the men favored will be those who have done their work jam up. The slack workers will be the first turned off when the pendulum turns.

Regularity. Only the other day we heard men and women joke each other about whether or not they would go to their jobs the next day. Men lay off when it pleases them and go back when they please because they know they won't be fired. But they do themselves great injury because when the pendulum swings back, they will be the first to lose their jobs. Let every colored worker go to his job every day unless sickness or death prevents.

Punctuality. The Negro is charged, everywhere, with not being on time. In many cases, we are sorry to say instead of improving on this situation, he is getting worse. The employer does not turn him off or dock him as in the old days because he must have somebody to work. Every colored man ought to endeavor to improve in punctuality, and be at his job not only every day, but on time; for when the pendulum swings back, the people who have not made good records for punctuality will be the ones to suffer.

Saving. We have called attention time and time again to saving. We are glad to say that thousands of our people are saving, but too many of them are wasting their money in frivolities. Every man who has any debt, ougt to pay his debt. Those who rent ought to endeavor to purchase homes and all ought to have some savings account in the bank, for the pendulum is bound to swing back as it has after every war in this country and intense suffering will follow. The provident will be spared but the improvident will suffer—when the pendulum swings back.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SOUTH.

March 23 1918.

An illuminating series of articles by Richard Spillane, a special writer for the New York Evening Mail, has dealt at length with the labor conditions in the South, both as a whole and especially as they touch and are touched by the Negro. While many of the facts presented are familiar to readers of The Age, it is well that they should be brought to the attention of the general public with the definite and full measure of information brought out in these articles.

New York Age

The observations and deductions of this trained newspaper writer corroborate and substantiate by details gathered in various localities the general indictment of the South on the ground of unjust and unfair treatment of its Negro citizens. It is well that this evidence should be gathered and set forth by an unbiased investigator and for a purpose purely economic in its nature. It shows the country at large some of the reasons why the South fails to make good as a field for industrial investment, and why its best laborers are forced to leave it.

The South should be made to feel what its nursing of race prejudice is costing it, not only in dollars and cents, but in retarding all lines of progressive development. With the realization of the price it is paying in dropping behind in the general culture of the country, it may begin to consider that keeping the Negro "in his place" may be accomplished at too great a cost to the rest of the community.

In the early part of his investigation Mr. Spillane was informed that in certain localities the colored laborers could be relied upon to work only three days a week. The increased wage, due to war conditions, enabled them to earn sufficient in those three days to provide for the wants of the week. But still it was admitted that the Negro was the best labor available, as the same class of whites were "born tired" and refused to work at all.

Prohibition was adopted in the South largely to keep liquor from the Negro and to get more work out of him. The supply of liquor has been lessened to some degree while the quality has deteriorated. But the real cause of the apathy and lack of ambition on the part of the black man of the South is the long endurance of injustice without the hope of redress. This was the admission of "one of the brightest men in South Carolina," a white man, too.

Among the solutions of the labor problem suggested by Mr. Spillane are the expedients of employing the women of the race in industrial establishments and also of appealing to the patriotism of the men to work full time, instead of half time, as it is insisted they are now doing.

The finest solution of the whole question is comprehended in the one word—Justice. Give the Negro simple justice in all his relations to the state and the community and he will respond to any call upon his patriotism.

Will the South ever reach the point where it will try this solution of its problem? We hope so.

Labor-1918

Unions and Strikes

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR TO MAKE SPECIAL EFFORTS TO UNIONIZE THE COLORED WORKMAN

Washington, D. C.—At the conclusion of the conference held last week in the American Federation of Labor Building between a committee representing the Federation and a committee representing the colored workers of the country, Samuel Gompers stated that in three weeks the Executive Council would meet and undoubtedly consider the important question of organizing colored workers and make a report to the convention in June.

New York Age 5-4-18

Mr. Gompers further stated that if Negroes believed that the American Federation of Labor was sincere in its desire to organize colored workers a statement should be issued through all channels available by colored people urging race workers to organize.

As an evidence of the Federation's sincere desire to take colored workingmen into unions, Mr. Gompers and his associates agreed to appoint an additional colored organizer, whose selection is to be determined by Negroes.

The committee representing the colored workers was requested to prepare a statement suggesting some working basis on which both sides can agree, which will be submitted to the Executive Council for approval.

The representatives of the American Federation of Labor were outspoken in their desire to unionize the colored laboring man. Mr. Gompers recounted some of the work done in organizing race workmen and declared that the particular matter for the conference was how best to organize them.

Railroad Helpers Being Organized.

The head of the American Federation of Labor said that the resolution introduced at Buffalo last summer regarding the organization of Negro workmen was out of appreciation of the support given by Negres in a recent strike in San Francisco.

Reference was made to the number of local unions of railroad helpers and laborers' unions, eleven of the seventy-six organized in the past year being colored unions, as follows: West Virginia, 2; Texas, 3; Oklahoma, 1; North Carolina, 2; Mississippi, 1; Alabama, 1; Gorgia, 1. These unions will be organized into an international union and the delegates will meet in St. Louis on May 27.

Mr. O'Connell referred at length to the trying experiences he had had in organizing colored workers at Newport News, Va. The number of organizers who had been placed there and kept there for practically two years without good results, as representatives of the Federation had to meet so much outside influence—preachers, doctors, fraternal societies, etc. Mr. O'Connell urged that the colored men present at the conference use their influence in giving a broad, liberal explanation of their views of the necessity for colored workers to organize under the A. F. of L.

The speaker referred to the difficulty in organizing some trades direct into the international union, in which cases they were organized into separate unions directly affiliated with the Federation. He referred to the fight he made in his own organization, the machinists, in order to have colored workers accepted into membership.

Dr. R. R. Moton said he had been brought to realize that the American Federation of Labor was not hostile to the Negro, but that this fact was not generally known among his people.

It was at the suggestion of Fred R. Moore that the Federation issue a statement clearly defining its position as to admitting the colored worker into the union, that Mr. Gompers and his associates promised to do so in the near future.

Officials of the American Federation of Labor assert that their sentiments on unionizing colored workmen may be found in the following quotation printed conspicuously in one of their pamphlets:

"I rejoice at every effort of workingmen to organized. I hail the labor movement. It is my only hope for democracy. Organize and stand together. Let the nation hear a union demand from the laboring voice."—Wendell Phillips.

STRIKE OF WAITERS HITS MORE HOTELS

N Y C WORLD
NOVEMBER 10, 1918

General Walkout at Plaza and Vanderbilt Following Refusal to Grant Increase in Wages.

HIRE NEGROES AND WOMEN; GUESTS SERVE THEMSELVES.

Employers Say Strikers, Chiefly Germans and Italians, Averaged $200 a Month.

The International Federation of Hotel Employees yesterday replied to the declaration of war against their union by the Hotel Men's Association by calling 500 waiters, cooks and storeroom girls at the Vanderbilt and Plaza Hotels on strike, to join the 1,500 who have been out for two weeks at the Waldorf, Claridge, McAlpin and Astor Hotels.

Demands for wage increase were presented to the managers of the Plaza and the Vanderbilt Hotels on Friday, with a limit of twenty-four hours for a favorable reply. When the demands were not granted, the disaffected employees left their posts and marched to strike headquarters, in 44th Street.

The demands of the strikers are the same as those from the other four hotels—$15 a week for waiters, instead of $10, and a wage increase of $3 for cooks and storeroom employees.

Paul Bourget, Chairman of the Strike Committee, stated that an early settlement was expected with the Plaza, because of its wealthy clientele.

No Compromise, Says Plaza.

"The 350 strikers will not be taken back at the Plaza," H. F. Shaul, assistant to Fred Sterry, manager of the hotel, told a reporter for The World. "They are discharged. When the strikers walked out, their places were taken immediately by women in the dining room, and, in the pantry and grill, by negro waiters, as is being done in other hotels affected. Within forty-eight hours, we expect to have everything running as smoothly as before."

Mr. Shaul said that the chef, assistant chef, head waiters and captains had not gone out. "The waiters were not anxious to go out," he said. "They make good money, many of them more than skilled mechanics."

The waiters at the Plaza, he said, were averaging $200 a month. Mr. Shaul said that several of the hotel patrons had offered their services in the dining room. A buffet service was employed at tea, the guests waiting on themselves, and every one taking the innovation in good spirit.

Vanderbilt Gets Negroes.

The management of the Vanderbilt Hotel notified its patrons of the strike through the following statement, posted at tea time:

"The International Hotel Workers' Union has imposed demands that, in fairness to the public, are impossible to meet. Due to the strike of waiters and cooks, we beg the indulgence of our patrons. Arrangements have been made to fill the places of the men who have gone on strike, and within a very short time the service will be restored to your full satisfaction."

The 100 strikers have been replaced, it was stated, with negro waiters. W. H. Marshall, the manager, said that 60 per cent. of the strikers were Germans or Italians, and that the management had forwarded their names and addresses to the Department of Labor. The striking waiters, Mr. Marshall said, inclusive of tips and board, had averaged $200 a month.

N. Y. IMPORTING NEGRO WAITERS

N Y C GLOBE
NOVEMBER 14, 1918

Hundreds Arrive From Southern and Seashore Resorts to Break the Strike.

Hundreds of Negro waiters are being brought to New York to break the strike which has wrought hardship and inconvenience in New York hotels and restaurants for several weeks. Dusky wielders of the tray already have been installed in a number of places. Sherry's will reopen as soon as uniforms can be provided for the new Negro force.

Agents of the hotel men are scouring the south and the seashore resorts for experienced Negro labor. The strikebreakers are to be well paid for their sojourn in the north.

In a statement given out after a meeting of the special labor committee at the Waldorf-Astoria at noon to-day, the hotel men state that they have the situation well in hand, and that conditions throughout the city's hostelries are nearly normal.

Statement Issued.

"Conditions are satisfactory at the hotels," the statement says. "The usual force of employees is practically normal. The men who left their places are out and will remain out. At the St. Regis hundreds of applications for employment were made and meals were served as usual.

"At the Astor the dining room is open, andthe employers have trained the new men to the Astor service. The Knickerbocker shows no sign of any labor difficulties, and a full kitchen crew is at work. At the Waldorf, McAlpin, and Claridge many of the old employees are clamoring for their old places.

"The release of thousands of men from various industries through the abandonment of proprietary commissaries in war industry factories is already being felt. Thousands of waiters and cooks are flocking back to the city. No fewer than 2,500 applications from women waitresses and cooks are being investigated, while many of the colored crews of seaport hotels are offering their services."

Members of the special Labor committee who conferred to-day are: Fred Sterry of the Plaza, Walton Marshall of the Vanderbilt, F. F. Muschenheim of the Astor, R. Raan of the St. Regis, George W. Sweeney of the Commodorre, James F. A. O'Connor of the McAlpin, and Augustus Nulle of the Waldorf.

Women Satisfy in West.

Tracy Drake, proprietor of the Hotel Blackstone, Chicago, was an interested listener at the conference. Supplementing the hotel men's statement, he said, "We have used women cooks and waitresses in the restaurant of the Blackstone, and have accepted them as a permanent feature."

At the striking waiters' headquarters, Otto Wagner, head of the movement, said the strike was progressing nicely and that the men were in good shape to stand a long siege. He exhibited a telegram from the government requesting that fifty trained waiters be sent to Hampton Roads, Va., and offering $25 a week with board and room.

"If the government is willing to pay $25 weekly and board and room, surely the hotel proprietors can afford to grant our requests for an increase," Wagner said.

There are 10,000 waiters in New York City who are members of the union and each one of these, according to Wagner, has pledged himself to give one day's pay each week to support the strike, and give a weekly allowance to each of the strikers.

SCIENTIFIC PROJECTING ENGINEERS

This is the first time in the history of the Movies in Chicago that a complete list of the officers of Auxiliary Local No. 110 has been published. These men are all taking an active part in the amusement life of the South Side; their organization is affiliated with the Chicago as well as the American Federations of Labor, and is recognized as a part of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employes.

OLLIE J. DINWIDDIE, President.—Operator at Monogram Theater; was formerly employed by one of the large Loop theaters, but has been at his present place of employment for past five years. He is a well-known authority on electricity and has a wide reputation as an expert in the projection of motion pictures. He is a charter member of the local, and since its first formation has been an earnest worker for the good of the organization.

GEORGE R. HOLLAND, Secretary and Treasurer—Has had his present position as projector at the States Theater, one of the largest houses on the South Side for some five years, and always giving the utmost satisfaction. He is a family man, being the father of five children, two girls and three boys, most of them having been born since he has been an employe of the States.

IVAN E. RAYNER, Business Manager—Operator at Grand Theater, 31st and State streets. Serving his second term as holder of the above-named office; is a charter member of the Local and has always been a hard worker in the interest of the organization. He is one of America's foremost authorities on optics, as applied to the projection of motion pictures, and is recognized as being without a peer in his profession.

CHARLES H. STRONG, Member of Executive Board—Operator at States Theater; is one of the oldest operators in the business, having begun with Tate's Touring Cars about twelve years ago, and since that time has been employed by some of the finest theaters in Chicago. He is a family man and has been at the States several years.

JOHN WITHERS, Member of Executive Board—Operator at Lincoln Theater, 3132 State street; came to Chicago in 1902 and in 1906 took up the study of electricity and the scientific projection of motion pictures, and ever since he obtained his first license as an operator, he has been one of the most successful in Chicago.

JOHN WESLEY, Member of Executive Board—Began operating in Chicago some years ago, and is one of the most expert projectors in the business. His record as a union man is one of which any man might justly feel proud. He is an accomplished electrician in a general way and is considered a real asset at the theater at which he is employed.

THADDEUS DON CALLOWAY, Chairman of Board of Trustees—Operator at Lincoln Theater; his career as an operator dates back to the old Pekin Theater—about eight years. His constant study of the different phases of the silent drama has enabled him to be one of the most proficient projecting engineers.

J. P. WEAVER, Executive Officer—Attended public schools of his native town, Oil City, Pa., finished a three-years' course in electricity in Philadelphia, Pa. Traveled as electrician for three years with a road show and located in Chicago in 1910. He is at present operator at the Star Theater, located at 3933 State street, and has made a fine record as an expert projector.

PORTER DAVIS, Sergeant at Arms—He was formerly associated with T. E. Malloy, business agent for Local 110, I. A. T. S. E. and M. P. M. O. of U. S. and C. He is at present employed at one of the finest and largest theaters in America, Ascher's Metropolitan Theater, 4644 Grand Boulevard, with F. Melnick.

DAVID M. GREAR, formerly business agent for the Local—Is an expert operator and all around electrician. During the past thirteen years been employed in many of the most prominent theaters in Chicago. Has always taken a prominent part in union work, and is recognized as one of the best in his line.

ADVOCATES EQUAL WAGES FOR WOMEN

ST. PAUL MINN. NEWS
... 4. 1918

Barney Cohen, Labor Director, Illinois, Urges No Discrimination in Pay.

"If women are going to take place of men in industry, give them men's wages."

That is the message of Barney Cohen, director of labor of Illinois, who is in St. Paul today as a guest of the American Federation of Labor.

"But there is no need just at present for women in men's places. We, in Illinois, have been astonished at the number of men available as substitutes for men who have gone to the front, and the comparatively few women now employed in men's jobs.

"Men incapacitated in certain ways can do work now being done by women serving as substitutes. For instance, a man with one leg can operate an elevator.

"Employers have not seen the situation and faced it in all cases. They have hired women as substitutes because they can get their services cheaper. We found there were more unemployed men in Illinois in 1918 than in 1917. Our hope and plan is to put them to work.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

"If the demands at the front deplete the rangs of male labor to an extent where even the supply of incapacitated men is not sufficient, then women may be employed, but always with the understanding they must receive the wage the position paid the man formerly occupying it."

Mr. Cohen said that the number of women employed in men's positions today is greatly overestimated. "In the 40,000 plants in Illinois we found on investigation only one-half of 1 per cent of employes were women who had taken men's positions due to war," he said.

COLORED WOMEN JANITORS.

"Colored women in Chicago are being used in many instances to wash automobiles in garages at night, and as janitors. Men who formerly held those positions, usually older men, have obtained war work positions where they receive larger wages."

Mr. Cohen said the new Illinois state administration code initiated by Gov. Lowden has proved more than a suc-

WANT TO HAVE COLORED MEN ORGANIZED

TACOMA WASH NEWS
MAY 25, 1918

One of the two resolutions that T. F. Burns will take back with him to the Ameriacn Federation of Labor convention at St. Paul next month to urge for adoption by the labor movement of the country, will be one that was introduced to the Central Labor council this week as drawn up by the colored railway employes and which asks that the colored labor be granted a charter to the A. F. of L. to organiez and affiliate themselves with international unions.

The presentation of the motion before the council called for many endorsements by individual delegates. A. L. Dickson, secretary of the council, told the members that he had been brought up in the south and that he had always found the negroes to be loyal unionists wherever they were brought into organized labor, and urged that they be given the same opportunity to better themselves as their white brothers.

Take Them in Unions.

A. C. Hill, business agent of the Longshoremen, said that his union had found the colored man made good union material and that he was for the colored man joining with the white brothers' organizations rather than setting up auxiliaries and making the labor situation more complex.

Eugene Goodrich of the Typographical union stated that the colored man had been accepted on a par with white men in the Typographical union for 50 years and they had always proven good union men.

In speaking of presenting the resolution before the A. F. of L. convention, T. F. Burns said, "I am for this petition not because I want any bouquets for my stand, but because I firmly believe in the matter and I hope to see the day when white organized labor will give every colored workman all the privileges that he is entitled to."

Present Resolution.

The resolution passed by the colored railway employes says in part:

"Whereas, In the past because of a lack of realization on the part of the organized white laborer that to keep the unorganized colored laborer out of the fold of organization, has only made it easily possible for the unscrupulous employer to exploit the one against the other, to the mutual disadvantage of each, resulting always in creating that undemocratic and un-Christian thing—race prejudice, and its foul by-products, riots and mob-rule.

"Therefore, be it resolved, that we, the undersigned colored railway employes, being typical colored laborers, do hereby petition the Central Labor council of Tacoma, Wash., to give its endorsement to the plea for a plain, square deal for the colored American laborer, and

"Be it further resolved, that the Central Labor council of Tacoma be and is hereby petitioned to instruct its delegate to the forthcoming convention of the American Federation of Labor, to give his support to such, and any application for an international charter to organize colored railway employes as might be made by said employes, if presented either during the session of the convention or if presented to the properly constituted committee or body after adjournment of the convention.

PULLMAN PORTERS IN SESSION

The Pullman Porters' Benefit Association met in annual session Tuesday, Dec. 17, at 76 West Adams street. Meeting was called to order by Chairman A. A. Wells and the following named delegates, representing the seven zones, were present: T. H. Blanton, P. A. Samples and J. M. Brown, eastern zone; W. N. DeVerney, John H. Mayo and W. Williams, northeast zone; I. F. S... and J. L. Patton, Chicago eastern zone; A. A. Wells, H. K. McKay, Z. Withers, Chicago western zone; T. A. Cranshaw, A. Thomas and C. Jones, southwestern zone; R. L. Williams, E. W. McKinley, H. B. Hubbard, Pacific zone; P. Parker, W. M. Richardson, E. Anderson, southeastern zone. Visiting members were T. M. Hill, southwestern zone; R. Eaton, St. Louis, treasurer of southwestern zone. The association, perhaps little known to the general public, is unique in doing a yeoman service in the way of insurance for the Pullman porters of America. Since its organization of three years the immense sum of $60,000 has been paid to the beneficiaries and dependents of Pullman porters. This effort is greatly to be commended on the part of the craft as a necessary step for the protection of the home life of the members and offers a great nucleus for a larger insurance company, which would greatly redound to the credit and business foresight of the Pullman porters. Upon the death of a member an assessment of 50 cents is made upon each member of every zone and added to this 5 per cent is donated by the Pullman Company. In this manner a substantial sum is paid the beneficiary of deceased members.

BIG HOTELS HIRE COLORED WAITERS

Colored waiters replaced the one hundred strikers at the Hotel Vanderbilt last Saturday, and similar action has been taken by some of the other big hotels.

The International Federation of Hotel Employees has called out its members and the Hotel Men's Association Association is refusing the demands of the strikers, which the hotel managers say are beyond reason. Most of the strikers are foreigners, it is claimed.

The Waldorf, Claridge, Astor and McAlpin hotels are among the big hostelries to be affected.

Labor-1918

Unions and Strikes

Hotels May Close Dining Rooms

N Y C EVE. SUN
JUNE 19, 1918

Association Warns Public That Labor Troubles, Laid to I. W. W., Have Exhausted Patience of Proprietors.

Warning has been issued to the public that hotels which are members of the Hotel Association of New York stand ready to close their dining rooms if they encounter any more trouble from their waiters or cooks.

The association asserts that its members have been made the subject of persecution by labor agitators and that it has reached the limit of its patience.

"So don't be surprised," it says in effect, "if the public is asked to eat elsewhere than in our hotels until the difficulties are remedied."

Thomas D. Green, president of the association, has given out a statement, following a conference between the hotel men yesterday, which says:

"The hotel men discussed at length the many difficulties by which they have been confronted, and which they will have to confront during the war, in meeting ordinary reasonable demands of the travelling public. With increased taxes and the continued and ever growing demand of the Government to conserve; the demands of labor, in many instances exorbitant; the scarcity of labor, and the continued advance in the price of all commodities essential to the operation of hotels and the comfort of their guests, the hotel men feel that they have been harshly and unjustly discriminated against by the demands of certain elements of labor. There is a coterie of labor agitators with pronounced I. W. W. and ultra-socialistic tendencies, who are seeking to stir up a spirit of unrest among the unskilled hotel workers, many of whom are neither citizens nor sufficiently long in our country to apreciate the troubles of the hotel managers.

Just Grievances Remedied.

"Where just greivances have appeared, they have been quickly and voluntarily remedied by the managers. Apparently this has not been satisfactory to some of the agitators, even though when questioned by the managers they could not explain the cause of their dissatisfaction.

"The hotels have therefore decided that the question is impossible of solution if the hotels are to be further operated; that they cannot go further in meeting the demands of some of the employees and agitators and, if need be, they will close their dining rooms and restaurants. If this condition should arise, they ask the patient consideration of the public until the situation can be remedied."

Claridge Strikers Return.

About 150 waiters, cooks and kitchen helpers returned to work at the Claridge yesterday after having been on strike for some days. The strike was called, it was said, because the hotel management wanted to discharge two cooks because of their union affiliations. Other strikers said it was called because the hotel chef chased them with a knife. Uion leaders say that the hotel finally gave in.

At the Park Avenue Hotel the strike of some 135 waiters and cooks which began three weeks ago is still on. Negroes are taking their places.

PLANS TO UNIONIZE RACE ON FOOT.

Cleveland Advocate 11/2/18

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—If plans which are being made by the Socialist party, in co-operation with the United Hebrew Trades, materialize, the Negro laborers of the country will be organized in a vast labor union. According to an announcement looking toward this end, by Joseph Schlossber, general secretary of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, who is aiding in the organizing work; Charles W. Ervin, Socialist candidate for governor; Morris Hillquit, and Judge Jacob Panken are taking an active interest in the plan.

The task of arousing the interest of the Negro workers has been intrusted to the Promotion of Labor Unionism Among Negroes. Chandler Owen, well known as a writer, is president of the association; A. Philip is secretary treasurer

NEGRO WORKERS GET IMPETUS TO ORGANIZE IN LABOR UNIONS.

N Y C CALL
JUNE 24, 1918

Stimulated by the rally the Negroes are making for political and industrial security and the strong appeals made last week at the convention in St. Paul of the American Federation of Labor, local unions of Negro workers are springing up in all sections of the country.

The need for strong types of unskilled labor in the shipyards has brought to the vicinity of New York within the last twelve months at least 15,000 colored men, who need only a helping hand to organize into a union. They are recommended to join the International Building, Hodcarriers and Common Laborers union, but since this organization is almost exclusively composed of Italian workers, who heretofore have been predominant in the rough work, the lack of understanding between the different races is a drawback.

A number of organizers who have special ability to reach the black man are expected to go on the road for the American Federation of Labor very soon to do this vital work. Hubert Harrison, a powerful Socialist speaker and organizer, is on the road now for the hotel workers, and is active in Philadelphia, Washington and Atlantic City, where practically all the cooking is done by Negro labor.

It is reported that the Pullman porters have started a local in New York. Recently they held a meeting which was addressed by William Collins, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor; Hubert Harrison and the Rev. George Frazier Miller, a radical preacher, and the enthusiasm to form a union was intense.

Over 100 men joined a Pullman porters' club and elected James C. Canegata, secretary, and Charles H. Flourney, treasurer. It was reported there that the Pullman car conductors, who have failed to organize, and are therefore getting much less wages than the conductors, who belong to the railroad brotherhood, are very sympathetic to the porters and will aid them.

The Pullman employes need to fight for a living wage. Now they are depending upon tips, a most precarious and menial way to make a living. The increase in railroad fares has cut down the size of the "donations" which Pullman passengers are supposed to hand to the porters for service rendered, and forces them to demand a living wage.

The agitation among these men is being carried from New York to all parts of the country. They are being assured of the protection of the government in their desire to organize.

Appeals for a general organizer for Negroes has been very insistant from the Southern ports of Mobile, New Orleans, Hampton Roads, Atlanta. In many cases the black workers have been forced into strong independent unions because they were made to feel that they were not wanted in the A. F. of L. This is a mistaken impression, and the remedies are being applied now.

PULLMAN EMPLOYEES WIN RECOGNITION

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

The New York Age 9-14-18

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Included in his report to the President the following statement is made by W. G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, relative to the Pullman service:

"The sleeping and parlor cars operated by the Pullman Company having become an essential and indispensable part of our transportation system, it was decided, after careful consideration, to put them under the control of the United States Railroad Administration.

Now that the Pullman Company in so far as the operation of its cars is concerned, has been placed under the control of the government, the operating employees will, of course, receive the same percentages of advance in their pay as were awarded to other railroad employees under the order of May 25, 1918.

"While the peculiar conditions under which the sleeping-car service is operated makes it impracticable to apply the principle of the basic eight-hour day in the case of sleeping-car conductors porters and maids, orders have been issued that such employees shall have reasonable and proper opportunity for [illegible] and sleep while actually on duty."

The Radio of Musicians and Musicians' Union

The Freeman 3-21-18

Affiliated musicians' unions in Chicago seem to be improving, but tehir complete control of the situation is yet unseen. In different districts where theaters are clustered we find non-union theaters with non-union musicians, pathfinders of exemption polished by the greed of independence and just why the Federation should tremble before them and still claim a high standard, places a mortage on their whereabout. Another drawback to the union is that many musicians are members who are incompetent and illegible where non-union musicians are more competent. This state of things should be investigated. Real educated, competent musicians have no business to be out of a union. If so, why so? Poor readers and incompetents should be forced to take more lessons or be expelled from the union. It takes readers for legitimate and vaudeville work where some cabaret players can often get through by the aid of practice. Great care should be taken with the rates in finds and every local should see to it, that their be no upper grafting. The South Side district can be proud of Prof. W. L. Jackson's music school. He is a finished teacher and he way he turns out white and colored upils is of great credit to himself and elpful to others.

UNION PLANS TO "JIM CROW" THE NEGROES

The St. Louis Argus March 8 1918

Federal Employees Union Seeks to Organize Colored Branch. Majority of Men Refuse To Fall In Line Unless Permitted to Meet with Whites and Transact Business Open and Above Board.

The Federal Employees Union with headuarterqs in Washington, D. C., and locals in most of the principal cities of the United States, has been making efforts for sometime to secure a membership among the Colored men who are employed in the Quartermaster's Department in this city. Since the beginning of the war the number of Colored men who have found employment, especially as laborers, has been on a steady increase until those union officials who direct the affairs of the local organization desire to have them enrolled as members.

Some of the Colored employees have been meeting regularly, but the number has been small in proportion to those employed. This has been attributed to the desire of the promotors, who are white, to get the Colored men into a branch organization of their own, and to pay a certain proportion of their money into the treasury of the white local, while they meet to themselves. One of the reasons advanced for the separate organization is the undesirability of Colored men having the privilege of attending the social functions which are given from time to time. Those among the boys, who are best advised, claim there is no desire on their part for social equality, but they will demand equality in all matters affecting the good of any organization they join; and such equality includes meeting in the same hall and in one common meeting where the business transacted is open and above board. The Argus is pleased to announce the advocates of rights along this line constitute a large majority of the Colored men, and there is small chance that many will become a party to any effort to segregate or "Jim Crow" them.

A. F. L. GRANTS CHARTER TO COLORED OPERATORS

The New Y. Times April 11/1918

New York, April 10.—Through the untiring efforts of J. Philip Morgan, their president, the members of the Elevator and Switchboard Operators Union were granted a charter and full fledged recognition by the American Federation of Labor on last Friday.

At their regular meeting held at Lafayette Hall on said evening the members were presented with their charter of membership and afterwards addressed by John R. Shillady, secretary of the N. A. A. C.

Riot Calls, Slugging Crew and Gun Play the Features

Defender 6-8-18.

Last Saturday afternon six cabs of the Yellow Cab Company drove up beneath the elevated station at Thirty-fifth street, near state, and deliberately attempted to force all chauffeurs who were not white to abandon the district. The chauffeurs who operate in that vicinity have built a substantial and lucrative business carrying baseball fans to the White Sox ball grounds. The Yellow Cab men were told of the increasing business, and decided to swamp the district and force all other automobiles out of the harvest reaping. They met with staunch resistance and sought to pull a little crooked work to attain their purpose. As one yellow cab would pull out loaded with patrons, the driver would hail an empty one, which would ease alongside the one moving out and occupy the vacant space, and thereby keep the way forever blocked to all chauffeurs who were not drivers of yellow cars. The plot failed.

An argument ensued as a result of this foul practice, and in the melee which followed George Jordan, who had been working on his car with a wrench went over to see what the trouble was. He laid his wrench down for a moment, which proved his undoing. A yellow cab driver grabbed for it, and Jordan sought to regain it, but the white man was the quicker of the two and in a scuffle Jordan was dealt a vicious blow on the back of the head.

No Police Despite Protests

Policeman Singleman (white) was the only officer in sight, despite the ofttimes and numerous pleas for more men to be stationed at this corner during the baseball season, when the autos are engaged in this business. Singleman had his hands full, but did his best to quell a riot and general shooting up of the corner by the yellow taxicab sluggers, who showered down on the corner at a moment's notice with drawn automatic revolvers. Singleman sent in a riot call to the Stanton avenue station.

Policemen Refused to Help

Singleman warned all chauffeurs as to the aims of the yellow taxi drivers, and said they had telepohned for sluggers. Soon after this warning two green cars pulled up, loaded with the "sluggers." Each one had an automatic revolver. The riot call patrol also pulled up shortly after the arrival of the gunmen, and Singleman yelled for help. Two lazy Irish policemen poked their heads out of the rear end and said they were answering a call at Thirty-fifth and State streets, and not under the elevated. They left without giving any assistance. A second riot call was sent in, and a lieutenant and several sergeants answered. As a result seven white cab drivers were arrested.

Drivers Flourish Guns

This caused matters to subside for a while, but as soon as things were quiet a burly white driver of the Yellow Cab Company flourished a revolver and circled around in the middle of State street, at Thirty-fifth, shouting at the top of his voice, "Come on, all you black s——s of b——s." Finally this Jesse James was pressed very hard for the want of space, and took to his heels. He made a desperate lunge to make good his escape, and ducked into Salk's erstaurant, a concern which makes its living off the patronage of our Race, and the proprietor of which was behind the register at the time the gunman ran in. Seeing that his face was white, the same as his, he made no effort to repulse him, but took good time to slam the door in the face of people of our Race who were seeking to catch the bandit in order to turn him over to the police. The gunman peacefully walked out of the back door of this restaurant and made good his escape.

Several Defender reporters were on the scene shortly after the trouble, and questioned the Red Cross workers who were stationed on the corner. From the information obtained it appears that Officer Singleman did his best under the circumstances. The officer stated that he endeavored to quell the riot spirit without firing a gun, for he feared that a wholesale shooting would take place, as the yellow cab men were prepared and ready to fire at random. Sunday night three yellow cabs drove up on the west side of the street at Thirty-fifth and State streets, opposite the De Luxe cafe, and stayed for fully two hours. Not one passenger did they get. Cabs 270 and 606 slept quietly while the other chauffeurs did a wholesale business. It was a fitting rebuke.

LABOR IS AGAINST JIM CROW UNIONS

ST. PAUL MINN. NEWS
JUNE 17, 1918

"Christ would blush for shame if He were at this convention today.

"Abraham Lincoln would get out of his grave and be ashamed of the American Federation of Labor at this resolution."

Miss Mollie Friedman, New York, made these statements when a resolution proposing a separate organization for negroes was presented this morning at the close of the American Federation of Labor session.

Miss Friedman, who represents the International Garment Workers, espoused the cause of the negro. She said they are accepted in the garment workers' union on equal terms with white members.

"We have 2,000 negro girls in our ranks," Miss Friedman said. "They are on the executive council of Local 15 in Philadelphia.

Miss Friedman's outburst, which was loudly cheered, followed the introduction of a resolution by T. F. Burns of the Central Labor council, Tacoma, Wash., providing that negro porters, cooks, waiters and waitresses, section hands and all negro railway employes be granted a charter for a negro union.

The committee on organization reported that it is not the intent of the federation to grant charters on racial lines.

Frank Duffy, chairman, committee on organization, said the negro race will be better protected in already existing unions, under international charters of the American Federation of Labor, and that giving a charter for a strictly negro union would constitute class legislation.

The committee's report against a separate negro union was passed unanimously.

Strike Is Averted by Patriotic Appeal

The Cleveland Advocate
11/9/18

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Oct. 12.—A strike of 250 Negroes at the freight house of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was prevented last week by the efforts of J. Reese Murray, head of the department of justice. Tuesday afternoon a railroad officer shot a Colored man who was caught breaking into a freight car and who attempted to run. Following the incident, the laborers held an indignation meeting threatening to strike unless the officer was transferred to another division or discharged.

R. N. Hudson, special attorney for the railroad administration, called on Mr. Murray asking for assistance and after a conference Special Agent Jim McAdory was sent to confer with the leaders. When the workmen appeared and were told the company had refused to discharge or transfer the officer they refused to go to work and a patriotic talk and appeal to the Negroes was made.

They were told they were helping the Kaiser by going on strike and going against their own government as the railroads were controlled by the government. Mr. McAdory assured the men that Mr. Murray would investigate the case and straighten out their grievance. The leader, Will Perry, when he understood the men were interfering with the government, advised them to return to work which they did.

PULLMAN MEN TO ORGANIZE

New York Age
6-29-18

Three-Hundred Employed In Pullman Service Hold Big Mass Meeting In New York City

AGREE TO BECOME UNIONIZED

Representative of American Federation Defines Attitude of Federation Toward the Negro-Effort Will be Made to Unionize Men Throughout Country.

The advisability of Pullman employees organizing and becoming identified with the American Federation of Labor was discussed and favorably acted upon at a big mass-meeting of Pullman men held Thursday evening, June 20, at Civic League Hall, 184 West 135th street.

Of the three hundred Pullman employes present, 218 paid their initiation fee and expressed themselves heartily in favor of the movement.

William Collins, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, represented the federation and stated the attitude of his organization toward the colored worker. He said the federation felt the same toward the colored worker as the white worker, and that it was up to the colored worker, just as it was up to the white worker, to affiliate and better his condition.

Other speakers were James C. Canegata, one of the moving spirits of the movement; Charles H. Florney, Counselor C. W. McDougald, the Rev. George Frazier Miller and Hubert H. Harrison.

It is the plan of those directly interested to have Mr. McDougald visit the different centers with the hope of conveying the plan and spirit of the organization to Pullman men outside of New York.

NEGROES AND UNION LABOR

Recent Action of American Federation Will Be Discussed at Conference To-night.

N Y C POST
JANUARY 31, 1918

Some decision is expected to be taken to-night, at the last session of the conference of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, at the Russell Sage Foundation Building, as to the attitude of the League toward the recent action taken by the American Federation of Labor in favoring separate union locals for negroes. Dr. Robert P. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, and vice-president of the League, will preside. Preliminary discussion on the subject was held this morning, after the delegates had exchanged experiences as to their progress in interesting employers in using negro labor, in increasing the efficiency of workers, and in regard to other questions.

The greatest difficulty, the delegates agreed, had been in getting the migrants, or negroes who had come from the South in great numbers recently, acclimated and accustomed to the work and the ways of large cities. The training of these negroes to become efficient and intelligent citizens is perhaps the biggest work the League is now doing. The fact was mentioned as the best example of the co-operation of employers, that the Westinghouse Company had opened a school where negro employees were taught to become more proficient in different lines of work, and put on the same wage-scale with white workers as soon as possible.

A woman delegate from Memphis, Tenn., reported that work was being done there among country negro women to train them in better cooking and housekeeping methods, and along other lines, so that they should not be entirely inexperienced when they came to the cities. And it was agreed that the best way to solve the problem of negro workmen in the North was to have an intelligent negro employed by the company to act as go-between and welfare worker. This has been done at the Bush Terminal in Brooklyn, and has worked well.

HARTFORD CONN POST
NOVEMBER 29, 1918

COLORED WAITERS TO ENLARGE ORGANIZATION

At their Thanksgiving assembly members of the Colored Cooks and Waiters' association voted to enlarge the scope of the organization by admitting porters and the "Red Caps" of Canada and the United States.

At the next meeting, December 14 and 15, the following will be present: George E. Bates and J T. Cheshire of Newark, N. J.; I. H Nutter of Atlantic City, N. J.; Fred N. Carter, president of the Red Cap R, R, Porters' Association; Jame T. Carter and T. W. Fleming, alderman of Cleveland, O.

President John Davidson was one of the speakers yesterday afternoon.

Labor-1918

Unions and Strikes

CONFER WITH ORGANIZED LABOR HEADS AS TO THE FEDERATION'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE NEGRO

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Present indications are that an important conference will be held in the near future between representative Negroes and a committee from the American Federation of Labor, headed by Samuel Gompers, at which a frank and lengthy discussion will be held on the future status of the colored workmen in the ranks of union labor.

2-16-18

A tentative understanding was reached here Tuesday of this week to hold such a conference after a delegation of well-known colored men had appeared before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor and presented the resolutions recently adopted at the session of the National Urban League bearing on the affiliation of the Negro with organized labor.

Among those to appear before the council, which was presided over by Samuel Gompers, were Dr. Robert R. Moton, Emmett J. Scott, John R. Shillady, Fred R. Moore, Eugene K. Jones and Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones.

The speakers were listened to with respectful attention, and Mr. Gompers, in particular, took pains to assure members of the delegation that he was in sympathy with Negro workmen and was sincere in his efforts to have them become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. He also made reference to a session of the Federation some years ago in Birmingham, Ala., when the banquet was called off, scheduled to be held at one of the large hotels because of the management's refusal to serve the colored delegates.

Gompers Agreeable to Conference.

It was at the suggestion of Dr. Moton that a committee of five colored men and a committee of five from the American Federation of Labor hold a conference at some future date and take up the question more fully. President Gompers and Secretary Frank Morrison were among those who were inclined to favor such a plan.

Aat the last annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor held at Buffalo, N. Y., a resolution was passed looking to the organization of colored wage-earners, engaged in various trades and occupations throughout the country, with a view to having them affiliated with the national labor organization.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been in session in Washington, D. C., since Sunday, February 10th. At a special meeting held February 12th (Lincoln's Birthday) at the Headquarters of the National Organization, corner Ninth and Massachusetts avenue, N. W., a group of colored men were invited to be present.

The colored men present in their conference with officers and others connected with the American Federation of Labor, were very frank in presenting their points of view with reference to the affiliation of colored wage-earners with the American Federation of Labor.

Scott Makes Plea.

Emmett J. Scott, who is assisting Secretary Newton D. Baker in looking after all matters affecting the interests of colored soldiers and colored citizens generally, spoke in part as follows:

"In my opinion, one of the most vitally important war measures that which President Samuel Gompers had could have been suggested, is the one in mind when he addressed his recent message to American organized labor, ordering the observance of National Labor Loyalty Week, during which week the wage-earners through our country will actively demonstrate their loyalty in order that pro-Germans here as well as other enemies abroad may have convincing and terrorizing evidence that the essential forces of America are united and determined in the prosecution of the war.

"Also, in my opinion, one of the wisest, most just and generous steps ever taken by the American Federation of Labor is the action of that organization in adopting at its last annual meeting in Buffalo, N. Y., a resolution to throw down the bars which had been for years serving as an almost insurmountable barrier to colored wage-earners who desired to enlist in the ranks, and enjoy the benefits of organized labor.

"For reasons, which need not be discussed at this time, there had been a general disinclination to admit colored artisans, mechanics, etc. into affiliation with the American Federation of Labor on terms of equality with other wage-earners of this country, except in a number of isolated cases, as, for instance, the longshoremen of New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, etc., and other laborers in the mining districts of Birmingham and a few other places. This splendid action, taken at the last meeting of your organization in Buffalo, is hailed by Negro toilers throughout our country as portending complete unity of desire on the part of the organized labor to welcome what will prove one of its most important constituent elements, without whose wholesouled co-operation the success of this war can hardly be assured.

"Even as labor organizations have been in a state of ferment, so colored wage-earners, throughout various sections of this country during the past three or four years, have found entirely new conditions, and, in view of the present national emergency as well as economic problems which American labor will be expected to solve in the future, it is well that there should be the closest possible friendly co-ordination between all forces in America who can contribute to mutual welfare and national security. the heavy emigration from the South is an evidence of the fact that the Negro workman is "making good" in quite a number of useful occupations—in many of which heretofore he has had but very limited opportunity. The Negro has always been desirous of aligning himself with organized labor, if organized labor would "play fair" with him, and he has never preferred to be a scab workman.

"In the present struggle for freedom and democracy, the Negro element of this country is no unappreciable factor. All that Negro labor asks for at the hands of capital and organized labor, is a fair chance and a square deal. The Negro has pledged his loyalty to our nation's cause in this, as he has in every other national crisis, and whether he labors in ship on upon the shore, in field in forest or in the mines; in munition works or factory or foundry, he means to do his part to the utmost of his ability, even as thousands of Negro soldiers in America's fighting units are likewise determined to do their bit and, if necessary, more than their bit."

THE NEGRO AND LABOR UNION ORGANIZATIONS

"NEGROES RULE TRADE UNION"

The Daily Herald

"Newark Central Body Refuses To Receive Their Delegate."

April 19 1918.

"New York, April 18—So many Negroes have come from the South to work in the shipyards around Newark that they now dominate Laborer's Union, No. 1, of Newark. At a meeting last week the Negro members elected all officers, from president down, except Cornelius McDowell, business agent. He is white. He declined the office.

When William A. Pearall, colored elected to represent the union in the Essex County Building Trades Council, composed of employes in 41 trades, presented himself with credentials the council refused to admit him." —From The Baltimore Sun.

The above telegraphic news item is illuminating and points a moral.

Mr. William A. Pearsall, Negro and accredited delegate from a union evidently composed of a majority of men of his race was refused admission to the Essex County Trades Council.

The exclusion of Mr. Pearsall by the Trades Council is no suprise to Negroes who know the attitude of white Labor Unions and white labor organizations of every kind towards the Negro.

Unless it becomes absolutely necessary to join unions in order to secure work Negroes should leave them severely alone. Because of conditions growing out of the war the Negro laborer has become an important factor in the labor world and in order for the labor situation to be controlled by the labor bosses the Negro laborer must be reckoned with by them. But organized labor from top to bottom, from the hightest paid skilled white laborer to the lowest paid is as hostile to the Negro laborers as have ever been. Whatever concessions or benefits come to the Negro laborers from white organized labor will come because of compelling circumstances, and when the conditions which force friendly and sympathetic treatment disappear the Negro who places any faith or reliance in white organized labor will find himself and his race marooned and helpless in the labor world.

The labor markets of the world are now open to the Negro. Employers are not asking and do not care whether their employes are members of labor unions. And Negro laborers should pursue a course that will give them a foothold from which they cannot be displaced when the war is ended and labor conditions become normal.

The termination of the war may throw millions of men formerly engaged in business of various kinds into the labor market. Their entrance into the labor field will displace the inefficient or untractable and undependable laborer. Also the lowering of wages incident to the new conditions will have a determning effect upon the success of laborers to secure work.

It must not be overlooked that no race of men in America is able to drive the Negro from the labor field by reason of ability to

work longer or for lower wages. And for that reason he should under no circumstances bind himself by a wage scale or union card thus playing into the hands of white labor organizations and as a result closing the door of employment upon himself.

He is made an Ishmael by the avarice, greed and prejudice of other races; their hands against him and his hands against all men in the economic world. Let him keep his vantage and maintain the citadel of labor against all comers by continuing in the path which he has been forced to tread. Keep in the middle of the road and be ready to take the job for the hightest wage obtainable, but take and keep the job.

NEGRO AND SHIPYARD STRIKE

The status of the Negro artisan and common laborer in the present strike at the Foundation Shipbuilding Company resolves itself, upon analysis, into the same old relation of "cat's paw."

In the past, whenever white men have oragnied or coralled Negro men to unite on a great strike or any protest it has been for the purpose of removing the possibility of the Negroes' becoming strike breakers, thus defeating the ends for which the white leaders were contending. Invariably also, when normal conditions have been restored, by arbitration or what not, and the men have returned to their places, the Negro worker has found to his credit little or no benefit. This result has been uniform.

If Unionism really meant what the name implies, a union of the interests and causes of all working men to improve working conditions, to increase wages, to share the profits of their labor, and thus to make comfortable living for their families; then Unionism for the Negroes with the whites would be a good thing.

The white unionist, however, has never had any sincere interest in the welfare and lot of the Negro laborer. He has affiliated with him and organized him for the sole purpose of exploiting him. He has done all the directing and planning of the strikes in which the Negro has joined, and has held his counsels apart from the Negroes.

On the other hand, he looks upon the Negro skilled worker as his serious competitor, and regards him as an institution to be restricted and outlawed, because it jeopardizes his own strength as a trader for better working conditions and wages.

Wherever Negro strike breakers and "scabs" have gone in with capital, under protection, to take the places of white strikers, the white union men have lost ground and strength. The American Federation of Labor has come to recongize and reckon with the Negro laborer on this score.

Negroes have been justified in becoming strike breakers because of the insincerity and unfairness of white unions. We hope to see them continue to deal with white unionism so as to rebuke it for its selfishness, its discriminations and its prejudices.

White workingmen have no interest in Negro workingmen, and they "hog" everything in the way of good positions and favorable conditions, when Negro labor cannot bid of its own strength.

There has been rank discrimination on the mere ground of color at all the war-production plants about Savannah, even if less at the Foundation than elsewhere. The presence of Negroes earning high wages has been resented there as elsewhere, and the evidence of it shows itself in the feeling of antagonism between the white and black workers. White workers at the yards do not want Negroes of any grade to get equal wages with themselves. Every Negro and every white man at the yards know this.

CALL OUT 500 FROM TWO MORE HOTELS

The Plaza and Vanderbilt Managements Replace Strikers with Negroes.

N Y C TIMES
NOVEMBER 10. 1918

MAY SPREAD TO OTHERS

Union Representatives of 100 Hotels and Restaurants Promise Their Support to the Limit.

The International Federation of Hotel Employes yesterday made good its threat to extend the strike of the 1,500 waiters, cooks, and storeroom girls, who walked out of the Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, and Claridge Hotels a fortnight ago, by calling out 500 employes in similar jobs in the Plaza and Vanderbilt Hotels. Paul Bourget, Chairman of the Strike Committee, said last night that this was the union's reply to the "declaration of war" made against the organization by the Hotel Men's Association.

The demands of the Plaza and Vanderbilt strikers, he said, are the same as those of the strikers of the four other hotels—$15 per week for waiters instead of $10, and a wage increase of $2 to $3 a week for cooks and storeroom employes.

W. H. Marshall, manager of the Vanderbilt Hotel, said a waiters' committee called upon him Friday and demanded a 50 per cent. increase for the waiters who heretofore had received $40 a month. Mr. Marshall said he told the committee it was impossible to comply with the demands, as the management could not raise the menu prices. As the employes walked out at noon their places were taken by negro waiters and cooks, all from this city. Mr. Marshall added that 60 per cent. of the strikers were aliens, Germans and Italians.

Mr. Marshall said the Vanderbilt's waiters, inclusive of tips and board, had been averaging $200 a month.

At the Plaza 350 waiters and cooks went on strike, according to H. F. Shaul, secretary to Fred Sterry, the manager. Negro men were being used in the pantry and grill, while in the main dining room women were employed.

Union representatives from more than 100 hotels and restaurants reported at the strikers' meeting in the New Amsterdam Opera House yesterday that they would support the strikers to the limit. The three classes of employes of the five hotels in the Biltmore group—Biltmore, Belmont, Manhattan, Ansonia, and Murray Hill—were notified by circulars to attend a meeting tomorrow night at Bryant Hall, 725 Sixth Avenue, to discuss plans for the support of the strikers and a general movement for improvement of wages and working conditions.

The Majestic Hotel, although not involved in the strike, announced yesterday that it was recruiting its dining room force from the ranks of stage folk out of work.

According to Ira W. Bird, a representative of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1,500 cutters employed in various men's clothing establishments were notified yesterday by agents of the American Men's and Boys' Clothing Manufacturers' Association, not to report for work tomorrow. This action, Mr. Bird said, throws more than 20,000 operators dependent upon the cutters out of employment.

WHITE FOREMAN DISCHARGED, KICKED COLORED EMPLOYEE; HAPPENED IN EAST TEXAS

Longview, Texas, August 14, 1918.
Special to The Observer.

Among the many industries in this progressive city is the Graham Mfg. Co., which employs almost 100 persons of color. It seems from best accounts that one of the newly hired hands from the country, who did not move fast enough to satisfy the mind of one of the "straw bosses," that this "straw boss" raised his "hind leg" and applied it to the "gable end" of the colored man's pants, and to proceed to hand him his time. The matter became noised over the plant, and all of the men decided to at once quit work unless the "straw boss" was reprimanded in some way or pledged to not have this happen again. The matter was reported to the president of the plant and he told them to return to work and that this would not happen any more. The men went to work until noon, but continued to brood over the outrage, and when the hour came to begin the evening tour of duty the blow of the whistle failed to move 95 colored employes. The president waited for nearly fifty minutes after time and finally went to where the men were and asked what the trouble was. The men replied that they had concluded to not return to work unless the "straw boss" was fired. After some parleying the manager told them that their demands would be acceded to, whereupon the men returned to work. Sure enough the offender has been let out, and at last accounts was seen trying to get a job at the Kelly foundry. The lesson learned from this incident teaches what can and will be accomplished through organization. What a mighty power for the good of all concerned the colored man would be if organized in the common branches of industries! The place held by that intruding "straw boss" is now held by a man of color. It is well known that there exists an idea that the colored man must be curtailed in his development and held within certain bounds. In some regions this is a popular theory in dealing with him. This is in direct opposition to the laws of nature, and is destined to failure, no matter by whom attempted. In the very economy of things no race can set arbitrary boundaries to the development of any race and say to such, under inexorable edict: "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther." An effort like this will carry its own defeat and failure. Questions like this must be met, like all others, and settled on their merits. No harsh policy and unjust treatment will avail. Truly the race situation in the South is not one which calls for the exercise of any policy which approaches persecution.

Unjust treatment and rank discrimination will not do to get the best results. Men who employ large numbers of men of color must learn to treat the men fairly. No setting of boundaries and attempting to hedge them about with arbitrary rules of circumstances under a government as flexible as our system is will ever accomplish the ends sought. For the worthy and superior colored man will go beyond them and find a niche of his own making where he will establish himself and command respect. We only ask for the exercise of simple justice in a free government, and for the consideration justly due us. If any bugbear that has ever arisen in the brain of unthoughtful white men had ever appeared there would be reason to fear, but it is a well established fact that not one prediction that he has made about the race has ever come true. What a wonderful habitat this world would be if the plans of Him who fashioned it were carried out by men as intended from the beginning. The bugbear of social equality, race domination, race extinction, etc., have all faded into the misty past because such were not entertained by the thoughtful men of neither race.

For a moment forecasting the future, it requires no philosopher with microscopic sharpsightedness, nor seer with acute discrimination to discover that toward which the present will lead. If we have succeeded under conditions so unfavorable by reason of his ambition to succeed his darkest days are behind, for dimly above the horizon the "morning light begins to break."

URGE COLORED MEN TO JOIN BALTIMORE UNION

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 20.—Colored men, with trades, in the steel plants here, have been ordered to join the union this month. The cost of joining, it is reported, is $20. The men now receive 85 cents per hour, and the union has promised them 95 cents per hour. The colored workers, with whom your correspondent has talked, are not quite clear as to the advantage to be gained by joining the union but feel the compulsion.

Labor - 1918

Unions and Strikes

COLORED LEADERS MEET WITH OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

The Daily Herald - Feb. 16, 1918

Washington, D. C.— At the last annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor held at Buffalo, New York, a resolution was passed looking to the organization of colored wage-earners, engaged in various trades and occupations throughout the country, with a view to having them affiliated with the national labor organization. The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has been in session in Washington, D. C. since Sunday Feb.10th. At a special meeting held February 12th (Lincoln's Birthday) at the headquarters of the national organization, corner 9th and Massachusetts Avenue N. W., a group of colored men were invited to be present including Dr. Robert R Moton, Principal of Tuskeegee Normal and Industrial school, (successor to Booker T. Washington), Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Sec'ty of Tuskeegee Institute and now serving in the nation's Capital as Special Assistant to the Secretary of War; Mr. Geo. W. Harris, Editor of the New York News, a colored man who has had much experience in labor circles and has given much time to the study of labor problems among colored people. Present also at this special conference was a delegation representing the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes Mr. E. Kinkle Jones, Executive Secretary; Mr. John Shillady, Secretary of the National Advancement Society, and Mr. Fred Moore, Editor of the New York Age.

Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, who is assisting Secretary Newton D. Baker in looking after all matters affecting the interests of the colored soldiers and colored citizens generally, spoke in part as follows:

"In my opinion, one of the most vitally important war measures that could have been suggested, is the one which President Samuel Gompers had in mind when he addressed his recent message to American organized labor , ordering the observance of NATIONAL LABOR LOYALTY WEEK, during which week the wage-earners through Our Country will actively demonstrate their loyality in order that pro-Germans here as well as other enemies abroad may have convincing and terroizing evidence that the essential forces of America are united and determined in the prosecution of the war.

"Also, in my opinion, one of the wisest, most just and generous steps ever taken by American Federation of Labor is the action of that organization in adopting at its last annual meeting at Bffalo, New York, a resolution to throw down the bars which had been for years serving as an almost insurmountable barrier to colored wage-earners who desired to enlist in the ranks, and enjoy the benefits of organized labor.

"For reasons, which need not be discussed at this time there had a general disinclination to admit colored artizans, mechanics, etc. into affiliation with the American Federation of Labor on terms of equality with other wage-earners of this country, except in a number of isolated cases, as, for instance, the longshoremen of New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, etc., and other labor ers in the minin g districts of Birmingham and a few other places. This splendid action, taken at the last meeting of your organization in Buffalo, is hailed by Negro toilers throughout Our Country as portending complete unity of desire on the part of organized labor to welcome what will prove one of its most important constituent elements, without whose whole-souled cooperation the success of this war can hardly be assured.

"Even as labor organizations have been in a state of forment, so colored wage-earners, throughout various sections of the country during the past three or four years, have faced entirely new conditions, and in view of the present national emergency as well as economic problems which American labor will be expected to solve in the future it is well that there should be the closest possible friendly coordination between all forces in America who can contribute to mutual welfare and national security. The heavy migration from the South is an evidence of the fact that the Negro workman is "making good" in quite a number of useful occupations, in many of which heretofore he has had but very limited opportunity. The Negro has always been desirous of aligning himself with organized labor, if organized labor would "play fair "with him, and he has never preferred to be a scab workman.

"In the present struggle for Freedom and Democracy, the Negro element of this country is no unappreciable factor. ALL THAT NEGRO LABOR ASKS FOR, AT THE HANDS OF CAPITAL AND ORGANIZED LABOR ALIKE, IS A FAIR CHANCE AND A SQUARE DEAL.

"The Negro has pledged his loyalty to our Nation's cause in this, as he has in every other national crisis, and whether he labors in ship or upon shore, in field in forest or in the mines; in munition works, or in factory or foundry, he means to do his part to the utmost of his ability, as thousands of Negro soldiers in America fighting units are likewise determined to do their bit and, if necessary, more than their bit."

In another column is published an account of a strike in Chicago participated in by 7,000 teamsters and truckers who shot one man and severely beat fifty who exercised the God given right of Working while the striking law breakers desired that work should be suspended until they should be ready to perform it upon their own terms. These men by striking will cause a disastrous congestion far reaching in its injurious effects and costly to business interests and the consumers at large. And this at a time when the life of the nation is imperilled in the most stupendous and bloodiest war in the world's history and when every class of citizens should be impelled to the performance of the necessary labor to carry on the industrial operations of the country from as high sense of duty as the soldiers who bear arms in the country's defence.

The acts of the Chicago strikers, however, is but a repetition of the record of white labor organizations. For years their hands have been against every man's who was not an organization man, selfish, greedy and lawless.

Two years ago 300,000 of them banded to-gether pledged to destroy human life, wreck and ruin millions of dollars of property and starve the one hundred million men, women and children of the nation if their demands were not met. And they carried their insolent demands to the doors of the

White House and Congress.

Since the United States entered the war they have repeatedly held up the government in its life and death struggle of war preparation and became so shameless and imperious and their demands on the government that the President was forced to refuse a conference with their representative and notify them that persistance in their course of hampering the government in its war preparations would be regarded as an attitude of disloyalty.

Will it pay the loyal and patriotic Negroes of this country to ally themselves with organizations already tainted with the charge of disloyalty?

White labor organizations propose to fight their way through blood, if need be, to enforce their demands upon employers. Law and order, constituted authority means nothing to them when they, for themselves alone, decide that they must have shorter hours, increased compensation, what class of men shall labor, or any matter which they may decide is within their province. They are white and are sovereign citizens in every borough in the United States. They will be listened to, their demands, however arrogant, will be considered; lawless demonstrations will be soft pedaled, and finally they will be granted a measure of their demands.

If Negro unions order strikes and endeavor to enforce their demands by labor union methods the men who undertake to carry out the union orders will be shot to death, imprisoned and sternly taught that Negro labor unions have no greater privileges or rights than Negroes in other organizations.

Therefore if Negro laborers permit themselves to be absorbed by the white labor organizations they will for the first time in the history of the Negro in America lose their proud record of loyalty to the government in every crisis. They will by that act become a part of an organization, selfish, greedy, and malevolent, that places loyalty to their organization, and advancement of self above loyalty and duty to the nation. They will be regarded by thegreat body of employers, North and South, as being on the same lawless level as those with whom they have allied themselves and if a choice must be made between a white union laborer and a Negro union laborer the choice will invariably fall up on the white laborer.

Every consideration therefore demands that Negroes remain out of the white unions. The time is auspicious for a great Negro organizer to appear and for a great Negro labor organization to be formed for the mutual benefit and uplift of Negro laborers planted squarely upon the basis of strict observance of law and the rights of others and peace and good-will and harmonious co-operation with the employers of labor.

Beware of Greeks bearing Gifts.

UNIONIZING NEGRO LABOR.

The movement for the unionizing of Negro labor has assumed new importance since the stand taken by the American Federation of Labor at its recent convention in Buffalo, as voiced in the letter of its president, Samuel Gompers, to THE AGE. The sound democratic principles laid down on that occasion have warranted the hope, as well as the belief, that an era of fair dealing and equal opportunity is dawning for the race in the industrial field. New York Age

So strongly has this belief grown that the National Urban League, at its recent conference held in New York City, favorably considered the overtures made by the Federation. Assurances were asked for that Negro workmen would receive a "square deal" not only by words but by deeds. Among the demands made by the League in behalf of Negro labor were the following: 2-16-19

We would ask the American Federation of Labor, in organizing Negroes in the various trades to include: (1) Skilled as well as unskilled workmen; (2) Northern as well as Southern workmen; (3) Government as well as civilian employees; (4) Women as well as men workers.

We should have Negro labor handled by the American Federation of Labor in the same manner as white labor: (1) When workmen are returning to work after a successful strike; (2) When shops are declared "open" or "closed"; (3) When Union workers apply for jobs.

With the accomplishment of these ends the league pledged itself "to urge Negro workmen to seek the advantage of sympathetic cooperation and understanding between men who work."

The benefits that would accrue from the policy outlined above, if carried out in good faith, are obvious, not alone for the Negro, but for all classes of labor, as their interests would be the same and the solidarity achieved by unionizing them would prevent clashing and internal warfare in the ranks of labor. There is every reason to believe that self-interest, if no other motive, will be strong enough to secure the adoption of the policy indicated.

An opportunity for signal service to the race is afforded the National Urban League in the development of efficiency among the workers of the race and also in the adjustment of the skilled and the unskilled laborer toward the changing phases of the industrial situation. Emphasis has been properly laid by this organization on the necessity of self-help and self-improvement by the employee as a means of increasing his value to his employer. With the increased efficiency of labor will come increased wages for the worker and also increased profits for the employer. Unionism is necessary to preserve the balance between these factors on an equitable basis fair to both sides. The league can add to the good work it has already done by training the men for the delicate task of adjusting labor to the various forms of industrialism in community centers. It already possesses much of the equipment that would fit it for the task. Let it meet the emergency.

SHALL THE NEGRO JOIN LABOR UNIONS?

The St. Louis Argus, March 15/1918.

(By George Browning)

Shall the Negro join the Labor Unions, is a question that the working classes of our race are wrestling with today, and the solution of the problem is a serious business for the Negro. In the light of past and recent experiences of many Negroes who have been unwise enough to listen to the siren song of the Union agitator, the writer would answer emphatically, NO! because the interests of Negro Labor is not given the same consideration as is the interests of white labor, by the Labor Unions. It is the Labor Union that prevents the employment of Negro youths as apprentices in the various trades, and the present spasmodic efforts to induce the Negro to join the Union, is only a selfish means to a selfish end, and that is, to help the Unions win their strikes. In the various plants where strikes have been recently called, there are many Negroes employed, some of them for years, who have been prevented from receiving promotion in salary and position by the very men who now pretend they want to "love him as a Union brother" (until the strike is over). An excellent idea of the benefit the Negro will get by joining the Unions, is gained in reading the following story in an article in Collier's Weekly, of March 16, by Edward Hungerford, from his interview with Mr. Homer L. Ferguson, head of the great shipyards at Newport News, Va., where 7,800 men and boys are employed, half of whom are Negroes, all working in harmony side by side, without any sort of Union, save their respect for the rights of each other. But, here is the story in the words of Mr. Hungerford:

"When efforts once were made to form a union of Colored riveters, skilled orators from the North addressed them in a big hall. But the Colored workmen were singularly indifferent. And finally one of the largest and lankest of the riveters unfolded himself from his chair and began: "Our fren's remarks remind me of a right fine Virginia gentleman, Cunnel C———, of Richmond, who died a few years ago and went straight to Heaven. An' when he interdoosed himself at the pearly gates, St. Peter, he says to him, he says: "Oh, go long wi' you, white man, you ain't Cunnel C—— of Richmond. You aint on a hoss, and I aint never seen the Cunnel afoot." So, dere was the old Cunnel wid dose pearly gates closed in front of him an' harp music driftin' out to him. Finally he sees a little bit of a way to do it. Down in the line behind him was his old cullud servant, Sam. An' he goes to Sam an' lets on to him as how they both could get into Heaven sure enough if Sam'd drop down on his han's and knees and be the Cunnel's hoss. Ol' Sam, he does it, an' Cunnel C—— rides up to the pearly gates again. St. Peter sittin' back of the ticket office only sees the Cunnel's head and says: "That's better, sah. You hitch youh hoss outside there and walk right in.'" The audience 'got' the riveter. There has never been a Negro union." The Union agitators want the Negro to be the "hoss" in their present strike movements, and if by his assistance they win their fights, the Negro will be "hitched outside" as usual.

Every Negro who has been given employment and fair treatment by his employers, who fails to stand by them in the face of this crisis in the history of our common country, will be guilty of ingratitude of the worst kind. This is no time for strikes, and every man, black or white, who by word or deed, hinders and delays the smooth working of all our industries, is helping to plant a German bullet or bayonet in the body of some American soldier in France. SHALL THE NEGRO JOIN THE UNIONS UNDER PRESENT CONDITIONS? NO! A THOUSAND TIMES NO!!!

Labor - 1918

Unions and Strikes

"BEWARE OF GREEKS BEARING GIFTS" NUMBER 2.

The Daily Herald

The indicated extention of the olive branch to Negro laborers and the opening of its doors to membership by the American Federation of Labor and other allied organizations and the resulting absorption of the Negro laborer by them is a matter of such momentous importance to the race that it should challenge the attention of race leaders throughout the country.

At first glance it would seem like a benefaction, a boon to the race, but careful thought and consideration will reveal the fact that it will mean direct injury and near destruction to the great mass of our laboring people.

Whatever advantages its promoters and advocates claim for it can have no weight at this time. No man or body of men need the backing or influence of a labor union at this time to secure work and good pay for work. And since the labor unions scorned him, mobbed him and murdered him when the demand for labor was less than the supply and he needed their aid and protection, let his entrance into the white labor organizations wait until labor conditions again become normal.

Now when the Negro's presence in labor fields from which he was heretofore excluded because of labor unions, is no doubt a disturbing factor to the unions involving as it does a future menace to the domination of labor unions and their absolute dictation of who shall perform labor and who shall not, their unselfish interest and love in and for the Negro laborer is provoked and they seek to inveigle him into the unions in order to control him and when the war ends and there is only work sufficient for white laborers to throw the Negro overboard.

Every consideration of manhood, self interest and safety should prompt the Negro laborer to reject this offer to surrender his independence, lose his reputation as the most law abiding, dependable and docile class of laborers in America, and place his future welfare in the hands of the walking delegate.

The Negro has tood aloof from labor strikes, disorders and bloodshed during their entire history as paid laborers. They have been the victims, never the aggressors and have never been in sympathy with the dictum that no man shall work unless he wears an organization mark.

What the Negro needs and desires is work during peace as well as during war times at the highest wage he can secure and under the most favorable conditions. He wants to sell his labor in the open market in competition with all workers. He has not heretofore been in alliance with either capitalistic trusts or labor trusts and should not now allow them to take posession of him. The historv of both has been lawless and the race cannot afford to indorse lawlessness or cast their lot with law breakers.

Beware of Greeks bearing Gifts.

LEGISLATIVE SANCTION OF LABOR STRIKES DURING THE WAR.

The Daily Herald April 16, 1918.

The Senate of the United States refused last week to give legislative sanction to labor strikes during the war period. The House had passed a measure incorporating therein a clause recognizing the right of laborers to peacefully(?) strike for better wages and better working conditions.

Strikers are never peaceful, and strikers are nearly always disorderly, violent and lawless. While rampant, noisy and lusty concerning their own rights strikers have no consideration whatsoever for the rights of other laborers. Always acting under orders of their organizations they have the utmost contempt and no regard whatever for the rights of unorganized labor.

Why organized labor should be held as a sacred class and be pampered and petted above the vast army of laborers of the Nation who are just as deserving of consideration is not easy for some to understand.

Every American, capitalist, business man, professional man, farmer is expected to make sacrifice and contribute his means, energy, and time to the government in the hour of national struggle. Not one is expected nor will be allowed to "strike."

Why then should organized labor by legislative decree be given the right to sulk and refuse to carry on work imperatively needed by the government to contruct its ships and equip them and its armies and furnish them with supplies necessary for the successful prosecution of the war?

There are no Negro strikers among government workers. Negroes are not asking for the right to strike. They are, as they have always been, law observing and duly regardful of the rights of others and only seek the right to work.

They are not among those who are capitalizing the necessities of the government and turning it to their own advantage.

There should be no more profiteering among laborers than among other business men. Organized labor should not stand as a favored class but there should be an equality of rights and privileges among all as well as an equality of service and sacrifice.

Every striker should be regarded as disloyal and should be dealt with as sternly and vigorously as the law requires disloyalists to be dealt with.

ORGANIZED LABOR OPPOSES LABOR CONTESTS.

The Federation of Labor last week in a spirited declaration placed the seal of its opposition to contests between workers designed by its promoters to stimulate a spirit of friendly rivalry and increased skill and efficiency. The Federation takes the ground that such contests demoralize labor and decreases instead of increasing efficiency, skill, speed and workmanship.

When the ulterior reasons for this opposition of organized labor to these contests is analyzed it will be found that they can be traced directly to the fact that Negroes will have to be admitted on equal terms to such contests and for the further and more important reason that a Negro has already won the world's riveting record.

Labor leaders must certainly have been apprised that the riveting contest was going to take place before it occurred.

They are on the inside and keep well posted in regard to labor conditions and labor feats. Why did they not raise their voice and sound the alarm before the contest was pulled off?

That would have at least had the appearance of consistency and honesty. Instead, no doubt hoping and believing that no Negro could equal a white man in a physical test of speed, endurance and skill, they waited the result of the contest expecting to exult in the Negro's discomfiture.

Now that the Negro and his crew have won and by that achievement the Negro's ability to compete with the white man in his former chosen and exclusive fields of labor, all contests are declared injurious and demoralizing.

The Herald has been sounding the alarm to Negro laborers and we want them to

take special note of this most recent exhibition of hostility to Negro labor.

It has come through the most reliable sources that riveting work has been speeded up almost 50 per cent since Charles Knight and his crew set the world's pace for riveting. This notwithstanding the wail of organized labor in denunciation of labor contests.

We again warn Negro laborers to beware of the white labor unions. Place no confidence whatsoever in their proffers of friendship and pretensions of interest.

Let Negroes form their own organizations and main tain absolute independence towards white organized labor.

WHITE UNION BARS NEGRO FROM WORK PATHETIC STORY

Birmingham Ledger

SWAN IS A COMPETENT WORKMAN AND HIGHLY RESPECTED COLORED MAN BUT BECAUSE OF HIS COLOR WILL NOT BE GIVEN WORK.

8-10-18

Government Says All Work, Union Says "No."

Special Committee Endorses the Colored Man as a Good Workman, But the Union of White Men Turns Down Their White Committees Report.

From a story handed this publication by Mr. R. Lee Swan, a leading carpenter of the colored race, and a very highly respected man among colored and white people, it is clearly seen that the union men among white people are not fair, nor do they have any sign of the democratic spirit in their conduct toward colored workmen.

Several days ago, Mr. Swan applied to the Charles-McCall Construction Company for work on the Government postoffice building being erected here in Birmingham. The boss carpenter accepted Mr. Swan on the job, with the understanding that he would obtain a card from the union. It is stated that Swan went to the union headquarters and applied to the business agent for a permit to work on the United States postoffice building, and the agent, it is stated, granted the permit and prepared him an application blank for membership. In the mean time, Mr. Swan went to work on the building. A committee of three white carpenters was appointed to interview the colored workman. It is stated that they were three men of the local union, and they reported the colored workman favorable, and made some complimentary statements in their report as to his fitness. A vote was taken by the union, eight voted for him and ten voted against him. A second ballot stood against him and he was shut out, only to have another chance, which would be the third ballot, and which most likely will go against him.

Mr. Swan is an intelligent man, and is clear on questions affecting the people in this section. He has the appearance of a well-cultured Indian-bred, and could be mistaken for an Indian. A white carpenter worked side by side with Mr. Swan for two days, and then his race prejudice began to rise, it is stated, and he began to complain to the colored man that he did not know that he was colored. The boss carpenter is from New Jersey, and a very highly respected gentleman. He soon caught the drift of things and changed the position of the man. Mr. Swan explained all the time to the boss carpenter that he was a colored man. The boss stated that he cared nothing about that, all he wanted was men to do the work satisfactorily to the company and to themselves. "It matters not whether you are colored or union," he said, "what I want is men to do this job as it should be done, and I must have labor with which to do it. We are not here to recognize particular classes, races, nationalities or religions, we are here to work all who are competent."

Mr. Swan is a man between forty-five and fifty years old, and has made himself interested in all activities of the government, in the Red Cross, Y. M. C. A. and has subscribed for four liberty bonds. He stated frankly that he expected this job to help him pay for these bonds. He is out of work—not because of his incompetency in any respect, but because a few white union men refused to allow him a chance to work and make a decent living. Mr. Swan was breaking any formre record with the boss carpenter. He wishes to express a kindly feeling for the McCall Construction Company, the time-keepr and the boss carpenter.

Mr. Swan left this state last year and applied for work at Toledo, Ohio, and worked where 300 colored skilled workmen were on the job and was treated as a man, and was given all opportunities that could be expected by the boss carpenter. This, Mr. Swan states, is the kind of democracy that Negroes can enjoy, and not the stuff practiced as is shown, on the postoffice building here.

Editor's Note.

Herein lies our southern troubles. Many of our colored men are prepared as mechanics, they are skiled workmen, they are masters in the trades, they do more work and better work than the opposing races. These men, because of their color, many of whom are incompetent and unfit for the positions, meet and vote these competent workers out of employment. There can be no excuse offered in this instance that a decent white man or a decent Negro would consider as just and reasonable. The word has gone out that we must work or fight, and the unions operated by white men are saying to Negroes that "you shan't work."

Negroes are fighting on the firing lines, bleeding and dying that a democracy might be obtained that will make men free, and that will offer guarantee privileges for life and happiness for all men, regardless of race or color.

This outrage at the government postoffice building that is being erected here, seems to be a matter that can be adjusted by the Labor Employment Bureau of the Government, and there should be no long ceremony or drawn out investigation. The facts are plain, Mr. Swan is on the scene, the men who committeed the offense and hindered the progress and service of this man are here, and there is not the slightest possible excuse for the Government not interfering where its labor has been so treated and especially on a Government Post Office. Such a thing is hardly believable, and yet, if any man would like to know the facts, he has but to inquire at the building and it is an actual fact that white men did meet and vote not to allow a competent Negro to work where they work, even after receiving a flattering report from a committee selected by themselves, as to the competency and intelligence of the man. It is actually a disgrace to our civilization; it is actually a crime against our present war propaganda, and an insult to the purposes and plans of the Administration; it is against the wishes of President Woodrow Wilson, and it is a burlesque at the Labor Department operated by the Government. If such an element of white men are to control this country and humiliate Negroes, and deny them the right to live by the sweat of their brow, the quicker this is sufficiently pronounced, the better it will be for an element of Negroes who will never submit or bow to any such hellish or inhuman practices. We have before us too many of these cases. Now, if the white man doesn't care to work on these jobs with these Negroes, they ought to withdraw, and the job to build a Post Office for Birmingham, or anywhere else ought to cease, if such a thing is to be the understanding, as was shown to Swan by these white union men. Such conduct on the part of white citizens as is demonstrated in the act of these white union men, will do the cause of Democracy more harm among twelve millions of Negroes and their sympathizers, than all the buildings erected by the Government could possibly amend in the next one hundred years, if ever. White unions might as well know now, as they will know in the future, that Negroes are not going to serve this Government, as they are serving it, and then take the refuse positions to make a living when they are efficient and competent in every way to do the work, and they are not going to wait until after the war to have these things guaranteed them. It is all "rot" to think that Negroes will continue to tolerate a lot of this stuff that is forced upon them because they are pariotic, humble, submissive and patient.

CARRIERS OPPOSE APPLICATION FOR SEPARATE BRANCH

Heads Of Existing Branch Say Action Of Petitioners Is Illegal

The Journal & Guide Feb. 16, 1918

Norfolk Branch No. 525, National Association of Letter Carriers has taken steps to oppose the granting of a charter by the National Organization to a separate or exclusively white Branch here. The existing Branch of which A. S. Pinner is president and M. E. Diggs secretary, is composed of white and colored carriers, the membership embracing all of the colored carriers and about one-third of the white carriers in the city. The other white carriers have petitioned the National Organization for a separate charter and their application is opposed in the following letter to Edward J. Gainor, president of the Association:

National Association of Letter Carriers
Branch No. 525

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 18, 1918.

Mr. Edw. J. Gainor,
President N. A. L. C.,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:—At a regular meeting of the above named Branch I have been instructed to advise you with reference to the matter of the application for a new dispensation, etc., as follows:

1. Under law quoted as amended, Art. 11, Sec. 1, no separate branch can be authorized here because "segregation laws do not prevail and govern" either in this State or city. The recent decision of the U. S. Supreme Court and our own local City Attorney settled that.

2. This said Article of a law of the land which has subsequently been declared invalid must in keeping with all legal precedent be "null and void."

3. That in keeping with the precedent of a few years ago set by the N. A. L. C., in a strict adherence to the Constitution and General Laws, when the pleas of colored carriers were overruled, that this of the white ones for an exclusive one be not granted.

4. That the present membership is a mixed one and for the last two years have contributed more in every way to strength of the N. A. L. C., than in the previous ten years. And we feel that our loyalty and support when things were not so bright as now and when our fellow carriers here were unappreciative "slackers," should be rewarded and recognizeed by your refusal to grant another dispensation contrary to said quoted law here.

No obstacles are in the way of any carriers here joining this Branch. In fact they have ignored every invitation either to do so or to help carry out the program to help make successful the N. A. L. C.'s campaign for better pay and conditions in the postal service. Now with victory nearly in sight they "bob up" for the "spoils."

We therefore respectfully protest against the granting of permission for another Branch as prayed for, for the reasons as stated. It is unnecessary, inconsistent and illegal.

Yours,
A. S. PINNER, President,
M. E. Diggs, Secretary.

STREET CAR MEN DRAW COLOR LINE

The Chronicle

Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 13.—Street car motormen and conductors refused higher wages when the Railways Company agreed to give them a raise providing that they accept the employment of colored men as motormen.

9—19—18

Labor—1918

Unions and Strikes

JUSTICE FOR COMMON LABOR.

Journal & Guide 3-16-18

No one need have any doubts about the character of deal organized labor in the United States will receive in the readjustment of our upset economic system. The attitude of organized labor since the beginning of the war leaves no room for doubt that it is fully conscious of its power and intends to use that power whenever and wherever it is necessary to enforce its demands for what it believes to be its rights and privileges.

It is the great mass of unorganized and unskilled labor that is in danger of receiving less than it is entitled to in the present struggle among the elements of the trade and industry and of government for a position of advantage and security. Organized labor will demand and take what it wants and what it requires, and will hold its place against competition by reason of its power to enforce its demands, even at the hands of the United States government, but the unorganized and unskilled element of labor is at the mercy of the capitalists and of the employing classes, and forced to yield to wages, working conditions and living conditions dictated by their employers. And unfortunately, the employing classes' conception of the requirements of labor is not characterized by liberality or Christianity.

Better wages offered in other sections of the country and for other classes of work in this locality created a shortage of farm labor in Tidewater Virginia. The landowners appealed to the United States Department of Labor for assistance in getting sufficient labor to plant and cultivate the usual crops, complaining that by offering labor higher wages than the farmers paid the government was in unfair competition with them. They were told by Mr. T. C. Clayton, field director of the Department of Labor:

> Farmers must pay their workers more wages and must furnish them with better houses. If the farmer is awake to the situation, he will use every effort to make his laborers satisfied with their life on the farm, but the day has passed when an old leaky shack will serve as a house for a farm laborer, and a dollar a day will make a willing farm hand.
>
> Farmers must not lose sight of the fact that a farm laborer is a skilled workman and should be treated as such. When you think the average laborer is an ignoramus, you are mistaken. Some of the best read men I have ever known are coal diggers, carpenters and farm hands.
>
> If a farmer will analyze his laborer's case and deal with him just as he would care to be dealt with himself, a long stride would be made towards solving the problem. Let a farm laborer get atmosphere of the industrial center, where he handles a lot of money and is near the bright lights, they are hard to get back to farms in a large number of cases. Keep the laborer satisfied on the farm and you have a good workman.

Mr. Clayton gave the employing farmers the enlightened and humane view of the laborers' needs and requirements. If anybody believes that labor is satisfied with conditions that exist on the farms in the South they are sadly mistaken and grossly ignorant of the mind of the laboring class.

There is yet a chance, however, for farmers to get and keep an ample supply of the best labor in the world. As Mr. Clayton pointed out many farm laborers who have gone to the industrial centres would rather be back on the farm —if conditions were different. We venture the assertion that any farmer in Tidewater Virginia, or in the South, can get all the labor he needs of he will follow the sensible advice given by the representative of the United States Department of Labor.

THE BLACK MAN AND THE LABOR UNIONS

Journal & Guide March 16, 1918

A leading editorial in the March Crisis says:

"In the present Union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, there is very small chance of justice for an American of Negro decent.

"Personally, I have come to this decision reluctantly and in the past have written and spoken little of the closed door of opportunity, shut impudently in the faces of black men by organized white workingmen. I realize that by heredity and century-long lack of opportunity one cannot expect in the laborer that larger sense of justice and duty which we ought to demand of the privileged classes. I have, therefore, inveighed against color discrimination by employers and by the rich and well-to-do, knowing at the same time in silence that it is practically impossible for any colored man or woman to become a boiler maker or book binder, an electrical worker or glass maker, a worker in jewelry or leather, a machinest or metal polisher, a paper maker or piano builder, a plumber or a potter, a printer or a pressman, a telegrapher or a railway trackman, an electrotyper or stove mounter, a textile worker or tile layer, a trunk maker, upholsterer, carpenter, locomotive engineer, switchman, stone cutter, baker, blacksmith, boot and shoemaker, tailor, or any of a dozen other important well-paid employments, without encountering an open determination and unscrupulous opposition of the whole united labor movement of America. That further than this, if he should want to become a painter, mason, carpenter, plasterer, brick-maker or fireman he would be subject to humiliating discriminations by his fellow Union workers and be deprived of work at every possible opportunity, even in defiance of their Union laws. If, braving this outrageous attitude of the Unions, he succeeds in some small establishment or at some exceptional time at gaining employment, he must be labeled as a "scab" throughout the length and breadth of the land and written down as one who, for his selfish advantage, seeks to overthrow the labor uplift of a century."

THE LABOR QUESTION AGAIN.

The New York World 1-30-18

Last week we had something to say about the Negro and the labor question; this week we wish to speak of a particular phase of that question; for taking it all in all there is no more important problem before the Negro to-day. In order to live well a man must first live, and he cannot live and keep out of jail or the poorhouse unless he has a job. The Negro has displayed great courage and stamina at the front in France, but there is a fight before him here at home now which is going to call for as much courage and stamina as he ever showed on the battle field, and he cannot put up his best fight except upon the vantage ground of a job that pays good, steady wages.

The fight before him now at home is going to require even more than the fight on the battle field; for in addition to courage and stamina, it will require initiative, good judgment and the ability and power for organized action that spring from within the group itself. In this fight there will be no superior officers to give the orders, to see that they are carried out, and to take the responsibility for the results.

The particular phase of this question which we wish to speak of was suggested by the condition brought about by the wholesale strike of waiters in the hotels and restaurants of this city a few weeks ago. As we know, a number of the large hotels that were affected put women in the places of the men who had walked out: of course they were white women. Some of the places, as they have done before, put in colored waiters.

It is almost certain that the women that have been put to work will not be kept. Women waiters are all right for dairy lunch rooms, tea rooms and restaurants that cater almost exclusively to women guests, but for the more exacting work in the big hotels and restaurants of New York they do not seem to be adequate; at least, they have never been popular in this city. So it is more than probable that as soon as the proprietors come to terms with the strikers, a thing they are sure to do in time, the women will have to go.

But what about the colored men who have been called in to fill the gap? Are they going to get the same treatment they have received several times before under like conditions? Are they going to be used just as the women waiters are being used, to fill in until the proprietors make terms with the striking white waiters, and then be thrown out on the streets? If they are given such treatment, it will be largely their own fault.

We were surprised to notice a few nights ago in one of the most famous restaurants of the city that the waiters were colored. This was a restaurant which has always employed white waiters. The colored men were neat, alert and attentive, and served the dinner in a faultless manner. Now that these men have shown that they can do the work satisfactorily, why should they be thrown out when the white men are ready to come back? They will be thrown out because the white waiters will say to all proprietors that one of the conditions of their coming back to work is that the colored men be thrown out.

The colored waiters are foolish to put themselves in such a position. In doing so, they exhibit a virtue of the American Negro which is one of his greatest drawbacks. We say a virtue, because in reality it is a virtue, but in this day and in this country it is a virtue that is equivalent to a fault.

This virtue rests upon the principle that if you are just good enough and patient enough, you will get all that you are entitled to. **Worth and patience do constitute the solid foundation on which the Negro must stand, but patience for him should not mean the mere endurance of waiting for things, but the endurance to fight wisely and courageously for the things he believes himself to be worthy of.**

We see constantly what little effect this racial characteristic of just waiting for things has. Many earnest colored Americans go on the theory that through merely being honest and law-abiding and industrious and frugal and intelligent, some day from somewhere out of the clouds the mantle of full citizenship rights will fall and settle in a perfect fit about their shoulders. **Well, it seems that it ought to happen that way, but it does not.**

Being honest and law-abiding and industrious and frugal and intelligent are absolutely essential, for without those qualifications no one has any right to claim the benefits of full citizenship. But the mere possession of these qualifications is not sufficient; it is necessary to demand and insist upon the rewards that correspond to them. Human experience proves that there is no other way of getting these rewards. **The people who through all the ages have preached to submerged and oppressed classes to wait and be patient for the things that those classes were justly entitled to, have been people who either did not want to see justice done or who did not want their own consciences disturbed by reminders of the injustice for which they were wholly or partly responsible.**

A man may be compelled to suffer under a wrong, but there is no virtue in being patient with it. God himself is not patient in the face of wrong.

Now back to the colored waiters. Perhaps the colored waiters who have been put in the big hotels and restaurants of New York when the white waiters have struck, and promptly kicked out when the white waiters came back, have been relying too fully on the racial characteristic referred to above. They have evidently believed that everything comes to him who waits—that is, if he waits well. We might add that everything, generally speaking, does come to him who waits—except what he is waiting for.

The colored men have waited well and waited to be told that their jobs were permanent, but satisfactory work and patience have not secured the desired results. What more was needed to be done The following are some of the things:

Colored waiters should not jump to fill the place of striking white waiters, unless they do so under clear-stated and binding conditions.

When the propreitors come with tears in their eyes, begging for help, that is the time the colored men should drive their bargain, and drive just as good a bargain as they possibly can. **Satisfactory work and patience are all right, but the colored men must by now see what they need is power.**

When the proprietors come to them on their knees, then the men have power and they should use it. They should say to these proprietors, **"Your house is full of guests. You have nobody to serve them. All right, we will come and serve them, but not as mere substitutes until you again make terms with your white waiters. We will come under the terms of a binding contract whereby we will agree to give you satisfactory service and you will agree to give us steady employment for a year or two years or three years or as long as we give satisfactory service."** Under such an arrangement, the colored men could hold their jobs or be able to bring suit for breach of contract.

And suppose the proprietors say, "No, we will not make any such contract." What would it matter? Let the colored men say to them, **"All right, go ahead and serve your own guests."** By such a course, the colored waiters would lose nothing of value, only a few weeks work on an uncertain job. On the other hand, they would save themselves being classed as scabs, and would make the proprietors understand they would have to deal with them on a business basis. That stand once taken, they would know whenever the proprietors approached them again, it would be for something worth while considering. Besides, it would give them a new standing with the white waiters. The colored waiters are organized, and could take such a stand.

Now, the white waiters are almost as shortsighted in this matter as the colored waiters. If they would lay aside race prejudice take the colored waiters into the union and work side by side with them, there would be no skilled men to take their places when they made demands on their employers. By such action they could avoid strikes in which they actually lose in idleness much of what they gain by striking. The proprietors would be willing to grant any reasonable demand upon its being made.

But, apart from the attitude of the white waiters, the colored men ought to be able to control a good share of this profitable employment in New York. They do it in Boston and in some other large cities of the North and West; a little plain, common business sense and determination added to the ability to do the work in a satisfactory manner will accomplish the result.

PECULIAR CONDITIONS IN GEORGIA.

The Richmond Planet
April 26, 1918.

Strange things are happening in the Southland now. We have before us a clipping from the Brunswick, Georgia News of the sixth inst., in which the American Federation of Labor makes the following statement:

Knowing the great loyalty and patriotism of the laboring class of Brunswick and knowing that there will be some surprise in their non-participation in the Liberty parade and consequent exercises to be held tomorrow, we deem it due the public to explain the absence of the laboring class in these exercises.

As is well known, both white and colored are members of the American Federation of Labor. An invitation was extended the former, that is, the white men, to participate, but was withheld from the colored laborers, and union members. A meeting of the union being in session, the matter was reported and it was decided that inasmuch as the invitation was withheld from the colored workers, the white members, as a body and as individuals, would not accept and thereby participate.

We are all of the American Federation of Labor, white and colored alike—what is the white man's interest is also that of the colored man and it may be truthfully stated here that more colored selectmen have left Brunswick to serve their country than any other city of a like size in the State. It may also be stated that the colored laboring man has been purchasers of bonds on two occasions and will be found among the list of third Liberty Bond owners.

Records will show that the great army and navy of the United States is made up of those who earn their living by the sweat of their brows. The loyalty of the laboring man, white or black, has never been questioned, and even that we do not participate in the exercises does not mean that we are not patriotic, but does mean that we also have the manhood to remain true to our fellow workers, even if they are colored.

—American Federation of Labor.

What does this mean in Georgia? Is the day of industrial emancipation for the black man and the white one at hand? Has the time come when the laboring white men of the Southland have had their eyes opened to the fact that the interests of labor both white and black, are one and the same, that one cannot go upward and the other go downward at one and the same time? It would seem so.

Labor - 1918

Unions and Strikes

THE CHALLENGE OF GOMPERS

A FEW DAYS AGO one William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association of America, stated in an interview that the immediate effect of the closing of the war would be a reduction of wages and longer hours for labor. From far away Laredo, Texas, where labor delegates from many sections of the world are in conference, Samuel Gompers, head of the American Federation of Labor, hurls back a challenge of defiance. Mr. Gompers says labor will never submit to any such program, and in support of his position he cites the fact that labor is responsible for the winning of the world war. And because of the part it has played in the struggle it means to have something to say about working conditions in the future.

The attitude of Mr. Gompers, the accredited mouthpiece of organized labor in America, furnishes food for much thought. The little giant of labor has just come back to us from a survey of old-world conditions. In his trip abroad he met the labor leaders of all the great countries allied against Germany. He visited the battlefields and rubbed elbows with the transformed workmen of the world. He saw the artisan and the mechanic in the trenches and in the hospitals. He saw the sightless, the armless and legless who had "done their bit" to make the world a better place to live in.

There is no doubt but what a deep and lasting impression was made upon him by what he saw and heard, and we're not surprised that he has come back to his homeland more determined than ever that the men who have borne the brunt of the struggle shall have a commanding voice in the affairs of the labor world. The stand taken by Mr. Gompers with reference to wages and working hours undoubtedly will receive the strongest support from organized labor. It may presage an industrial clash, the outcome of which may well cause us the deepest concern. America is not altogether free from Bolshevism. It must not be forgotten that the present head of the Russian government, Leon Trotzky, was a soap-box orator in New York.

Little did one listening to his harangues on New York's west side dream that some day he would become a world figure. Yet we not only see him a dominating influence over millions in his own land, but we have seen his doctrines spread until today the red flag of revolution is flying over the greater part of Europe, and the nightmare that is disturbing many a thoughtful man's sleep at this hour is: Will Bolshevism stop at the eastern shore of the Atlantic? We cannot contemplate without horror anything that might array class against class. Yet it cannot be denied that there is a growing spirit of unrest sweeping the world.

To say that America will wholly escape a visit in some form of the malady is hoping for too much. This makes the challenge of Mr. Gompers deeply significant. What our own fate will be in such a struggle is of still greater significance. Judging by experience, we know only too well what the plan of the employing class will be. They will fight with every weapon at their command and it need cause no surprise if they seek that weapon in the thousands of our people who have come north in the last eighteen months, and the specter makes us tremble.

That the gravity of the situation has revealed itself to organized labor is proven by their recent efforts to organize the Colored workmen of the North. Heretofore it has been the policy of the labor leaders to close the door of unionism in the face of the Colored brother, and they now see the error of their ways. If the threatened clash must come we shall welcome it whatever its consequences may be, if it will help us in securing better working conditions for our people and enlarged opportunities in the field of industry. If the hand of white labor is extended to us in good faith we shall be only too ready to grasp it. As we have marched side by side with the white brother upon the battlefields of Europe in a common cause for the betterment of mankind, so we will march with him in the ranks of peace toward the goal of mutual understanding and a common brotherhood. No other situation is compatible with the immense sacrifice of men, money and material that have been expended in the great conflict now happily drawn to a close.

If the momentous tragedy now in its closing act does not bear such fruit, then the struggle has been fought in vain. In the meantime we of the Colored race must have a thoughtful eye for the future. Our policy of wasting and spending as fast as we earn must be changed to one of economy and saving. This is not mere rhetoric; it is sober fact. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest must not be lost sight of. Our workmen must make good in whatever line of employment we find ourselves. No revelry of the night before should keep us from being on time, whether we be employed in the stock yards, in the coal yards or upon the railroads. We should be attentive, shirking no task, but go about our employment with a spirit of willingness to give a fair return for a fair day's wages. By so doing we will be best able to sustain ourselves in the fierce competitive struggle that is bound to come in the period of reconstruction following in the wake of war.

TOBACCO FIRM APPEALS FOR MORE NEGROES

The St Louis Argus

Employs More Tsan 800 Negroes, Only a Few of Whom Have Walked Out. Has Been Fair to Colored. Offers Inducements For Many More

March 15 1918.

The Liggett and Meyers Tobacco Factory, at Tower Grove and Folsom Avenues, now in the midst of a strike of its employees, fostered by labor unions, have little to fear from its hundreds of Colored help who prefer to remain loyal. These employees appreciate the past good treatment they have received from the company and especially its general manager, Edward T. Nolan, Jr. Of the more than 800 Negroes on the company's pay roll it is said that less than five per cent have answered the call of the strikers and most of these because of intimidations.

The Liggett and Meyers Company gave a raise to their employees last month. The union was formed without consulting the Negroes, and the company, realizing that the union cause is not in sympathy with its Colored help, expects them to remain and is advertising for more. Salaries of $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 a day to start are offered as inducements. Several instances are cited to show the company's good treatment of its Colored employees. One is the advancement opportunities open to efficient and reliable men. Personal mention is made of Col. Wm. H. Hughes who has been with the company for 38 years, advancing from a $5 a week sweeper to a $90 per month machinist; J. L. Phillips, who started 28 years ago as a racker at 90 cents a day, now is an assistant shipping clerk getting $75 per month; Walter Reed, a blind man, is superintendent of the janitor force, having five men under his care. Other trusty and appreciated employees are: Frank Roland, Ike Adkins, Harry Mason and Tommy Ross.

The Liggett and Meyers Company has not, as many others, kept its doors closed to Negro labor until it was forced to accept them to break a strike, and because of the hundreds whom it has always carried on its pay roll, who do not wish at this time to be thrown out of employment, it expects a full force of old employees to be at work Monday and new ones to fill places open to them.

WHITE SPECIAL OFFICER EXCEEDED HIS AUTHORITY

May 18, 1918.

The Houston Observer

Truckers, Stevedores and Break-outs Refused to Work at Houston Belt & Terminal Freight Depot Under White Detective With a Six-shooter in His Scabbard—Officer Had Struck One Race Employe With His Gun Because the Latter Denied His Accusation—Men Objected to Dark Age Methods and Were Told to Work Under This Six-shooter Officer or Quit—Being Men, Not Slaves, They Left as One Man.

That the colored man is coming into possession of real backbone and manhood was thoroughly demonstrated last Saturday, when 31 truckers, stevedores and break-outs at the Houston Belt and Terminal outbound freight depot demanded the dismissal of a "special white officer," who was attempting to preside over them with a six-shooter, thus pursuing the customs of the dark ages.

Mr. Henry Price, an elderly race employee, was accused by this "special officer" of breaking open a box consigned for shipment. The race man insisted that the box was placed on his truck in that condition, whereupon the "special officer" remarked: "Don't you dispute my word, you black s—— of a ——!" With this utterance he struck the employee over the head with his pistol and perhaps would have shot him, had not the race man grabbed his weapon.

The colored employees informed the foreman that they were men and were not willing to work under men with six-shooters, asking the "special officer's" dismissal. The foreman, white, of course, told them quite pointedly that they could "work under him or quit." As American citizens these 31 race men refused to work any longer and left in a body.

Knowing that the government has charge of the railroads and not desiring to appear as unpatriotic and disloyal in such a crisis, a committee of the men went to the Federal building and informed Federal officials of their act and the incident leading up to it. The Observer desires to commend these men and others of their kind, who will not submit themselves to such brutal and high-handed treatment, and who possess real backbone and manhood. May their tribe increase. Selah!

AN APPEAL FOR BLACK LABOR

The American Federation of Labor is seeking to unionize the colored laboring man of this country. We are in hearty accord with their effort. The times are going to demand in the future that black labor, too, be organized if it is not to be the football of industry, as it has been in the past. It must no longer remain the cat's-paw of captains of industry with which they have pulled their chestnuts out of the fire. In that we therefore make this appeal to the American Federation of Labor: new york Review

"Twenty million hands, in the language of the lamented industrial leader of his race, Booker T. Washington, are going to help you pull the load upward or they, willy-nilly, are going to pull against you, the load downward. 2-14-18

"The laws of changeless justice bind oppressor with opressed,
And close as smaud suffering joined,
We march to fate abreast.

According to the census of 1910, and I am therefore greatly understating the case:

"Nearly two million black farmers and farm laborers, if you do not touch them with your wand of living wages and enlightenment are going to help keep up the discouraging high cost of living and keep those trades down; 100,000 laborers in the saw and planing American labor; nearly two hundred thousand laborers, if you do not raise them up, in the building and hand trades are going to help keep those trades down; 100,000 laborers in the saw and plaining mills; 100,000 laborers on the steam railroads; 100,000 porters, 100,000 teamsters; 50,000 coal miners; 50,000 road and street laborers; 50,000 carpenters and masons; 50,000 longshoremen and stevedores 50,000 firemen and janitors and nearly one million in the other occupations—these four millions colored male laborers and more than two million colored female laborers doing everything from operating machines to running elevators are going to continue the flotsam and jetsam of the labor market to be pulled here and there to stop the gaps of those striking for the right to live better or they are going to join with you in a steady advance to make all honest labor dignified and worth while. They are going to continue the terrifying mass of thorns upon the brow of organized labor or they are going to be wheel-horses in your glorious struggle to secure for labor its just share of the fruits of industry.

"Eighty-seven and four-tenths per cent of male colored Americans ten years of age and over are gainfully employed, while 77.9 per cent of native Americans are so employed. Fifty-four and seven-tenths per cent of the femal portion of colored Americans 10 years of age and over are gainfully employed while but 19.2 per cent of native white female Americans are so employed. Here is a condition and not a theory crying for a thoroughgoing permanent and honest solution by the American Federation of Labor. This labor is spreading to all sections of our country northward in numbers like an exodus. If you organize and unionize this influx it will not add chaos and confusion, it will help and not hurt organized labor.

The ship of state, with its black and white crusaders, is plowing the briny deep to rescue trampled liberty. Let abroad the American Federation of Labor rescue industrial freedom on the down-trodden plack knights of toil at home; let it serve thereby not only the American Federation of Labor, but let it thus save and serve mankind in America.

JUDGE JOHN RICHARDSON GIVES "JIM CROW" DECISION

The inroads of "Jim Crowism" are fast working its way into the manufacturing places in Chicago. Efforts on the part of the Chicago Defender and Race men of all degrees to stamp it out whenever and wherever it shows its vicious head met with an untimely and unexpected rebuke before Municipal Court Judge John Richardson at the Forty-seventh and Halsted street court on Tuesday morning of this week. Edward Edmunds, residing at 58 East Thirty-first street, up to Saturday of last week was employed by the Chicago Bearing Metal Co., 2234 West Forty-third street, as a moulder. This concern is rushed to the limit with government munition orders for use of our boys fighting overseas for the dawn of a "new democracy." In this plant are employed some fifty odd Race men, "doing their bit" to help the federal government in their program to win the war. On Friday, when Edmunds and his fellow Race workers entered their place of employment, they were horrified to see displayed on the lavatory used in common by the workmen, a sign which read: "Niggers not allowed to use this toilet."

Sign Causes Indignation.

The sight of such a sign caused great indignation among them. Edmunds volunteered to represent his brothers in making protest. He sought and found Foreman Barney Coure and asked for an explanation. He protested that he knew nothing about it, and directed Edmunds to go to the office. This he did, and upon learning that the officials of the company had not authorized the putting up of such a sign, he returned to the foreman, learning in the meantime that Coure was the guilty party. When he reached Coure he accused him of being the responsible one. Heated words were exchanged, creating much excitement in the plant. As a result Edmunds was sent for by the management and forthwith discharged. Edmunds demanded his pay. He was told that he could not get it.

Edmunds Wanted Pay.

He insisted and because of his persistence the police were called. He explained to the police, but they refused to listen, and—three of them—drawing their revolvers, rushed him violently to the station. There he was booked for disorderly conduct and resisting an officer. The rest of his fellow Race employes, resenting the insult and the abuse of their comrade immediately gave notice that they would no longer work in such an establishment.

When the case was called before Judge Richardson, substantially the above statement of facts were detailed under oath by Edmunds.

Alderman Anderson on Job.

He had notified Alderman Lonis R. Anderson of the occurrence and he volunteered to appear and represent him. Subjecting the foreman and the policemen to a severe cross-examination, Alderman Anderson plainly showed that the sign was the product of vicious race prejudice, attempted to be practiced by men of foreign birth scarcely able to speak the English language, and that the policemen were wholly unwarranted in making the arrest.

In making his argument in support of a motion to discharge Edmunds, Alderman Anderson pointed out that an insult of the kind which caused Edmunds and his fellow Race employes to make the protest was of sufficient provocation to arouse any man, especially in these times, to acts of resentment. He called the court's attention to the fact that the complaints which formed the basis of the client's arrest were of no importance when compared with the great issue of equal rights and exact justice for all citizens of whatever race or color. Notwithstanding the forceful argument of Alderman Anderson the judge entered an order fining Edmunds five dollars, for as he put it, "resisting an officer."

Outrageous Decision.

"This is an outrage," said Alderman Anderson, to a Defender reporter after the trial. "The effect of that fine in the last analysis simply means that the judicial seal of approval has been placed on 'Jim Crowism.' I am indeed surprised that Judge Richardson, who has lived among us so long, and who has always appeared to manifest such great interest in our struggles for fair play should be the one to give implied sanction to the un-American and vicious practice of segregation. I am not, however, discouraged, but propose to keep up the fight, and will volunteer my services in this case, every time I am called upon to fight to the bitter end this damnable race prejudice which seems to be eating a cancer into our lives every day."

Labor-1918

Unions and Strikes

EDITORIAL

"BEWARE OF GREEKS BEARING GIFTS."

There is absolutely no sympathy for Negro laborers on the part of the leaders of the American Federation of Labor and other white labor unions.

All the apparent willingness of the heads of the unions to open their doors to Negroes and include them in the great body of union workers is intended purely and simply as a protection and benefit to the white laborer and will prove a delusion and a snare to the Negro laborer.

During all the years from the day when the Negro acquired the right to sell his labor his sternest and most inverterate and uncompromising enemy has been unionized white labor. Not a single effort has ever been put forth by white unions in all the years when the Negro laborer was forced to work for starvation wages, nor did organized labor ever come to his rescue and endeavor to lift him to the same economic level with with the laborer.

He was regarded as a hostile intruder and wherever he appeared in active competition with the white laborer he was crushed unless demand for his labor was so great and his numbers so large that it was found expedient, as in several southern citnes, to unionize him in order to control him.

In he North the door of labor for fifty years has been through the domination of union labor shut and barred securely in his face; in the South. owing to the fact that there was no outlet for the surplus labor thereby causing the supply to be greater than the demand, he was forced to work until within recent years, for a wage insufficient to buy food and clothing.

During all these years of suffering and hardship the bowels of compassion of Mr. Gompers and his Federation of Labor and the other white unions of the country were not moved in behalf of Negro labor.

When conditions growing out of the war broke down the barriers of Negro employment in the North thus breaking the labor shackles which fettered him and bound him to a section, the white union laborer looked on his entrance into unionized territory in sullen and hostile attitude. In many labor centers there were outbreaks and mob violence culminating in the horrible and apalling butchery of East St. Louis, due directly to labor unions.

Now when the need of Negro labor is absolute and imperative in unionized territory and efforts to shut the Negro out of employment would prove futile and injurious to themselves the leaders of organized labor seek to secure a mortgage on labor for the white laborer by inviting the Negro into the union for the purpose of controlling him.

Great solicitude is now expressed for the poor toiling Negro at a time—God save the mark—when he was ever as well paid, was never as well treated and his future prospects never looked brighter.

Plans are forming it has been announced to include him in the union organizations. It will be a sad mistake for the Negro at this time, when he owes the union nothing, needs no help from it and can hope for nothing but base betrayal in the future when the war ends and normal conditions are restored, to surrender his independence and willingness to accept work when he can get it and on terms suitable to each one as his needs require.

Labor union leaders are planning for white laborers not for Negroes; they offer what appears to some well meaning Negro leaders, a tempting bait but its only purpose is to secure posession of the Negro laborers now while he is invading the white laborers terriory and appropiating his job so that they can control him when white laborers territory and their jobs and easily prize him out of it.

Negroes should form their own organizations, separate and entirely independent of the white unions and not in any event come under their control or dictation.

They cannot afford to ally themselves with any movement which countenances, encourages, or inaugurates lawlessness or seeks to prevent men who desire to work from working because they do not wear an organization collar.

Beware of Greeks bearing gifts.

CHESTER S.C NEWS
AUGUST 16 1918

YOUNG LADIES STRIKE.

The Southern Manufacturing Company, of this city, manufacturers of the Cow-Hide Brand overalls, has all but ceased operation on account of a general strike among the young ladies who have been employed by the company.

A few days ago it became generally known among the young ladies that the management intended renting the Coogler building and was going to employ colored labor for the work in the new building. The young ladies informed Mr. M. D. James, foreman, that if the management was going to put colored help on the same class of work that they were doing that it would be unnecessary to rent another building, as the place they were occupying could be used. In other words, if the company was going to employ colored help the young ladies would quit their work.

Mr. Webb, treasurer and general manager, was informed of the decision reached by the young ladies and made inquiry as to how many were going to quit. We understand all but three signified that they would leave if the colored help was used, whereupon Mr. Webb stated that under the circumstances he would then place the colored help in the building now occupied.

All of the young ladies, with the exception of those who are finishing up their piece work, have left and Mr. Webb expects to begin at once to employ colored help.

When called upon by a reporter for The News this morning, Mr. Webb stated that he had no written statement to make regarding the situation but said, that he had been unable to get the help needed, notwithstanding the fact that he had advertised throughout the Carolinas and had made application to five U. S. Employment Agencies for white help and all of them without exception informed them that they could not furnish the help as they could not get sewing girls for the local establishments, that under the present conditions it would pay the company better to sell the cloth they have on hand, which was bought about a year ago, than to go ahead cutting it with the present force. This being the condition he had decided to rent another building separate from the present building, employing colored help for same.

The company has of late been doing considerable government work. A contract given them some time ago, and which was to be delivered the first of August, was less than half filled, due to the lack of sufficient help. The Southern Manufacturing Company is one of Chester's most valued manufactur enterprises, a considerable sum being empended each week in the pay roll and it is a source of regret that the present situation has arisen.

A representative for The News called upon one of the young ladies, who has been with the company for some time, and she stated that they knew nothing of the arrangements to be made until a few days ago, when they learned that colored help was to be employed on the same kind of work they were doing. She stated that owing to the smallness of the town that they did not feel like they should be called upon to be placed upon a working equality with colored people and for that reason all but three of them had decided to quit work if the colored help was employed. She also stated that if the town was larger that they could then look at the matter in a different light but that she felt under the present circumstances if colored help was employed that the young ladies would be lowered in the estimation of the public eye.

A number of the young ladies who quit work have secured employment with Mr. E. L. Barton, at the shirt factory and Mr. M. D. James, foreman, has also accepted a position with Mr. Barton and will enter upon his new duties Monday.

WOMEN WILL TAKE STRIKERS' PLACES

BALTIMORE MD NEWS
APRIL 3, 1918

Engineer Lee To Appoint Fifteen Inspectors For The Water Department.

U. S. OFFERED QUARANTINE

Mayor Accepts Proposition Of Government—Both Sides

Are Firm.

Two phases of the city laborers' strike developed today at the City Hall. One was turning over the Quarantine Station to the Government. The other was an announcement from Water Engineer Lee that he would appoint 15 women inspectors in his department.

Spurred on by the strike of the municipal workers, members of the Board of Estimates held a special meeting and decided to hand over to the Federal authorities the grounds, hospital and boat of the Quarantine Station. Some time ago the Government offered to take over the city's quarantine and to pay $76,000 for the property. The city did not accept the offer because Washington did not have the money available for the property.

Mayor Wires To Capital.

The Mayor broke the news to the Board that he had sent a telegram to Washington saying the city was ready to turn over the property, even if it had to wait for the money. He showed a reply telegram stating that the Government was ready to assume charge of the station.

The Board was told that the strike had crippled quarantine and had tied up the boat. It is believed that this action of the city will restore full quarantine operation immediately after the Government assumes control.

Enployment of women inspectors follows a plan Water Engineer Lee devised some time ago to conserve the city's water. Owing to the bitter winter the Water Engineer believes there are a number of leaks in service pipes throughout the city, particularly in homes.

To discover these leaks and report their location to the Department women will be sent out. Their duty will be to visit every home in the city and make a thorough inspection of the pipes. The Water Engineer, it was said, had contemplated employment of men for this work, but the walkout of municipal laborers halted this plan.

No Sign Of Settlement.

Indications today point to a prolonged strike of the City Laborers' Union. While the outside city workers are declaring the strike is spreading, city officials say they have enough man-power to operate continuously the waterworks and the sewage pumping stations.

Both sides appear unyielding.

Organizing Force Of Negroes.

For the first time in the knowledge of the oldest employee negroes are to be employed in the Water Department to fill the places of city workers who have gone out. Highway Engineer Cooksey is organizing a force of negro laborers, and Street Cleaning Commissioner Larkins is taking on youths to keep his department in operation.

Pickets Sent Out.

Pickets were sent out by the Laborers' Union. This led to complaints from Commissioner Larkins that his men were being intimidated by the strikers.

"New men as well as old men are asking for my protection," said the chief. "They are afraid the strikers will injure them."

By working overtime "white wings" who have remained at work will draw $20.50 this week and street cartmen will make $40.

In the western part of the city the strikers have been making a house-to-house canvass requesting the residents not to place any garbage in the alleys until the strike is settled, saying that they believe this would prevent any spread of disease.

About 1500 strikers attended the meeting in Carroll Hall this morning. Reports from ward captains indicated that few men were still on the job. At the suggestion of John H. Ferguson, and on motion of a group of laborers, a campaign to enlist the support of the people of the city will be started. Petitions will be circulated, and the people will be told of the situation and will be asked to keep their boys from taking the jobs in the street offered by the city. Pressure will be brought to bear on the ward leaders.

Twenty-five representatives of the strikers will attend the meeting of the American Federation of Labor tonight. The demands of the union will be outlined.

NO GENERAL CUT IN WAGES AFTER WAR TO BE TOLERATED, SAYS LABOR SPOKESMAN

Gompers States Position of A. F. L. That Capital May Hear and Act; Pan-American Federation Formed

(Associated Press.)

LAREDO, TEXAS, Nov. 17.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, in the closing hours of the Pan-American Labor Conference here Saturday, served formal warning that no general reduction of wages nor increase in working hours after the war would be accepted without a bitter fight by organized labor. He issued a statement inspired by a recent public utterance of William H. Barr, president of the National Founders' Association, that a reduction of wages and longer hours would be the only means to enable American manufacturers to continue to cope with foreign industries after the war.

"Notice is given here and now," Mr. Gompers said, "that the American people will not be forced back by either Barr, his association or all the Bourbons in the United States."

President Gompers read into the record a published statement in which Mr. Barr was quoted.

"Perhaps I might not have taken notice of this declaration if the same character of information had not come to me from various quarters," Mr. Gompers said.

Will Not Be Forced.

"With the understanding of the responsibility which goes with my words, notice is given here and now that the American working people will not be forced back either by Barr, his association, or all the Bourbons in the United States.

"There are some people who will not understand; there are some people who do not understand all that is meant by the willingness of the people of the democracies to fight and make the sacrifices in order that a better time shall come to the worker. The time has come in the world when the working people are coming into their own. They have new rights and new advantages, they have made the sacrifices and they are going to enjoy the better times for which the whole world has been in a convulsion. The American labor movement whole-heartedly supported this world struggle. The American labor movement went to the fullest lengths in support of that struggle and we knew just what was involved.

Will Co-operate.

"One word more: The American labor movement will co-operate with all other agencies to help in this reconstruction time. Our movement is not to destroy, but to construct. And all may just as well understand now as at any other time that the advantage that the workers of America and of the Allied countries have gained and which we hope to extend to the people even of the conquered countries, are not going to be taken away from us. And we will resist in that attempt to the uttermost."

The conference adjourned after a Pan-American Federation of Labor had been formed and Samuel Gompers elected its chairman. The new organization is to be composed of delegates from the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and delegates from the labor organizations of other Pan-American republics.

Plan of Federation.

The objects of the new labor federation are the establishment of better conditions for working people who emigrate from one American country to another; the establishment of better understanding among the working people of all the Americas and the utilization of every means for the promotion and welfare of the peoples of these countries. Each country will be entitled to at least two delegates. The federation will maintain permanent headquarters in Washington with a chairman. The federation will meet annually on the first Tuesday in July.

DECLARES UNION IS FALSE FRIEND TO COLORED RACE

Member of Carpenters' Union Advises Strike-Breaking Waiters to Avoid "Web" of Federation

New York, Dec. 10, 1918.

Editor New York News,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—In your issue of the 5th inst. I read the article relative to unionizing colored waiters.

I respectfully beg to draw your attention to the following.

Unionizing does not mean anything to me of color from the fact that the color line remains irrespective of being a union man.

I willingly submit that in union there is strength, but insofar as the white man is concerned, he has never looked on the negro as a part of the whole. As a result it is only a thing of theory, not practice, when it comes to a man of color.

In support of the preceding statement I will cite you a case. Early in the summer of this year when the Turner Construction Co. was sending carpenters to Washington, myself and other men of color applied. We were informed by the agent that the job was a union one and unless we were members of the same we could not go. On the presentation of our union bocks and cards we were told in plain, cold, hard English that they were not sending negroes as the whites won't work with them. Yet we are told to unionize in order to hold a job.

What does that sort of stuff amount to? Suppose you are employed in one of the big downtown hotels; you join the union, then they stage some sort of act which amounts to this, high wage, short hours, easy work. Naturally, the employer and employe cannot compromise these terms and a general walk-out follows, backed by officers of the union.

After being out a few days the officers talk the matter over with the management and one by one the whites begin to go back, at the same time seeing to it that no colored is taken back.

Such is a fine sample used as a medium for a camouflage, all done through union.

I say that these men of color do not have to unionize to hold the job, from the fact that a hotel being non-union can carry non-union help.

These men have never before been asked to unionize.

The situation is a fine one, it gives us a clear, clean-cut chance to compete.

The best way to beat a man is to tell him that you are going to do it; how, and why, you are going to, then go right to it.

Tell the whites that you are not going to unionize, that you are going to beat him at his own game, how—by scabbing on him; why—because he does not allow you a fair chance for existence.

When they find out that you are up to business they will bow in some one way or the other.

As a financial member of a carpenter's union, "I say to be square L" with the union until it measures the same in width, the same in length, the same in height, for the colored man as it does for the white man.

I sincerely hope that the colored waiters who are now employed in the place of white will so acquaint themselves as to reflect credit and to make their positions secure.

Yours for success.

I am yours truly,
HERBERT R. CODINGTON,
30 W. 134th St., New York.

TEACHERS TO JOIN FEDERATION OF LABOR

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Colored educators attended the convention of the American Federation of Teachers held Friday and Saturday of last week at the Hotel Henry. The convention is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, was made up of delegates from teachers' unions throughout the United States.

Among the colored delegates present were Dr. Sarah Brown, representing the Armstrong-Dunbar Local No. 9; Miss M. Madre and Edward H. Lawson, all of Washington, D. C.

Those attending the convention were of the opinion that the organization of colored teachers into unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor is a timely and well-advised step.

An amendment on the question of course of study offered by Edward H. Lawson, providing for the insertion of textbooks and courses of study, a record of the problems of attrition which the Negroes of America have been compelled to meet, was unanimously adopted.

WOMEN SECTION HANDS GO ON STRIKE

(Associated Press.)

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 10.—Women section hands employed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad on the Shenandoah-Lost Creek Branch, are on a strike. They receive $1.80 a day for nine hours' work and they are striking for $2. They will be organized by a union organizer today.

Labor-1918

Unions and Strikes

FEDERATION OF LABOR TO APPOINT COMMITTEE

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following out the hearing before the Advisory Council of the American Federation of Labor held on Tuesday, February 12, by representatives of national organizations interested in Negro life in America, at which time a request was made that a committee be appointed by the Federation to confer with the committee representing the Negro group, information has just been given out that favorable action in this matter has been taken by the Federation of Labor.

Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, has been authorized to appoint such a committee, which will be more or less permanent in character, and which will be subject to call for a joint conference with a similar committee from the organizations representing the colored interests to adjust any difficulties or friction betwen white and colored workingmen wherever this may arise.

This is considered by those interested in the adjustment of Negro labor with white labor during the war emergency, as being an epochal step in the negotiations to satisfactory settlement and adjustment.

RAILWAY HELPERS AND LABORERS BOARD MEETING

The Journal & Guide March 30 1918

The Executive Board of The Colored Railway Helpers and Laborers Union of American Federation of Labor met in their semi-annual session at Rocky Mount, N. C., Wednesday, March 20th. Meeting was held at Alpha Hall, corner Thomas and Pearl streets. The visitors were welcomed to the city by Rev. J. D. Foster, President of Local No. 15680 A. F. of L. On behalf of the visitors President E. D. Thompson responded.

The officers of this executive board were members of the great wage conference held in Washington, D. C., Feb. 12, and there laid before General Director McAdoo the condition of the colored helpers and laborers on the railroads in the Southeastern District. They received assurances that the Commission after hearing of such sad conditions the helpers and laborers would receive even more than they had asked for.

The officers are: E. D. Thompson, I. W. Cheatham, F. P. Ford, Sidney Burts.

The executive board unanimously adopted a Resolution urging each local to have its members buy Liberty Bonds and War Savings Stamps. The resolution was offered by F. P. Ford, 2nd General Chairman.

General Chairman I. W. Cheatham addressed the body upon the good results that come from united effort and was greatly applauded. A remarkable and timely address was delivered by W. S. Stewart, (white), in which he urged the board to faint not, nor to grow weak because of discouragements and obstacles that may confront them, but carry forward the organization movement to every colored man and woman throughout the Southeastern District, and the results will be better condtions in every walk of life.

The organization has accomplished much good in this session and has adopted rules and regulations by which the organization will be carried forward at a more rapid rate than heretofore.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
JUNE 14, 1918

NEGRO ORGANIZER TARRED.

Miners Walk Out in Protest Against Alleged Rough Methods.

Washington, June 13.—Iron miners employed by the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company at Russellville, Ala., today notified the War Labor Board that they had gone on a one-day protest strike yesterday because gunmen had been stationed at one of their meetings last Friday night. A negro organizer of the American Federation of Labor, they said, was thrown into an automobile, taken into the woods, tarred and feathered, brutally beaten and warned to leave.

The men returned to work after a one-day walkout, but notified the War Labor Board of the incident, and asked investigation and speedy adjustment of their differences. The board ordered several investigators to go to Russellville.

The workmen struck some weeks ago but returned to work pending arbitration. They demanded more pay, shorter hours and the right to organize. The War Labor Board has since been working on the case.

COLORED LABOR UNION IS GROWING

FT WAYNE IND GAZETTE
AUGUST 22 1918

Organization Formed Last Month Has Doubled Its Membership.

Federal Labor union, local 16170, composed of colored workmen in this city, is growing rapidly, according to Secretary W. M. Colkier. The local was organized last month by Persa R. Bell, president of the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor. At the time the local was formed its membership consisted of thirty men. Within the past month that number has been doubled and it is expected that the membership will be increased to 200 within a short time. The local is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The officers of the union are as follows: A. J. Terry, president; P. A. Lyons, vice-president; W. M. Collier, secretary; Rev. G. Jordan, treasurer; J. Moore, guard, and T. E. Lewis, guardian. Trustees and delegates are to be elected within a short time. The local meets every week in the Mt. Olive Baptist church.

Labor Federation Is Now Seeking Our Organization

The Defender appeals to its readers all over this country to stand by every labor movement which tends to raise the standard of living wage. Be sure that you are not put into a SEPARATE UNION; be sure that you are to be treated as other workmen, and if you find that you are to have a union all to yourself, just quit. Remember, this is one country, one flag and one union. Separate churches, separate street cars and Jim Crow railroad trains are the cause today of our boys being out of Annapolis Naval Academy and West Point Military Academy.

Chicago Defender

Keep your eyes on the bull's-eye of freedom; let no one be deceived; you are giving your life's blood for this country, not for a Colored union, but for a mixed union, or a 50-50 break.

We might as well begin to clean house now. Don't wait for the close of the war. We want Race men in every police department in every city in the United States; we want Race men in every fire department in the United States; we want our men mixed in in everything which tends for the public welfare and safety—nothing else will satisfy.

Listen: When we are situated this way there will be no chance for excuses of there not being enough work and "Mr. Colored Man" must get the first kick; or when there is a chance to get a job in a mill or factory you hear the cry, "They won't work with you," a phrase which must be killed forever in this country. We will insist on as fair treatment as is given the Germans right now, and we are at war with them.

We want no separate jails, as are given us in Chicago. A murderer is a murderer. Why have a palace in jail for a white one and a hovel for a black one, then call on me to pay taxes to keep it up? This we will proceed not to do longer.

Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee, who is in Washington, or will be soon, and perchance will run into some of the labor men, is urged not to accept one iot if the unions don't "come across" with clean hands. Tell them we want our field hands unionized; we want the unions to boycott Jim Crow street cars and railroads which refuse the Race to ride wherever their means permit them to go, in the land our forefathers died for. If you do this the unions will make greater strides in gaining the confidence of the Race than by anything that can be done this side of the war.

Chicago Defender

N Y C CALL
APRIL 26, 1918

Labor News of Colored Comrades

(From The Crisis for May.)

The United Brotherhood of Elevator and Switchboard Operators in New York city has become affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The Negro Commercial association, Inc., of Denver, Colo., has opened a grocery store and issued The Colorado Progress, edited by the Rev. Messrs. D. E. Over and H. B. Brown. It aims to advance mercantile interests among the colored people.

In Charleston, S. C., colored women are being employed to load and unload freight cars and as carpenters. At the immigration building 500 colored women are engaged in the manufacture of clothing for the navy. At Savannah, Ga., 40 colored women have been employed for sewing and as cleaners and helpers. At Brunswick, Ga., hundreds of colored women are employed in the shrimp and oyster canning factories.

The Farmers' Cooperative Mercantile company, of Mound Bayou, Miss., reports for 1917 resources of $41,994. It has a capital of $8,000, undivided profits of $12,373, and its sales during the year amounted to $62,361. The stockholders bought their shares at $5 and have received $3 in dividends on every share, besides being credited with $12.70 in undivided profit.

A labor union of colored employes of the stockyards has been started in Chicago.

Among the 1,275 men employed at Hog Island, near Philadelphia, during the first week in March were 450 colored men.

The immigration officials of Canada have decided to import colored West Indians, rather than Chinese, to supply the labor shortage.

Negroes from the Bahama islands are to be imported into this country as farm laborers

TAMPA FLA TIMES
NOVEMBER 6, 1918

Yeargin Says Organization Is White—Asks Better Hours.

"I do not want to take issue with C. Martin, with whom I am not quainted," said B. A. Yeargin, of Metal Trades council this morni "but Mr. Martin is wrong when says the new union of Mill, Min and Smelters employes in the ph phate mines is partly composed of ored men.

"I know a good deal about No. 2 of Mulberry, with the organization which I had something to do, and does not comprise any colored m among its membership. There over 1,700 members and they are white men. There is another big cal of the same organization at Meade, with over 800 members and too, is composed of white men alt gether, I am informed. They a blacksmiths, boilermakers, enginee etc. Carl Barr is president of No. 2

"As I understand it, Mr. Martin wrong, too, in saying that the m are asking for recognition of the union. What they are asking, a cording to my understanding, is bett working conditions, which mean shorter hours and better pay."

Mr. Yeargin said the union was or ganized about a year ago. The mat ters of which it made complaint were put before the War Labor board and a conciliator, Mr. Bridwell, has already been in Mulberry to see if he could not get the men and the mine owners together, but, apparently, without success. The negro labor has not been unionized but it is possible that it will be, according to Mr. Yeargin.

N Y C TIMES
FEBRUARY 1, 1918

NEGROES ASK FREE RIGHTS.

Petition American Federation of Labor for More Privileges.

Resolutions asking the American Federation of Labor to give as free rights to negroes as its white members have when the Federation perfects its proposed plan for the unionization of negro workers, were adopted last night at the final session of the three-day convention of the National Urban League, held in the Russell Sage Foundation Building, Lexington Avenue and Twenty-second Street.

The federation was asked to include in its organization skilled as well as unskilled negro workmen, Northern as well as Southern negroes, Government as well as civilian employes, and men as well as women. It was announced that a committee would also confer with the Secretary of Labor with a view to getting a "square deal" for the negro workers.

Dr. Herbert T. Moton, who succeeded the late Booker T. Washington as head of Tuskegee Institute, said that the war was bringing new industrial opportunities to the negro in America and he hoped it would bring new social opportunities.

"I am hoping, in a real sense," he said, "that the negro shall be prepared to share in the blessings and privileges of democracy, which is growing more universal as the days go by. Twelve million of our people must not be neglected as they have in the past."

PHILA PA [illegible]
[illegible] JUNE 2, 1918

NEGRO LABOR BENEFITED

"Negro labor has profited greatly since joining the American Federation of Labor," said G. W. Millner, negro delegate, Coal Trimmers' Union, Norfolk, Va., who was in attendance at the American Federation of Labor convention. Millner, who represents almost 1000 negro workers, said that since joining the union the wages of the negro laborer has increased 100 per cent. "We get what we ask for now, while we never had a chance before September, 1915, when we joined the federation."

There were three other negro delegates attending the convention, representing the Shipyard Laborers' Union, Mobile, Ala.; International Longshoremen's Association, New Orleans, La., and Coal Laborers' Union of New Orleans.

Union Labor and the Race

One significant feature of the Labor Liberty Loan parade last Saturday was the scarcity of Colored men in the ranks.

With the exception of the Janitors' union and the Municipal Street Laborers' union, one looked in vain for representatives of the Race in the ranks of union labor.

Such unions as the carpenters, bricklayers, iron workers, bill posters, theatrical workers and other highly skilled laborers were conspicuous by their exemption of Race men among their numbers.

Why is it that union labor does not throw open all its doors to our workmen?

Recent efforts have been made to unionize Race workmen at the Stock Yards and these efforts have met with some measure of success, but many Race men have refused to join the projected union because the policy of the unions has been to exclude Race men from membership and when Race men have been permitted to join the union discrimination has been practiced in the matter of employment.

Now is a good time to change the policy. While we are fighting for democracy for the world, let us have democracy in labor also. Race men will not be a stumbling block in bettering the conditions of laboring men, but they should share impartially in all benefits that come to organized labor and all classes of labor should share in these benefits without regard to race or color or nationality.

CINCINNATI O ENQUIRER
APRIL 22, 1918

NEAR-RIOT STAGED

When Negro Waiter Is Attacked By Alleged Strikers.

A near-riot occurred shortly before 6:30 o'clock yesterday morning at Fifth and Lodge alley when several men, said to be striking hotel waiters, attempted to attack a negro waiter who entered the alley on his way to work at the Hotel Gibson.

The negro took a revolver from his pocket and fired one shot. The assailants backed away at the sight of the pistol. No one was hit by the bullet. The negro escaped.

Abe Shepherd, an operative of the Cal Crim Detective Agency, in an effort to protect the negro, was struck on his face.

Two other negro waiters employed at the Hotel Gibson are said to have been waylaid and beaten badly by strike sympathizers Saturday night.

Schuler's restaurant, Vine street, closed its dining rooms yesterday for the first time in its history. G. W. Schuler said he closed the place voluntarily to give employees a rest, and that the arrangement for remaining closed on Sundays would continue probably throughout the summer.

Members of the union say the cooks and waiters employed at the restaurant demanded Sundays off under threats of a walk-out.

ORGANIZING NEGRO LABOR.

N Y C SUN
JULY 7, 1918

Socialists on Committee Which Hopes to Form Union of 5,000,000.

A new alliance of negro laborers is being formed on union lines by a special committee of the National Association for the Promotion of Labor Unionism among Negroes. The leaders hope to enroll 5,000,000 members in the country. On the committee are Morris Hillquit, Judge Jacob Panken, Charles W. Ervin, Socialist candidate for Governor; Abraham Shiplacoff, Socialist Assemblyman, and others.

A statement issued by the association yesterday details that the organization of negroes into the labor federation is necessary for the protection of white workers. "It is apparent," says the statement, "that in view of the fact that the employing class recognizes no race line every negro worker or non-union man is a potential scab upon white union men and black union men.

"Every member of the industrial world must be organized if labor would win its demands. Organized labor can not afford to ignore any labor factor of production which organized capital does not ignore."

Heart to h... Tho...

ORGANIZED LABOR BACKS NEGRO IN FIGHT FOR JUSTICE.

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 25.—Organized labor has taken up the fight of the Wheeling Negro for justice. The appeal of the Colored citizens for democracy here at home while 128 Colored boys of Wheeling are fighting for it in France has been answered by the trades unionists and the solid backing of the labor movement here will be given the Negro in a mighty effort against the discrimination practiced here in Wheeling.

Following addresses by Prof. John Rainbow, Prof. Harry Jones, William Turner and Isaac Jones, prominent Colored citizens of Wheeling, the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor assembly last Sunday voted unanimously to take up the cause of the Negro and placed the legislative committee in charge of the matter. Conferences will be arranged by this committee with Colored citizens and it is possible, if circumstances make it necessary, that the aid of the state council of defense will be sought.

The Negro citizens stated, in substance, that they feel that inasmuch as they are citizens, with the responsibilities of citizens, they should be given the rights of citizens. They protested particularly against the practice of theater owners and proprietors of various amusement places, etc., barring Negroes.. They insisted that Negroes have proven loyal and are proving loyal citizens and soldiers in the war for democracy and should be accorded some of the results of democracy for which they are fighting.

All the speakers were warmly applauded as they recited the part played by the Negro in previous wars and the present one.

William Turner, who was best known to the delegates, introduced the other speakers. He injected a bit of humor and incidentally a strong point into his talk in referring to the theater question. "There is one theater I have in mind particularly, ladies and gentlemen," he said; "the Liberty theater. Think of the name, Liberty. And right under it a notice that the Caucasian race only is allowed to enter. Negroes who were born and raised here, whose sons are fighting in Europe, are forbidden to enter, while the man who owns the theater, I warrant you, does not know how many counties are in the panhandle, what the capital of the state is or even the county seat of Ohio county."

Prof. Rainbow, principal of Lincoln school, in his talk, said there are at present 300,000 Negroes under arms and that in the Third Liberty Loan the Negroes of Wheeling, out of their meager possessions, subscribed to $30,000 worth of bonds. He told of the valor of the Negro in the Revolutionary war, the War of 1812, the Spanish-American war and the present conflict.

Prof. Jones, assistant to Prof. Rainbow, urged the abolition of discrimination against the Negro as an efficiency measure as well as one of justice. He pointed out that treatment such as the Negro receives here is not apt to enthuse him in the fight for democracy in Europe. And it was he who suggested that the aid of the state council of defense be sought. In this connection he said the council had the power to prevent the barring of Negroes from theaters if, in the council's opinion, such discrimination tended to prevent the Negro from exerting his best efforts toward winning the war.

Isaac Jones, a life-long resident of Wheeling, pointed out that discrimination against the Negro prevented him from bettering his condition, denied him those means of education afforded other citizens and stated that no other race of people, laboring under the difficulties under which the Negro has been kept, has ever made the progress made by the Negro in America during the past 50 years.

Powders Given Chicago Defender to Guests Who Failed to Tip

6-29-18

The office of State's Attorney Hoyne is conducting a searching inquiry in the poison mystery which lead up to the arrest of 150 white waiters employed in some of the largest hotels and cafes in this city. It is said by those who gave the information to the state's attorney's office that the use of this method had for its object a protest against patrons who refused to tip waiters for service. The waiters are aided in the efforts in the formation of this plot by Stewart Woods (white), 833 East Fifty-fifth street, who is employed as a waiter in the Celtic room in the Hotel Sherman. Woods, it is alleged, is the manufacturer of the poison which is known to the trade as a "Mickey Finn" powder, and he is said to have been selling it for six years all over the country. His home was raided and a large amount of the powders were secured and taken to the state's attorney and analyzed by Dr. J. A. Wesener of the Columbia laboratory and found to be tasteless and odorless. It was analyzed as a salt of antimony and potassium tartrate.

The waiters are said to have administered the powders in doses of ten grains each, and when taken the effect was the same as ptomaine poison. A number of prominent men have become victims of culinary assault, among them Postmaster William Carlile, Mayor Thompson and Dr. John J. Mahoney. It is also claimed that the death of Judge Richard Burke, Dr. John B. Murphy and Andrew J. Graham were from this cause.

This wholesale attack of murder for self and gain furnishes another argument in defense of the waiters of other days, who gave excellent service and were satisfied with their salary and whatever tip was given by a willing guest. Of course, they could not speak any foreign languages, and after all it has proven best that no foreign language be spoken, thereby no plots will be laid which in turn might threaten the stability of law and order. It is said that the hotel managements of large concerns are strongly considering the feasability of discharging white waiters for the protection of the traveling public.

The Black Man and the Labor Unions

N Y C CALL
MARCH 5, 1918

A leading editorial in the March Crisis says:

In the present union movement, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, there is very small of justice for an American of Negro descent.

Personally, I have come to this decision reluctantly and in the past have written and spoken little of the closed door of opportunity, shut impudently in the faces of black men by organized white workingmen. I realize that by heredity and century-long lack of opportunity one cannot expect in the laborer that larger sense of justice and duty which we ought to demand of the privileged classes. I have, therefore, inveighed against color discrimination by employers and by the rich and well-to-do, knowing at the same time in silence that it is practically impossible for any colored man or woman to become a boiler maker or book binder, an electrical worker or glass maker, a worker in jewelry or leather, a machinist or metal polisher, a paper maker or piano builder, a plumber or a potter, a printer or a pressman, a telegrapher or a railway trackman, an electrotyper or stove mounter, a textile worker or tile layer, a trunk maker, upholsterer, carpenter, locomotive engineer, switchman, stone cutter, baker, blacksmith, boot and shoe maker, tailor, or any of a dozen other important well-paid employments, without encountering the open determination and unscrupulous opposition of the whole united labor movement of America. That further than this, if he should want to become a painter, mason, carpenter, plasterer, brick maker or fireman he would be subject to humiliating discriminations by his fellow union workers and be deprived of work at every possible opportunity, even in defiance of their own union laws. If, braving this outrageous attitude of the unions, he succeeds in some small establishment or at some exceptional time at gaining employment, he must be labeled as a "scab" throughout the length and breadth of the land and written down as one who, for his selfish advantage, seeks to overthrow the labor uplift of a century.

CHICAGO DEFENDER
FEBRUARY 23, 1918

Citizens Confer With Officials of the American Federation of Labor

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—At the last annual meeting of the American Federation of Labor held at Buffalo, New York, a resolution was passed looking to the organization of Colored wage-earners, engaged in various trades and occupations throughout the country, with a view to having them affiliated with the national labor organization. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been in session in Washington, D. C., since Sunday, Feb. 10. At a special meeting held Feb. 12 (Lincoln's birthday), at the headquarters of the national organization, corner Ninth and Massachusetts avenue, N. W., a group of men were invited to be present including Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, (successor to Booker T. Washington), Emmett J. Scott, secretary of Tuskegee Institute and now serving in the nation's capitol as special assistant to the secretary of war; George W. Harris, editor of the New York News, of New York City, a man who has had much experience in labor circles and has given much time to the study of labor problems among our people. Present also at this special conference was a delegation representing the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, E. Kinckle Jones, executive secretary; John Shillady (white), secretary of the National Advancement Society, and Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age.

Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the secretary of war, who is assisting Secretary Newton D. Baker in looking after all matters affecting the interests of soldiers and citizens generally, said:

"In my opinion, one of the wisest most just and generous steps ever taken by the American Federation of Labor is the action of that organization in adopting at its last annual meeting at Buffalo, N. Y., a resolution to throw down the bars which has been for years serving as an almost insurmountable barrier to Colored wage-earners who desired to enlist in the ranks, and enjoy the benefits of organized labor.

SPRINGFIELD MASS
JUNE 3, 1918

Negro washerwomen of Tulsa, Okl., have formed a union and set the wage scale at $3 a day.

Labor-1918

Unions and Strikes

COLOR LINE MADE ISSUE IN LIVELY BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL SESSION

NEWARK N J LEDGER
APRIL 11, 1918

The question of drawing the color line as regards seating negro delegates was raised at the meeting of the Building Trades Council last night.

Delegates Fred Scholl, Frank A. Fetridge and Timothy Tierney spoke in opposition to seating the successor to Christopher McDonald, who represented Laborers' Protective Local No. 1 for the past eighteen years.

When the laborers met last Friday night the negroes captured most of the offices, including that of president, and McDonald resigned. William F. Pearsall, a negro, was named as his successor.

James McLaughlin, also a delegate attended the meeting last night. Delegate Scholl brought the question before the meeting and the council voted to request the local to divide its officers on a fifty-fifty basis. William Lyons, president of the council, said the bricklayers would consider the question tonight.

"The action the local took will prove a detriment to them and create confusion," said Delegate Fetridge.

"I want to say openly that I won't it in this council unless our people ontrol," said Delegate Scholl. "We nade the local and now it ought to tand by us."

"Delegate McDonald represented the aborers for eighteen years and is a redit to the labor movement," remarked Delegate Tierney.

"If the local doesn't change its plan," aid President Lyons, "we will bring in international organizer in here and organize a new local."

Just as the council adjourned Delegate Pearsall knocked on the door and handed his credentials to Louis Weiss, sergeant-at-arms.

"A motion to adjourn is always in order, Mr. Chairman," shouted a delegate.

"Move the matter of credentials of Mr. Pearsall lie over for one week," said Delegate Fetridge.

"I move the credentials be not received," said Delegate Scholl.

Delegate Fetridge's motion prevailed.

"What time does the council meet?" asked Delegate-to-be Pearsall.

"Nine o'clock," shouted a chorus.

NORFOLK LABOR UNIONS HOLD ANNIVERSARY

Norfolk, Va., March 15.—The first anniversary of the Central Labor Union of this city was held Sunday, March 3, in the St. James A. M. E. church. The Central Union is composed of local Unions Nos. 1904, 1592, 15277, 15278, 1681 and is operating under a charter from the American Federation of Labor. The Central Union was chartered one year ago and Sunday's meeting was a big event with them. Thousands of Colored laboring men are in its ranks. The influence of the union for the good of the workmen has been keenly felt in this community, as, through the efforts of the leaders the men are working under better conditions, shorter hours and a higher wage scale.

The anniversary services were interesting and inspiring. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. W. Saunders, D. D., pastor of St. James church, and addresses were made by L. D. Jenkins, J. W. Felton, Allen Hobbs and others, who told in eloquent terms of the work accomplished by the union and the continued benefits which the Race will accrue from its operation here. The officers of the Central Union are L. O. Jenkins, president; H. Spellman, vice president; Sam Coston, secretary; Allen Hobbs, treasurer.

NEGROES TIE UP SHIPYARD WORK

DECLINE TO PERFORM LABOR ON EMANCIPATION DAY.

Argument That Shipbuilding Important and to Defeat Failed to Bear Fruit.

BEAUMONT TEX ENTERPRISE
JUNE 20. 1918

ORANGE, TEXAS, June 19.—Idleness was forced on more than a thousand white men in Orange today as a result of the desire on the part of every negro resident in the city to celebrate Emancipation Day.

The National shipyard where nearly 1500 men are employed turning out government ships at a rapid rate to block the kaiser's game, was forced to close down for the day because negroes employed at the power plant refused to work. Their places could not be filled and the plant could not be operated because of the lack of power.

In spite of the great rush the men in all lines of work took the conditions as a matter of fact and apparently enjoyed a day off.

ELEVATOR UNION OPENS 7TH AVE. HEADQUARTERS

The Elevator Operators and Starters Union, No. 16030, of the A. F. of L. have set up headquarters at 2306 Seventh avenue. All men unemployed or those seeking to join the union can call at above address, where information will be gladly given.

J. PHILIP MORGAN, President.

NEGRO LABOR'S WAGE RAISED 100 PER CENT

ST. PAUL MINN. NEWS
JUNE 12, 1918

"Negro labor has profited greatly since joining the American Federation of Labor," said G. W. Millner, negro delegate, Coal Trimmers' union, Norfolk, Va., to the Amesrican Federation of Labor convention at the Auditorium.

Mr. Millner, who represents almost 1,000 negro workers, said that since joining the union the wages of the negro laborer has increased 100 per cent. We get what we ask for now, while we never had a chance before September, 1915, when we joined the federation.

There are three other negro delegates attending the convention: S. J. Lancester, Shipyard Laborers union, Mobile, Ala.; T. P. Woodland, International Longshoremen's association, New Orleans, La., and T. F. Chinn, Coal Laborer's union, also of New Orleans.

FRANCE TO HONOR NEGRO SOLDIER

Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, April 25.—A medal [illegible] awaiting Sergeant Debrew Prior, Co. G, 372nd Infantry, who has recently been discharged from Camp Sherman. The medal awaiting him is the most prized of French awards, and is presented in cases of exceptional heroism on the battlefields and is won only by generals and enlisted men. As soon as Sergt. Prior's final papers can be located, and his address obtained, he will be instructed to report to Camp Grant at the expense of the government to receive his reward. The regiment with which Sergt. Prior is connected performed valuable services and acquitted themselves like men while in action. They will be remembered as being a vital force in staying the hands of those who sought to destroy and deprive France of the rights of a free nation.

KNOXVILLE TENN SENTINEL
MARCH 18, 1918

Negro Barbers' Union Charter In Litigation

A bill seeking to restrain the executive committee of the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America from recovering the charter, union cards, seal and other equipment of the local union, No. 147, composed of colored barbers, has been filed in chancery court. The executive committee of the local union is plaintiff and the international and local white barbers' executive committees are defendants. It is claimed that the international officials revoked the local charter without lawful cause and "greatly to the damage" of the men composing the colored union. The plaintiffs deny any violation of any laws of the organization, whereby they should suffer loss of their charter.

Counsel for the defendants claims that the colored union's charter was revoked because the colored union "frequently violated" rules that were applicable to both the white and the colored unions. The international president came here almost one year ago and made an investigation, a sequel to which was the order to suspend the colored charter here.

The case may be called for hearing within the next two weeks.

LABORERS ORGANIZE.

On Sunday afternoon the formation of a new colored union will be begun. The laborers will organize in order to cope with the present labor situation. The meeting will be at 4 o'clock in the hall at the corner of Calhoun and Laurens street.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
MAY 12, 1918

TO TREAT WITH SERVANTS.

Woman Suggests League to Require References from Negro Help.

A league or union of employers and the requirement of servants to present references before being employed is suggested by a prominent New Orleans woman in a letter to The Times-Picayune as a self-defensive measure as the result of the recent organization of a union among the negro servants. "The head of the meeting said they wanted more money and shorter hours, this seems the essential thing to them," she said.

The correspondent asks what the servants will give in return for these. Will they go to their work regularly, or will they stay at home when it pleases them? Will they do their work properly, or in a slovenly manner? The letter closes with a suggestion to the women of New Orleans to employ only help with references as the only means of solving the servant problem, and to forbid the carrying home of baskets.

FEDERATION OF LABOR TO MAKE NO DISCRIMINATION

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

Washington, D. C.—The American Federation of Labor is to clearly define its position toward the Negro. Samuel Gompers, at an important conference held Monday, stated that he was in favor of admitting skilled and unskilled colored workmen into the union and that no discrimination will be made.

At no time has the Federation been opposed to the admission of Negroes, Mr. Gompers stated.

At Monday's conference, including Mr. Gompers, were Dr. Robert R. Moton, Emmett J. Scott, Thomas Jesse Jones, James A. Shillady, E. Kinckle Jones, Archibald Grimke, Fred R. Moore, Frank Marrison and James O'Connell.

THE NEGRO AND THE IRON AND STEEL TRADES

A meeting was called for September 13, at 310 Prospect avenue, by organized labor, for the purpose of mapping out plans for the organization of the iron and steel trades. We serve notice on all unions, that any plan which does not include the Negro of America in the iron and steel trades is not only contrary to the principles of democracy, but will bring about serious labor troubles in the near future.

BOSTON MASS C S MONITOR
MAY 23, 1918

NEGRO WORKERS ORGANIZE

Special to the Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At a mass meeting, recently, under the direction of the wife of Sylvester Pete, a labor leader, 300 Negro cooks, housemaids, washerwomen and nurse girls organized a union. The title of the new organization is the Colored Domestic Union. They seek shorter hours and higher wages and will apply for a charter to the American Federation of Labor.

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 7, 1918

NEGROES TO BE ORGANIZED.

Union of Structural Iron and Steel Workers Planned.

Plans for the organization of structural iron and steel workers' unions in New Orleans and Louisiana probably will be perfected this week.

That such unions are to be formed, despite customs which so far have operated against the organization of the negro structural steel and iron worker under the American Federation of Labor, became known Saturday.

It is part of New Orleans preparation for the development here of a shipbuilding industry that will be second to none in the country.

Milton L. Ferguson, head of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company, who was in New Orleans recently investigating for the Emergency Fleet Corporation the advantages this city offers for ship construction on a large scale, said unless negroes could be employed in ship work on a large scale he "wouldn't have a shipyard in the South for a gift."

N Y C JOURNAL
NOVEMBER 11, 1918

HOTEL WAITERS' STRIKE UNSETTLED

Hotel managers had not decided today whether they would meet the demands of the striking waiters. A definite announcement was made at the Hotel Plaza, however, which says the walters and kitchen workers who walked out at noon Saturday are out forever. When 350 dining room and kitchen men walked out at the Plaza the strike spread to the Vanderbilt. There two hundred cooks, walters and pantrymen quit their jobs. For the first time negro walters appeared in that hotel.

Women have been employed in most instances to fill the place of strikers. Hotels have given the Department of Labor lists of the walters who walked out.

ATLANTA GA J GAZETTE
SEPTEMBER 22, 1918

A. F. OF LABOR BENEFITS THE NEGRO WORKER

Delegate to Recent Convention of Labor Body Cites Great Improvement in Working Conditions.

G. W. Millner, a negro, who represented about 1,000 other workers of his own race at the recent A. F. of L. convention, believes that the condition of negro labor has profited greatly of late, principally through the aid of the American Federation of Labor. There were three other negro delegates to the convention and their presence showed conclusively that the color line is no longer drawn in labor's ranks.

BARBERS ORGANIZED

The Barbers Protective Association was organized on last Tuesday night. The meeting which was held at Cath-

olic hall was largely attended and full of enthusiasm. The officers are: P. Edward Perry, president; L. W. Douglass, vice president; J. R. Davis, treasurer; Wm. Thomas, financial secretary Geo. Sabbatti, recording secretary; Gus Knight, chaplain; J. C. Williams, advocate; Chas. Sabbatti, sergt. at arms.

NETCONG N. J EAGLE
JUNE 19, 1918

NEGRO WAITERS ANNOUNCEMENT

We, the Brotherhood of Hotel Workers' Beneficial Association, incorporated in the State of New Jersey, wish to say that we stand by ourselves and have no alliance with any other body. We are not allied with white waiters at all.

We wish to say to the hotel proprietors that we always have stood by them and will continue to do so, but we do not overlook the fact that we cannot work at our present pay. However, we will make our own fight, not asking the white waiters to make it for us.—Charles Dubois, president Brotherhood of Hotel Workers.

SAN ANTONIO TEX EXPRESS
SEPTEMBER 6, 1918

NEGRO LABORERS FORM UNION

New Organization Installed With Charter Membership of Twenty-five.

Railroad Helpers' and Laborers' Local Union, No. 1644, composed of negro laborers employed in the railroad shops, was organized at the Trades Council Hall Wednesday night with a charter membership of twenty-five.

The new union was installed by local A. F. of R. Organizers William L. Hoefgen and Paul Steffler. Regular meetings will be held at the Trades Council Hall the first and third Thursdays of every month.

The following officers were elected: J. W. Smith, president; Sam Henry, vice president; Ollie Smith, secretary-treasurer; L. Banks, guide and L. Tinmann, guardian.

[illegible] WALKER, WIS. LEAF T
MARCH 29, 1918

COLORED PASTOR URGES NEGRO LABOR ORGANIZE

The need of an organization to encourage industrial and social interests of the negroes was emphasized by Rev. J. S. Woods, warden, the Booker T. Washington social and industrial center, 493 Fourth St., in a meeting held in the center Thursday night. Rev. Woods asserted the demand for negro help in all branches of industrial and commercial work exceeds the supply. Final plans for an organization will be perfected in a meeting to be held some time in April.

CLEANLINESS COST SOARS

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
NOVEMBER 2, 1918

Woodbury Washerwomen Demand $2.50 for Day's Work

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

Woodbury, N. J., Nov. 1.—Beginning today, housekeepers who have been depending on the Colored Union Wash-

women's Association for help in the washing or housecleaning line will have to pay $2.50 for nine hours' work, including two meals. The prices for this kind of work have been steadily increasing for a year. Help has been scarce.

Servants are demanding from $8 to $10 a week, and there are a good many families who have been left short on this kind of help because the nearby munition plans are paying considerably more than those figures.

DETROIT MICH NEWS
SEPTEMBER 13, 1918

Sees Race Discrimination.

To the Editor: One may be disagreeably surprised at the position assumed by the Carmen's Union relative to the employment of Negroes and women on the street cars of Detroit.

Upwards of 250,000 Negroes are battling for the perpetuity of the principles of democracy. Rewarding this unselfish devotion to the cause with gross race discrimination is disquieting, to put it mild.

One cannot fail to be forcibly struck with the absence of the application of the golden rule maxim, and the utter disavowal of the propositions of freedom to which we as citizens of the republic are dedicate

BLA[illegible] E GRAY, 243 Lumley Ave.

RACE MEN STRIKE ON ACCOUNT OF BAD TREATMENT

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—About 300 Negro employes of the leaf department of the American Tobacco Company, 8th and Breckinridge streets, quit work the other morning, giving as their reason that the conditions at the place are not as good as at some other stemming plants in the city. The Negroes then decided to go back to work, but were persuaded by several employes, who took upon themselves the leadership of the movement, to ask for an increase in wages, which was denied. They then decided to remain idle.

Allison Graves, assistant manager of the branch, said that he believed that practically all of the workmen would return to their duties next Monday. In the meantime the plant will be virtually closed down.

BIRMINGHAM ALA LEDGER
APRIL 23, 1918

HOME OF NEGRO AT OXMOOR REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN BLOWN UP

House Badly Damaged But Occupant Escapes

The home at Oxmoor of a negro supposed to be named Hawley was dynamited by unknown persons during Monday night, according to information brought to the sheriff's office by Frederick Schweikert and B. W. King, members of the metal trades union. Sheriff Batson left for the scene of the supposed dynamiting shortly before noon.

Officials of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad company's furnace at Oxmoor, by telephone, stated they had heard nothing to the effect that a house had been dynamited there. They expressed doubt as to the authenticity of the information given out in Birmingham.

Mr. Schweikert stated he had been told that an element in the camp had warned the negro to leave. Upon his refusal to do so, he was threatened, and it is believed in certain quarters that the dynamiting of the house was the outcome of the threats.

The house is reported to have been badly damaged by the explosion. The negro was in Birmingham and, therefore, escaped injury.

[illegible] PAUL MINN. NEWS
4 1918

HOTELS HARDLY FELT STRIKE.

Few Employees in Downtown Hostelries Responded to Order.

The principal downtown hotels were affected very little by the strike yesterday. Negro nonunion waiters are employed at the Hotel Baltimore, and all other employees stayed on the job. In the case of the Hotel Muehlebach only one employee, a union man working in the bar, went out. The Dixon Hotel is a union house, but suffered no inconvenience and the Pennant cafe in the same building was catering to the public as usual. At the Hotel Edwards the barbers and bartenders went out together with three engineers. Arrangements were promptly made to obtain heat from a heating company. All other employees, including stagehands and musicians employed in the cabaret continued to work. At the Coates House everything was running smoothly. The Savoy Hotel is better prepared for a strike than any other house in town. It always has employed negro waiters. It has its own dynamos and lighting plant, and has an artesian well in the basement. Consequently no loss of efficiency was felt. The barmen at the Hotel Kupper went out but the remainder of the employees worked.

FORT WORTH TEX RECORD
SEPTEMBER 22, 1918

NEGROES EMPLOYED; IRONMAKERS STRIKE

(Associated Press)

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—Nearly 200 piledrivers and iron workers engaged in construction for the municipal dock board went on strike here today, charging that the board was employing negro labor to place iron reinforcing bars in concrete instead of using members of the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers for the purpose.

BALTIMORE MD AMERICAN
AUGUST 24, 1918

British women of Shanghai, China, have sent $5,000 to the Veterans' association toward the fund for establishing a national memorial for British soldiers and sailors.

A protest was sent to the Canadian minister of labor by Vancouver Trades and Labor council against the bringing of negroes from the United States by the C. P. R. for service on

COUNCIL BARS A NEGRO.

N Y C WORLD
APRIL 18, 1918

So many negroes have come from the outh to work in shipyards and joined he unions that they now dominate aborers' Protective Union No. 1 of ewark. At a meeting last week the negro members elected all the officers except Cornelius McDonnell, business agent, who is white. He declined the fice.

When William A. Pearsall, colored, elected to represent the union in the ssex County Building Trades Council, mposed of employees in forty-one rades, presented himself last night ith credentials, the council refused to mit him. The reason given was that earsall's union is not affiliated with e American Federation of Labor, but is has not interfered with admission its white representatives.

MEMPHIS TENN APPEA
MAY 9, 1918

NEGRO LAUNDRYMEN WALK OUT.

About 30 negro employes of Loeb's Laundry walked out yesterday morning after a negress had been discharged.

Henry Loeb said the woman had been dismissed because she ran against one of the white girls employed there and when she remonstrated she threatened the girl. Over 200 persons in all are employed at the laundry.

DYNAMITE HOUSE OF NEGRO ORGANIZER

advertiser 4-24-4

(Associated Press.)

& BIRMINGHAM, ALA., April 23.—Dynamite was exploded today under the rear portion of the home of W. W. Hale, a negro, employed as an organizer for the American Federation of Labor, near the Oxmoor furnaces, of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co. The house was badly damaged but no one was injured.

The negro had been warned, it is said, against activities in behalf of th eunion, and a meeting held by him Saturday at Mason City was disturbed.

Authorities are investigating the affair.

N Y C EVE SUN
JANUARY 31, 1918

NEGROES ASK LABOR EQUALITY.

Message to Gompers Demands Same Status as Whites.

Labor equality was demanded by the negroes to-day at the meeting of the National League of Urban Conditions Among Negroes at the Russell Sage Foundation building, Lexington avenue and Twenty-second street. A communication was sent to Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, asking for full equality with white labor, under similar organization.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
APRIL 6, 1918

NEGRO BARBERS MAY RAISE.

All master barbers in the city are invited to attend a meeting to be held at 4:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon at 3242 Magazine street to discuss the new price list. This list which increased the price of a hair cut to 35 cents and a shave to 15 cents, went into effect in the uptown and center sections April 1. Friday night 50 negro barbers, operators of shops for negro customers in the Rampart street district, met and adopted the new price list of 15 and 35 cents.

AUGUSTA GA HERALD
MAY 12, 1918

NEGRO LABORERS IN HAMBURG ON STRIKE

Ten negro laborers in the Southern Railway yards at Hamburg went on a strike yesterday, asking for higher wages.

The negroes have been employed in the clinker pits and on the coal chute. Their pay is $1.75 per day, and it is understood that they are asking for an increase to $2.25 per day, this being the scale paid section hands. The strike had not been settled last night.

BRIDGEPORT CONN POST
APRIL 24, 1918

Sacket Harbor, N. Y., has elected a woman, Mrs. Edward V. S. Mason, as Village President.

Negro washerwomen of Tulsa, Okla., have formed a union and set the wage scale at $3 a day.

An official arm band, bearing the State coat-of-arms, has been adopted by Wisconsin women engaged in war work.

N Y C MAIL
JULY 1, 1918

COLORED MEN UNIONIZE.

Orange, Tex., To-day.—Federal Labor Union No. 16,124, A. F. of L., composed of colored men, has been lined up here with a large membership and prospects seem to favor its reaching 500 in the near future.

N Y CALL
MAY 3, 1918

ORGANIZE NEGROES.

Birmingham, Ala., To-day.—American Federation of Labor Organizer Flynn is directing an organizing campaign among negro workers in this vicinity who are employed in ore mines, blast furnaces and the steel industry.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
MAY 25, 1918

ORGANIZING COLORED WORKERS.

Trade unionists of Birmingham, Ala., are organizing negro workers and predict that they will establish the largest union of these workers in Alabama.

Labor - 1918

Unions and Strikes

THE ONE-SIDEDNESS AND INJUSTICE OF THE LOCAL UNION NO. 72.

March 22, 1918.

In reading the agreement entered into between Employing Master Plumbers and Steam Fitters of this city and the Journeymen Plumbers and Steam Fitters, one readily sees the cloven foot of this union. The Negro does not enter into the equation at all; he is entirely ignored. His status as an industrial factor in the community is no more considered than if he didn't exist at all. And this, in the face of the fact that the Negro constitutes not less than half of the population, eighty per cent of the laboring asset of nearly every community in the South.

And he is not a negligible quantity as a plumber, for in every Southern city Negro plumbers do a considerable portion of the work done in that line. In this agreement for the purpose of preventing strikes, lockouts and facilitating a peaceful adjustment of all grievances and disputes which may arise, the Negro is entirely shut out; and yet our white neighbors are loud in their protestations of friendship for the Negro. They claim that they are our best friends and that nowhere on earth are we accorded such fairness as is given by the white people of the South. Now is this claim borne out by such treatment as the Master Plumbers and Steam Fitters of Local No. 72 are giving the Negro plumbers? They have not only shut them out of the union and confined it exclusively to whites, but they have the temerity to write it in their agreement.

Among other things it says: "Section 10.—Each steam fitter shall be allowed one helper (white). Negroes and laborers shall confine themselves to clearing sewers, digging trenches, mixing cement and lifting on heavy work, but in no case shall laborer handle plumbers or steam fitters tools."

This section leaves no room for doubt. It declares in so many words that Negroes shall confine themselves to clearing sewers, digging trenches, mixing cement and lifting all heavy work, but in no case shall laborers handle plumbers or steam fitters tools. How unfair and unjust! The Negro must be a burden bearer. He is not to use his brain, but only his body, and do what his "boss" (white) tells him. No matter how well equipped and qualified he may be as a plumber, he is doomed to that of a burden bearer.

Those who know the Negro, know he is capable of doing as efficient and skillful work in the plumbing line as his white neighbor. There is nothing he can not learn about it. He takes to it as a duck to water and nobody knows this better than the white plumber. He is afraid to give the Negro a fair chance. He calls himself superior, and yet he is afraid to compete with the inferior lest he might be outstripped; and in order to preclude any possibility of being outstripped or being competed with by the Negro, he shuts him out of the union and dooms him to clearing sewers, digging trenches, mixing cement and lifting heavy work like an ox. But in no case must he handle the plumbers or steam fitters tools. The reason is obvious—he may learn the trade and thereby be able to compete with the white plumber, and in order to prevent this he is not even to lay his hands on the plumber's or steam fitter's tools.

Here the cat is let out of the wallet. It is so plain that it needs very little comment. By this let the Negro be warned to look out for his own interest; he need not expect any encouragement, much less help, from white plumbers. They are against you and you must work out your own problem and depend upon your own resources. Equip yourselves and make yourselves the very best plumbers in the community; and God, who gave you the talent to learn and to become the very best in your line, will open a way for you to exercise the talent for which you are so admirably fitted. In a word, you must be the master of your own fate and the possessor of your own soul. You must meet, defy and bear down all opposition. That is the only thing left for you—to prove yourself equal to the task.

LABOR WORKERS TO MEET IN TEXAS SOON

The Montgomery Advertiser 4/19

Important War Work Will Be Discussed at Meeting

(Associated Press.)

LAREDO, TEXAS, Nov. 4—This border city is hard at work completing arrangements for the care of two thousand delegates and guests who are expected to attend the Pan-American labor conference here Nov. 13, 14 and 15, which will have as its chief purpose the unification of all organized workers on the western hemisphere.

"The immediate object of the conference is to bring about a complete affiliation of organized labor of Mexico, Central America and South America with the United States, the same as now is in effect with Canada and some of the countries of Europe," said Herman Ross, special representative of the American Federation of labor, who has been here arranging for the conference. "The results will be so far reaching that it is safe to say no labor conference of equal magnitude has ever been held."

Latin American labor unions announced that they are preparing to send many delegates. President Wilson and President Carranza, of Mexico, have been invited and President Carranza has telegraphed his acceptance. The executive council of the American Federation of Labor, including President Samuel Gompers and Secretary Frank B. Morrison, will attend the conference, as will also officials of the Mexican Federation of Labor and governors of many states of the union and governors of Mexican states.

Mr. Ross said American workers want such an affiliation that when a workman visits any other American country his union card will be accepted the same as in his state.

An executive meeting of the American Federation of Labor will be held in connection with the conference and importation of labor from Mexico will be discussed.

COLORED CONTRACTOR CAUSES CONFUSION

ASHEVILLE N C GAZETTE
APRIL 14, 1918

HAS CONTRACT FOR PLASTERING NEW HIGH SCHOOL.

Under Contract to Use Asheville Labor, But Asheville Men Will Not Work Under Negro.

W. H. Lord, architect of the new high school building, in company with Foreman Johnson, appeared before the city commissioners yesterday afternoon and explained to the board that the recent report reaching the board that a negro contractor had been given the contract for the plastering of the building, was true, and that a colored contractor from Greensboro had been awarded a sub-contract by the contractors.

In view of the fact that the contractors are under an agreement to use Asheville labor exclusively on this building, and by reason of the fact that the Asheville plasterers will refuse to work under a negro foreman a peculiar situation has arisen.

At the request of the board the architect and foreman agreed to take the matter up with the contractors, explaining to them the local situation, and ask that the contractors make some effort to clarify the situation in order that no delay in the construction work will ensure. The colored contractor has already placed much of his material on the ground preparatory to beginning work, it is stated, and since his contract will not allow him to use workmen from other places, the Asheville plasterers refusing to work for him, it is believed that some arrangement may be made to settle the matter without difficulty.

Architect Lord reported to the board that at the present time Peck, Hannaford and Peck were due $1,665 on the installation of the heating and ventilating system in the new high school building, and that the United States Guaranty and Trust company, who are carrying out the contract of the original contractors, is due $9,361.21. Vouchers for these amounts were ordered drawn.

A telegram from the Pacific Tank and Pipe company was read to the board calling attention to the desirability of using redwood wire bound pipe in laying the proposed new water line from the Bee Tree water shed to the intake. The telegram was referred to the city purchasing agent.

The semi-monthly pay rolls were passed for payment.

The following building permits were allowed: Gilbert H. Norris, 147 Asheland avenue, garage, $100.

LABORING NEGRO ASKS A HEARING

COLUMBIA S. C. STATE
MARCH 10 1918

Says the Educated Negro Knows Nothing About Capacity of Negro Workmen.

To the Council of Defense and Public:

After reading the article in the Columbia Record of March 8th, under the head of "News from the People," referring to the serious condition of colored laborers, and the statement made by Joseph Atwell, colored, stating that he has been trying to interest negro laborers for shipbuilding reserve and that he found a great number of applicants inefficient for shipbuilding purposes, we beg to say that we would like to know from what authority Mr. Atwell challenges the efficiency of the colored working men. We would like to know also what connection he has with the laboring men and what he knows about the efficiency of laborers.

There has always been a social line drawn between the colored working man and the so-called educated negro who feels that he is much above the laboring man. The laboring man has been ostracized by him. We dare say there is not ten so-called educated negroes in Columbia who would let one of the laboring men meet his family on a social equality. This chasm between the two classes renders it impossible for the so-called educated negroes to come in touch with the laboring man in such a way as to know his ability or influence him in any line of work. It is not the easy living and highly educated negroes who perform the labor which the Council of Defense desires, and we would like to know why they go to them, instead of the laborers' union, in order to get these men. The union men laid the brick and tile and plastered the Union Bank and the Palmetto National Bank. The so-called negro laborers did not get us these jobs or show us how to do this work, yet when it comes to a question of patriotism it seems that the white people have an idea that the so-called educated negro is the only one who has it.

It is an admitted fact that the laboring man is the backbone of this country, yet if there is a single laboring man on the colored Council of Defense we would like to have his name. Some of those who were sitting in the court house today at the Council of Defense meeting, who said that we are not known outside of our back yard, yet expect us to follow them. The plasterers, bricklayers, latherers and laborers' association was organized and incorporated for the specific purpose of uniting the laboring men in such a way as to give better service to the public. We are tired of being secondary in our specific line. If a working man is put on the Council of Defense we are willing to follow him, and give every assistance. There are men in our organization who are efficient and willing to do this work but have never been approached individually or through the organization, yet the so-called educated laborers, in order to gain notoriety, go to the newspaper with the statement that the condition of colored laborers is serious, and that the applicants are inefficient. What does an insurance man who has no practical knowledge of manual labor know about efficiency of the man to do that work?

If you expect to find the laboring man, you must go to his job, and not sit in an office and expect him to look up the so-called big negro. All that we ask is that we be given representation among our own class, and not be represented by those who do not represent us, and have very little in common.

Plasterers, Bricklayers, Lathers and Laborers' Association.
By B. H. Scott, President,
J. W. Beachman, Financial Sec.,
B. W. Brown, Grand Deputy.

The Columbia Record Feb 28 1918

Citizens Hold Meeting to Discuss Labor Problems

Sunday afternoon a meeting was held at Wright's Hall, 4358 State street, where Victor A. Olander (white), member of Labor and State Council of Defense, and Dr. George C. Hall, president of the National Urban League Among Colored People, under the auspices of Local No. 651, which is the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers of America. Mr. Olander, who is one of the most fair-minded leaders of labor, explained the motives of unionism and advised the workers of our people not only of the Stock Yards, but in every industry, to take advantage of the opportunity now open to them to become members, promising not only fair treatment, but equal treatment in all councils of labor. The main object of the meeting was the discussion of an agreement reached between the packing interests and the union. Twelve demands have been granted and six go to arbitration. Feb. 28 is the date set for the final award to be made and said award starts from Jan. 14. Union men and women now have more than three weeks' back pay coming to them. This is the result of back pay, without which they would have been helpless.

Dr. George C. Hall looked upon the meeting as a means of breaking down prejudice on the theory that as soon as the laboring white man was convinced that we were not natural born strike-breakers, but made so by conditions, most of the prejudice would disappear and the two could work side by side, then we would be relieved of one of the greatest obstacles placed in the path of his industrial opportunity. The employer could no longer hide his prejudices behind the plea of the unions not working with us. The National Association of the Urban League has already taken steps to perfect a working plan by which our people may be taken into all unions. Not only does the agreement affect many of the increased wages, but a clause against discrimination on account of color, either in wages or opportunity to work. "Bill" Berry's orchestra played. The hall was packed. Members of both races sat together and had a good time.

BALTIMORE MD EVENING SUN
MARCH 13, 1918

The City Labor Question.

The Board of Estimates and the City Council disagree on the question of wages for municipal labor, but we have a right

to assume that the City Council's attitude is influenced to a large extent by the thing that appeals most to a City Councilman—votes. Whether city labor should be paid more or not depends mainly upon whether the city can get the same work done as well for the money it is paying at present. That is to say, it is a labor question and not a political question. The regrettable feature of the demand is that it has been given a semi-political aspect and the aspect of a threat by the alliance which these municipal employes have just formed with the American Federation of Labor.

If these men can get more money at other kinds of work, they have the right to leave the city's employment. But they have no right to menace it with a strike in order to make it pay them higher wages. And the city cannot afford to yield to such a threat. To establish a precedent of that kind would be disastrous.

If negro laborers will do this work for $2.40 a day, why should they not be employed? The present white employes would not suffer by it, since they are reasonably sure of work in other fields, and presumably at more remunerative prices. The strike argument is an extremely unpatriotic and offensive one at this time, and is not calculated to create a sympathetic frame of mind on the part of the community.

NEGRO HAS COMPLAINT

DETROIT [illegible]ICH FREE PRESS
APRIL 2[illegible]

To the Editor: I have read the splendid article signed by "An American" of Wyandotte, Mich., which appeared in the "Voice of the People" column recently. I wish that such men held influential positions in the labor unions of the country. I may be classed as an agitator for industrial and professional freedom for my race. Some union officials call all Negroes "strikebreakers," but how can they feel just when they refuse to open the doors of their unions and the industries to Negroes?

Such articles, if printed in the press generally of the country, would do much good in obtaining industrial freedom for Negroes. The non-employing attitude taken by so many is certain to exert an influence against educational and moral progress of the colored race.

But, inasmuch as my race is compelled to worship in separate churches, I do not expect much better treatment from labor unions or other organizations. I am aware that I am writing on a large subject when I touch upon the question of separate churches, but it is a condition that is open to criticism. Of course, if there were a separate God for the Negroes—other than the one mentioned in the Bible, then it might be reasonable to have different churches in which to worship.

If industrial and professional organizations will open their doors to competent workmen, regardless of color, it will be of great advantage to all, both morally and educationally.

JOSEPH W. LANE.
Detroit, April 24, 1918.

COLORED DELEGATES AT LABOR SESSION

MINNEAPOLIS MINN NEWS
JUNE 14, 1918

Negroes Seated for First Time; Ask Right to Organize Shipbuilders.

For the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor, negroes are seated as delegates in its convention now in session at St. Paul.

The negroes who have the honor of being the first representatives of their race to sit in a convention of the federation are B. S. Lancaster, Mobile, Ala., F. L. Chinn and George W. Milner, of New Orleans. They represent negro shipbuilders' unions.

Lancaster today presented to the committee on resolutions a resolution asking the appointment of a negro to organize negroes not now affiliated with unions in the shipbuilding trades. It is expected his suggestion will be favorably considered.

"Organization means everything to the negro laborer of the south," Lancaster said today. "He now is receiving the best wages ever paid him in America. In the shipyards in Mobile his wages are from $3.20 to $4 a day, where before the war they were $1.50 a day."

J. B. Clindinst, a Virginia white man, representing the state federation of labor, endorsed the resolution presented by the negro delegates. He will support its adoption on the floor of the convention.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE NATIONAL UNION OF COLORED LABOR

12/—31—Herald—18

Question 1. What is the National Union of Colored Labor?

Ans. It is a fraternal institution of organized colored labor.

Question 2. Khat are its aims?

(a) Its aims are to emphasize loyalty and patriotism.

(b) To effect a better understanding between capital and colored labor giving better and more effective service.

(c) To fit our members for employments and not employments to them; in other words, to put forth efforts so that ability and fitness in industrialism should be the recommendation for positions and not race or color.

(d) To endeavor to open doors of opportunities now closed against us that would help to make us better citizens and a greater blessing to the nation.

(e) The aims are protective, defensive, fraternal and beneficial.

(f) To see that all of its members are at work they are best fitted for under the best conditions and highest wages.

Question 3. Is this organization intended for people in all kinds of employments?

Yes, it is intended for all colored wage-earners, mechanics, laborers, service people, clerks, teachers, etc., etc.

Question 4. How may I become a member of the Union?

By simply filling out an application blank and paying a small joining fee.

Question 5. Will that entitle me to all the privileges of membership?

It will.

Question 6. Is the Union a Brotherhood?

Ans. It is nothing less than a brotherhood. It is calculated to do more for its members than any institution we know of in existence.

Question 7. What will the Union do for me in time of trouble?

Ans. Stand by you until your innocense is established.

Question 8. What will it do for a membe in time of need?

Ans. A member of the Union should not be in need. The wolf does not enter the door of a worker.

Question 9. Has the Union made any provision to that the word of God may reach laborers in the bunk houses and shanties?

Ans. Yes; someone to do that class of work will be appointed wherever needed.

Question 10. What will the Union do in case of a member who goes on a job and does not like it?

Ans. Upon the member's report the Union will find him another. The purpose of the Union is to keep all its members at some profitable employment. We actually go out and find employment for our members. This is included in our mission.

For further i nformation call at Temporary Headquarters, 1228 Pennsylvania avenue, between 8 a. m. and 9 p. m. Phone Madison 2981-W.

NEGRO WOMEN ADOPT ROLE OF STRIKE PICKETS

4-26-18.

(Special To The Advertiser)

MOBILE, ALA., April 25—Nine negro women who were armed with sticks and attempted to prevent employes of the American Laundry from going to work Thursday morning about 6:30 were arrested by a detail of police sent to the corner of Franklin and St. Louis streets by Lieutenant H. E. Davis and fined $10 or twenty days by Recorder D. H. Edington. The recorder warned the women that if they attempted to interfere With the laundry workers in future that he would put them on the state docket and they would be given three months hard labor.

G. U. Potter, of the laundry testified that the women came to the laundry early this morning and made threats and tried to persuade the employes from going to work. The women who were arrested gave their occupations as washerwomen.

Wednesday afternoon from 5:30 o'clock until after 6 o'clock a crowd of several hundred negro men and women some of them said to have been carrying sticks gathered near the American laundry and it is alleged made threats against the employes and freightened them to some extent. A call to the police station for help was sent by Mr. J. H. Bancroft manager of the laundry to the police station. A squad of officers and the patrol went to the scene and succeeded in breaking up the assembly by arresting ten persons for not moving on, all of them negroes.

NEGRO STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK

Shooting of Negro Leads to Strike—Reese Murray Acts as Mediator

BIRMINGHAM ALA LEDGER
OCTOBER 3, 1918

A strike of 250 negroes at the freight house of the Louisville and Nashville railroad was prevented yesterday by the efforts of J. Reese Murray, head of the department of justice. Tuesday afternoon a railroad officer shot a negro who was caught breaking into a freight car and who attempted to run. Following the incident, the negro laborers held an indignation meeting threatening to strike unless the officer was transferred to another division or discharged.

R. N. Hudson, special attorney for the railroad administration called on Mr Murray asking for assistance and after a conference Special Agent Jim McAdory was sent to confer with the leaders When the workmen appeared and were told the company had refused to discharge or transfer the officer they refused to go to work and a patriotic talk and appeal to the negroes was made.

They were told they were helping the Kaiser by going on strike and going against their own government as the railroads were controlled by the government. Mr. McAdory assured the men that Mr. Murray would investigate the case and straighten out their grievances. The leader, Will Perry, when he understood the men were interfering with the government advised the negroes to return to work which they did.

LABOR HEADS ANGERED BY C. KNIGHT'S RIVETING RECORD

Washington, D. C., June 7.—F. Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is a bit peeved at the riveting record of Charles Knight. It was learned that the organization greatly disfavored the government holding riveting contests in the various shipyards when it was learned that a white man did not win the recent prize offered for swiftness and accuracy in driving rivets to hasten the shipbuilding industry. The matter has not yet been formally passed on by the labor leaders, but several have voiced their disapproval.

Labor - 1918

Unions and Strikes

MORRISON WAITERS QUIT

Women, Some Colored, Take Places of Men Demanding More Pay.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
AUGUST 7. 1918

Tips Not What They Were in Grill and Terrace Gardens, They Say.

"Waiter! Waiter! Where the blankety blank is the waiter?"

Some score of guests stared bewilderedly about in the grill room of Hotel Morrison this noon. Tables, tables everywhere, but not a garcon to be seen. After some delay, however, a rather flushed and exhilarated young woman hove into sight and identified herself as the new servitor. For the twenty odd garcons in the Morrison grill had of a sudden, and without warning, struck. Likewise the innumerable nimble footed tray balancers of the Terrace Gardens.

Tipping Not What It Used to Be.

They had struck because the hotel management had refused to grant them a $2 a week increase and a day off. At present the waiters receive $40 a month and work seven days of the week. There are also the tips. But, gadzooks, tips aren't what they used to be. What with liberty loans on the horizon and food up to a point where the ordinary snack sets a liner into financial arrears, the tipping in the hotels has fallen off.

The arid stretch of waiterless garden beneath the sidewalk line at the Morrison was relieved a few minutes after noon by the arrival of a phalanx of young women, white and colored. They trooped in giggling and excited.

With much pride they pinned on their hurriedly improvised uniforms and their insignia of office—a number plate.

Inquiry in the grillroom revealed also the fact that of the eight customary cooks there was but one remaining, and in the Terrace Garden that the kitchens were guarded, and it could not be learned whether any of the cooks were within.

And Then This: "No Strike."

The action of the waiters' union, led by Ben Parker, its president, came as a surprise.

"The management refused our demands," explained Parker, "and even refused to arbitrate. And the union decided to act at once. There are 150 men employed in the hotel. And they are all out."

Inquiry of the management brought forth this reply:

"There is no strike. None of our men has gone out."

"They belong in the army, anyway," said H. C. Moir of the Morrison hotel, later in commenting on the strike. "If they don't want to work for the wages I am paying then they can go elsewhere. I have seventy girls now working in the coffee shop and lunchrooms, whom I am going to put in their places temporarily, and if the men don't come to their senses I shall put the girls in for good."

The management of the hotel requested Acting Chief of Police Alcock to send a detail of men to the hotel to cope with any possible disorder.

Chief Mooney of the detective bureau sent several detectives to the hotel. The officers detailed said they found no evidences of disorder, and that the situation was quiet.

NOT SPIES, SAYS SERVANT UNION LEADER HERE

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
JULY 23, 1918

Another angle of the servant problem was shown when Sylvester Pete, president of the freight handlers union whose wife, Ella Pete, is said to be president of the Domestic Servants' Union, talked Monday afternoon about the reasons for the union organization.

According to Pete the union welcomes investigation and he denied there is any German propaganda back of its organization.

It was announced Monday that Superintendent Mooney had ordered an investigation into the affairs of the union and the American Protective League has taken the matter under consideration.

Pete, who is a well known negro labor leader, says the organization has a membership of over 1000 and is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, its charter bearing the signature of President Gompers, he says:

Anticipate No Strike.

The union will not try to strike, but demands fair wage and reasonable hours. Housewives will have competent help if the union can make it so. They will not be forced to hire union labor. The meetings of the union are open to all who wish to attend.

All efforts will be along the line of betterment of conditions for workers, said Pete, and the raising of the standard of service given. A number of people employ servants who cannot afford them, Pete said, and women who get $12 or $15 a month are often required to stay until 9 or 10 o'clock at night. This leaves them no time for their own homes or for recreation and at a wage which is not a living one.

SPRINGFIELD M. REPUBLICAN
MARCH 14. 1918

Negro's Right to Work

The only gratifying aspect of the shooting affray in this city, Tuesday, in which a Negro workman attempted to kill a white workman who had been chiefly instrumental in forcing the Negro's discharge because of his race and his color, is this,—that the factory manager admits he was not accurately informed, when he discharged the Negro, concerning shop sentiment.

It turned out, after the Negro's unfortunate discharge, that only two out of the 35 workmen concerned, objected to the presence of the colored mechanic. This fact may be cold comfort for the Negro, who would be disposed to say that the shop manager should have investigated the case more carefully before discharging an employe because he was black. Still, it is reassuring as to the real feeling of the white mechanics of this city to know that this deplorable incident does not disclose hostility on their part toward a Negro seeking in the same shop as themselves to earn an honest living at his trade.

The American federation of labor at its last annual convention took a liberal and advanced position with reference to Negro workmen. Union labor as an organization no longer treats the Negro with the old aloofness and antipathy. Employers should also be more disposed to insist on giving the Negro his chance. Southerners have long maintained that they deal much more fairly and freely with the colored race in industry than northerners do. When one observes the restricted field of the Negro in industrial and commercial pursuits in the North, it is not easy to controvert the southern contention.

The shooting that has taken place in this city is a warning. The more the Negro is educated and trained as a bread-winner, the more bitterly will he resent race discrimination against him. There is but one course to follow. "Live and let live" is an old saying that never loses its point.

MAY HAVE DOUBLE ACTION

The trade bodies of the city have decided to use a card system for the checking of work days of employees. This is intended as an incentive for laborers to work full time. It is agreed that everything possible should be done in order to induce laborers to stick to their jobs, and refrain from slacking a day or two in course of the week. During these times while our country is at war and there is such a great need for laborers, it would be indeed unpatriotic for a healthy man to work less than full time. Among our laboring men there must be no short-time slackers; cut out the loss of one or two days during the week, thus helping the country and the community.

But will the card system accomplish its purpose? Labor is resentful and at present independent. A job is not hard to secure, if not here, elsewhere. These cards no doubt will be inspected. The police may be called upon to accost a man on the streets and demand his card. Many of these officers are void of discretion and thus will cause trouble. If the laborers are annoyed here, they may seek employment elsewhere. Those in charge of the card movement must be very careful.

In it all The Tribune advises oud laboring men to be patriotic and act for the best interest of the community.

BARBERS PROTEST NEGRO CONCESSION

ST PAUL MINN PRESS
MARCH 9, 1918

Success of Minneapolis African at Midway Aviation School Starts Storm.

St. Paul barbers assert that a resolution will be offered at the meeting of the local barbers' union Monday evening protesting against the granting of the barber concession at the post exchange building adjacent to the new aviation school at the Overland plant to Joseph Bryan, a Minneapolis negro.

The local barbers contend there were many applications for the post both from St. Paul and Minneapolis, including those of union men, and that they will decline to work under a negro. There are to be twenty-five chairs at the exchange.

Lieutenant Hadeen, who disposed of the concessions, asserted yesterday that Bryan was named to the post because he appeared to be best qualified, and that he has agreed not to discriminate in favor of men of his own color in selecting assistants.

In voicing their grievance, members of the St. Paul local called attention to the fact that there are thirty-eight St. Paul union barbers now serving the Colors, and that the organization has contributed liberally to the Liberty Loans and other war aids.

Congressman Van Dyke has been asked by the local union to take the matter up with the War department.

NEW ORLEANS (LA) STATES
JANUARY 21, 1918

NEGROES ON STRIKE; SUGAR IS PILED UP

Cuban Products Swamp Robin Street Wharf In Walk-Out

With sugar sacks piled over almost every available foot of space in the uptown end of the Dock Board's Robin street shed, laborers employed by the contractors who handle the problem of transshipment to railroad cars from the Cuban sugar ships went on strike and tied up the work of unloading and loading sugar Monday morning early.

The demands of the men were for more money, 35 cents for inside loading and 40 cents for outside, instead of 25 cents for inside and 35 cents for outside, as heretofore.

The longshoremen, screwmen and stevedores have remained loyal, and are doing all in their power to move this portion of the big Cuban sugar crop, which started its northward transit some fifteen days ago. It was because of the importance of this crop to the country at the present time that Superintendent Hayden Wren allotted this warehouse space to sugar transshipment, provided the cars were loaded promptly and were promptly pulled by the Public Belt Railway.

The strikers are all negroes, and, since all had left their work, it was hard to obtain an estimate of their numbers or of the amount of sugar piling up in the Dock Board sheds. In the ordinary course of events, all this sugar would have been reloaded before nightfall Monday.

WILL UNIONIZE HOTEL WAITERS IN NEW YORK STRIKE

Colored Workers Taking Places of Strikers Urged to Join Federation to Maintain Places

New York, Dec. 4.—Business in some of New York's largest hotels has been crippled by the strike of waiters, cooks and storeroom girls, which is now going on. This strike has halted service in such large hostelries as the Plaza, Vanderbilt, Knickerbocker, St. Regis, Waldorf-Astoria, Claridge, McAlpin, Astor and Sherry's Restaurant. Thousands of workers are involved in this strike—men and women, white and black.

A Philip Randolph, who is active in the labor movement, is doing splendid work in propaganda among both white and black workers to get them organized. He maintains that the Negro must solve his problems chiefly from the point of view of workers and not from the point of view of colored people.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
FEBRUARY 13, 1918

Federation of Labor to Unionize Negro Workers

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—[Special.]—The American Federation of Labor has taken up the work of unionizing the skilled and unskilled Negro labor which has migrated to northern industrial cities from the south as a result of the war. Dr. R. R. Moton, Booker T. Washington's successor at Tuskegee, Ala., is heading the Negro delegation conferring with the federation officials.

Plan to Stop Discrimination Against Race in W. Virginia

Cleveland Advocate

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 3.—W. B. Hilton of the Ohio Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, accompanied by W. M. Rogers and J. L. Pauley, president and secretary of the West Virginia State Federation of Labor, appeared before Secretary Jesse Sullivan of the State Council of Defense and made complaint against the discrimination practiced by the proprietors of some theaters in denying admission to Negroes.

After thoroughly discussing the matter it was arranged to present the request to the state council in the form of a letter to the governor, as chairman, so that it can be acted upon.

This course was followed, and there is every reason to believe that the council will order such discrimination stopped. There is precedent for the action, inasmuch as the council has heretofore ordered that the motion picture, "The Birth of a Nation," be prohibited from exhibiting in this state, because of the race antagonism likely to follow, and such discrimination by theater proprietors is recognized as sowing the seeds of race antagonism, and at this time when solidarity, above all things, is desired as a war necessity.

DETROIT MICH FREE PRESS
APRIL 27, 1918

GIVE NEGROES RIGHTS.

To the Editor: In Wednesday's paper I noticed in "Voice of the People" column an article signed "Just an American," regarding the employment of Negro motormen by the D. U. R. with which I heartily agree, and I would like to send my opinions to the column also.

It is all unreasonable, this opposition of the union men, as to working with Negro motormen.

I find them very capable, as motormen, with the car line that I patronize. I chanced to note a student being "broke in" some three weeks ago, in whose work surely no one could find fault. I wonder if all these prejudiced members of the white race (both union men and the general public) ever stop to think that, as they place their lives and safety in the colored motorman's hands, he has never been so inefficient as to fail them.

They have always shown efficiency in every line of work our whites have "let them do"—let's give them a chance, let's place credit where it deserves to be placed.

Like "Just an American," I am not a Negro, but I can see, as every person can't help but see today, that this race has always been kept in the background. Can't we give them a chance to come forward? Can't we give them a chance to make an honest living?

All they ask is recognition and a chance. We give them a chance to fight for the United States flag and safety; can't we give those at home a chance to live?

If, in the south, there must always be lynchings, and mobs, can't we of the north get away from that foundationless, stale, race-prejudice idea?

Let's humanize our "Union organization" a little and give these people the rights which are theirs, and which have so long been denied them.

AN AMERICAN.

Detroit, April 24, 1918.

COLORED HELP IN A UNION

Washerwomen and Domestics Issue Ultimatum on Wage Scale.

Special to "The Record."

Woodbury, N. J., June 11.—A "Domestics' Union" has been formed in this city by the colored help, with headquarters in the southern end of the city. Prices have been fixed, which are to be strictly adhered to, as many housewives can attest. Under the new schedule, which went into effect yesterday, the washwomen demand $2 a day from 8 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon, including breakfast and lunch. The former price was $1.50. Regular servants will give a week's "notice," and those who have been receiving $5 a week are to insist on $8, with one afternoon a week and every other Sunday off and "company" two nights each week. Girls acting as child's nurse are not connected with the organization, but have been urged to ask for more pay.

Some of the washwomen have been "fired" without argument when the demand was made; others received the increase without question, and there is consternation in many households.

KANSAS CITY MO STAR
MARCH 9, 1918

FINED 3 STRIKE SYMPATHIZERS.

Negro Laundry Driver Was Attacked by White Men.

On a charge of disturbing the peace, three laundry strike sympathizers, C. E. West, R. E. Seymour and Fred Taylor, arrested yesterday at Fourteenth Street and Woodland Avenue, were fined $50 each today by Judge Joseph F. Keirnan.

W. M. McMillan, negro, an employee of the Kansas City Laundry Company, asserted the three strike sympathizers attacked him with bricks while on his way to a grocery at noon, one of them striking him on the head with a brick; the other with their fists.

The three men said they were on the way to the Labor Temple to obtain work, when McMillan threatened, with a knife, a group of women laundry workers who had accosted him, asking him to join the strikers.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

200 PILE DRIVERS STRIKE IN ORLEANS

Between 175 and 200 men, pi drivers and iron workers, engaged i work for the Dock Board went o strike Saturday, because they declar ed the Dock Board was employin negro labor to place iron bars int the concrete on work being done in stead of using members of the Inter national Association of Bridge, Struc tural and Ornamental Iron Workers Members of Pile Drivers and Wharf Builders, local No. 226, struck in sympathy with the iron workers.

J. Devereaux O'Reilly, chief engineer, denied that the Dock Board was employing negroes to replace the white men. He stated that Phil Cooley, president of the Iron Workers had insisted that the Dock Board pay their members 75 cents an hour and employ no one not connected with their union on the Dock Board work. Mr. O'Reilly explained that the cotton warehouse and grain elevator were built by labor and laborers from New Orleans being of concrete with reinforcing of iron bars. He said this was the only work being done along the canal and on the other jobs, and that the Dock Board wanted to employ only New Orleans men on the work.

Conference Is Held

A conference was held between Mr. O'Reilly, Mr. Cooley and Harry Dixon, president of the Pile Drivers, shortly before noon. It did not result in any satisfactory arrangement being made. Mr. O'Reilly insisted that the Dock Board had a right to employ New Orleans labor and was not able to pay the scale of wages demanded by the Iron Workers for the class of work being done, which was not structural iron work.

The Pile Drivers insisted that they would not return to work until the demands of the Iron Workers were met. They said they were erecting a big dam on the new industrial canal and ship basin to keep the city from being overlooked. Mr. O'Reilly laughed at this and pointed out at a mark of the canal, just where the men were engaged.

Work was tied up on every job under the Dock Board and it is believed the strike will extend to the Doullut and Williams Ship yard and the Foundation Company plants by Monday, unless a settlement is reached.

DETROIT MICH NEWS
SEPTEMBER 16 1918

Negro Finds Whites Won't Work With Him.

To the Editor: An article in Monday evening's News speaks of race lines being rapidly wiped out on account of war. It told of Negroes and Greeks working side by side in shoe shining parlors. Perhaps it is not generally known that the better class of Negroes aspire to positions higher than shining shoes. Anyway, this work is not essential.

Only recently when the "Work or Fight" order went into effect, my brother, a neat appearing young colored man, was advised by the local board to give up his present position and do government work. After being assigned to work in a factory which holds contracts for government work, he was told by one of the officers in charge that he could use him, but the men would not work with him on account of his color. Is it fair when a thoroughly competent man is turned down on war work?

We are waging a war for democracy, for the principle that all men are created equal. Colored men are laying down their lives in France, for the protection of all in this country, regardless of their race or creed. I am sure that if the proper authorities knew that such cases existed, they would not tolerate it for one minute. It is undemocratic and unpatriotic to deny a man because of his color, an opportunity to do his bit.

MRS. BERT E. WILLIAMS,
347 Euclid avenue, east.

CLEVELAND PLAIN DE[illegible]
FEBRUARY 14, 1918

NO BAR HERE TO UNIONIZING COLORED MEN

Labor Leader Says 4,000 Are Organized; A. F. of L. Plan Not New.

"Cleveland labor unions have been admitting colored workers, both skilled and unskilled, into their organizations for several years," said John G. Owens, secretary of the Cleveland Federation of Labor, in commenting last night on the announcement from Washington that the American Federation of Labor is contemplating the unionizing of colored labor in northern states.

"I venture to say there are between 4,000 and 5,000 colored men in labor organizations here. The plan is not new here by any means and I do not believe there is a single union in Cleveland that has been opposed to taking efficient colored men into its membership.

"It is probable tne present action of the board at Washington grew out of President Gompers' recommendation at the Buffalo convention that some method be adopted to unionize the colored men and remove them as open shop competitors in northern states.

"There are at least 3,000 unionized building laborers here. There are also large numbers of unionized colored lathers, engineers and plasterers," Owens said.

N Y C EVE WORLD
FEBRUARY 14 1918

CHARGES RAILROADS DRAW THE COLOR LINE

Colored Firemen Filling War Vacancies, Says Shea, Are Paid Less and Get No Benefits.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—According to a statement by Timothy Shea, Acting President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen, more than 4,600 members have either volunteered or been drafted into the military forces of the United States and Canada. In many of the Northern and Western States the vacant places have been filled by negroes, who receive lower wages.

"It is perfectly plain to us," says Mr. Shea, "that the railroads are encouraging negroes both to save money and to prevent a complete and effective organization in the ranks of the white firemen. Another thing, certain of the railroads refuse absolutely to apply the provision of arbitration awards to negroes, thus creating a gross injustice."

WAITERS STRIKE AT VANDERBILT

N Y C AMERICAN
NOVEMBER 10, 1918

Colored Servers Take Place of White for First Time in Hotel's History.

For the first time in its history negro waiters yesterday appeared in the dining room of the Vanderbilt Hotel. They were brought in to take the places of the white waiters who yesterday joined the strike of the International Federation of Hotel Employes.

Two hundred of the Vanderbilt's employes—cooks, pantrymen and waiters—walked out at noon, according to W. H. Marshall, manager of the hotel. Negroes were immediately produced as strike breakers, not only in the dining room, but in the kitchen as well.

At the same hour that the Vanderbilt employes left their posts 350 dining room and kitchen workers at the Hotel Plaza also walked out. Negroes were hurried into the kitchen there, also, but white girls replaced the striking waiters.

Managers of both hotels declared their waiters have been earning an average of $200 a month, inclusive of both board and tips. They cannot afford to increase their employes pay, the managers said, because they would not be justified in raising prices on their menues.

The striking employees, who began their walk out two weeks ago by leaving their posts at the Waldorf-Astoria, Claridge, McAlpin and Astor Hotels, demand a $5 weekly increase for waiters, and $3 for kitchen workers. By their strike, they have succeeded in closing some of the dining rooms in each of the hotels affected.

Employes of the Biltmore, Belmont, Manhattan, Ansonia and Murray Hill Hotels have been summoned by union officials to meet Monday night in walk-out have furnished a list of the Bryant Hall, to receive instructions names and nationalities of their strikfor supporting the strike. It is not ing workers to the Department of known whether they will be told to leave their posts. Labor. The majority of the strikers, All of the hotels affected by the hotel managers assert, are aliens.

Labor-1918

Unions and Strikes

N Y C CALL
NOVEMBER 12, 1918

The bosses have replaced some of the striking waiters with Negroes. There are two courses of action in such a case. One is to hate them worse than ever and keep them out of unions. This would divide sections of the working class. Another course of action would be to recognize the fact that Negroes have to work for a living, too, and take them into unions, by means of which they could cooperate with men of other races in keeping wages up. That makes for unity of the working class. Which course seems the more rational?

U. S. to Act To Oust Ship Work Slackers

Cramps's Strikers Go Back on Promise of Federal Investigation

N Y C TRIBUNE
SEPTEMBER 22 1918

Ball Players Say They Are "Reamers"

Negro Riveters Complain They Can Get Only Jobs as Laborers

(Special Dispatch to The Tribune)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 21.—The shipyard workers along the Delaware River have adopted a war slogan all of their own. It is: "It's not what you know; it's who you know."

The 2,000 skilled workmen in the Cramps's shipyard who laid down their tools and struck Friday quoted this amazing epigram when asked the cause of their dissatisfaction. They went back to work this morning after a bitter meeting in their union hall, in Kensington, that lasted most of the night. They went back to work because Charles F. Scott, general organizer of the International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Shipbuilders and Helpers, told them their action was ill advised, and promised to bring about a Federal investigation of the charges that baseball players, actors, bartenders, pugilists and others forced out of so-called non-essential positions had taken jobs in the shipyards that they were utterly incompetent to fill, to escape service in the army.

The strike at Cramps's reveals a situation that the workmen say exists in all the shipyards.

Hog Island's Laxity

Frederick Holbrook, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, contractors for the building of ships at Hog Island, declared to-day that slacking workmen were being dismissed at the rate of 600 a day. An equal number were quitting each day, according to Mr. Holbrook, because they were unwilling to obey the orders of foremen.

Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, said to-day that the programme at Hog Island was almost 50 per cent behind schedule time because the workmen were not putting forth their best efforts.

In a formal statement issued yesterday Admiral Bowles, assistant general manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, in charge of Delaware River yards, including Hog Island, said:

"While the large majority of the men at Hog Island are doing their best, there are shikers and they will be eliminated."

Strikers Took Admiral's Advice

The striking workmen at Cramps's said that they were simply taking Admiral Bowles's advice when they quit.

"Admiral Bowles said early in the week," the workmen declared, "that it was up to the honest workmen to purge their ranks of slacking workers. He reminded us that there was plenty of red paint and enough hot rivets with which to drive them out. We decided that a strike was a quicker method."

Ball players who go to work in grimy, sooty shipyards, riding in automobiles and dressed in clothes that would be more appropriate in the lobby of a $9 a day hotel, may not be efficient workmen, but, according to some of the shipyard executives, the ball players can learn much in the way of slacking by careful observation of the "skilled workmen." The shipyard executives maintain that the trained riveters have adopted a policy of "go canny" (denatured sabotage). Resentful of authority invested in men who have had little to do with the building of ships, it is said, the workmen are keeping themselves on the payrolls by the least amount of actual work.

League Players at Cramps'

Labor leaders pointed to the following major league ball players who are employed at Cramps: Bill McAvoy, catcher; Rube Oldring, outfielder; Charles Jamieson, outfielder, and John Watson, pitcher, all mebers of the Athletics; Joe Bush, pitcher for the Boston Red Sox; Sherwood Magee, Wally Schang, Scott Perry, Jake Munch, Erskine Mayer and "Mule" Watson.

Admiral Bowles said that skilled workers, resentful of the "dilution of labor" in the shipyards, were responsible for much of the trouble. In his formal statement he said:

"Hog Island being in the public eye, the recent discussion of conditions of labor there has given rise to a tempest of misunderstandings. Those who learn that the production of ships is behind hand now proceed to ascribe it to slackers and labor conditions. This is not the case. Hog Island is not the only shipyard behind in its programme for turning out ships. Each of the three great great fabricating yards—Hog Island, Newark Bay and Bristol—is behindhand and Hog Island least of all. These are not the only Eastern shipyards in the same condition.

Causes of the Trouble

"The causes of this condition are various, but in the fabricating yards they are not primarily due to labor conditions. These yards misjudged their ability to turn out ships at the beginning of their operations. They thought that, once begun, they could turn them out nearly as fast at the beginning as later on in their programme. They did not anticipate any errors of judgment on their own part in the method of ordering and obtaining their fabricated steel, in securing the necessary sequence of manufacture, transportation and handling in the shipyard, required for the most rapid construction. All of them have made some mistakes of judgment and have been unable to secure the fulfilment of promises made to them by their sub-contractors. Consequently delays have occurred.

"Labor conditions at Hog Island are in all respects similar to those in other shipyards and other war industries, but they are there peculiarly difficult on account of the necessity of organizing a very large force at a time when other shipyards are proceeeding at maximum capacity.

Shirkers Expected, Says Bowles—

"Unable to draw skilled men from these shipyards, they have been required, with a very small sprinkling of skilled men, to secure, educate and organize a very large force from a variety of material. This is a difficult task at best, but particularly difficult now. It must be supposed that among such a large number of men, even when they are selected with care for what activity they are vest adapted to, there will be the expected number of shirkers.

"In confirmation of my statement of the small percentage of experienced men at Hog Island to-day and of the scrupulous adherence to the rules by the management, it should be known that only 7 per cent of their employes have been so far exempted from the draft as essential persons, whereas the proportion in other Delaware shipyards is from 50 to 60 per cent."

A Hog Island foreman said yesterday that a few days ago he counted 100 idling men who stood watching a dozen others while they fitted a propeller to a ship. He declared there were a dozen "general foremn" standing about at the time, but that none of them seemed to see anything amiss in the fact that so many workmen were wasting time.

Negroes Charge Discrimination

Negroes employed at Hog Island are being discriminated against according to W. R. Wright, president of the Colored Men's Protective Association, who wrote yesterday to President Holbrook of the International Corporation, saying that negroes who graduated from the Hog Island school as riveters were only given laborers' jobs instead of taking places as riveters. Wright said affidavits of fifteen colored men who had been so treated had been forwarded to Washington.

The ball players had something to say to-day too. Sherwood Magee, speaking for the others employed at Cramps, said:

"All of us players are willing to demonstrate our ability as reamers to the Emergency Fleet Corporation or any other authority. We are ready to compete with the best reamers they have in any of the yards. None of us are foremen, as alleged, or even subforemen. Only at Hog Island do they have such jobs. The strikers have us confused with the Hog Islanders."

BIRMINGHA[illegible]AGE HER'L
[illegible]EMBER 9, 1918

NEGRO CHARGED W INCITING RAILRO STRIKE, IS RELEASED

Freight Handlers to Be Given Hearing Before Commissioner Charlton on Charge of Interfering With Operation of Railroad

Will Perry, a negro, charged with causing the freight handlers of the Southern railroad to quit work or strike, thus interfering with the operation of the railroad, was released following a preliminary hearing before United States Commissioner Kenneth Charlton yesterday afternoon on the grounds that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant the holding of the defendant.

Perry was arrested several weeks ago on a warrant sworn out by R. M. Hudson, special representative of the railroad commission at Washington following an attempt of the freight handlers to quit work or strike. The attempted strike grew out of the fact that a negro was shot by an officer of the company, and the negroes demanded the officer's discharge or removal to another division, and on the refusal of the company to comply with the demand the negroes quit. J. Reese Murr[illegible]y of the department of justice was im[illegible]ediately notified and he dispatched several agents to the scene. The special agents made talks to the handlers and appealed to their patriotism to keep working and the men agreed to return to work.

George Williams, Douglass Grisham and Earl Nunnally, negroes arrested on warrants charging them with having caused the Louisville and Nashville freight

Labor—1918

United States Department of

U.S. Employment Director Urges Conservation and Utilization of Man Power

Montgomery Advertiser 6-29-18

Cliff Williams Addresses State Conference Here on Necessity of Husbanding Labor

Cliff Williams of Meridian, Miss., superintendent of the Sixth District, United States Employment Service, addressed a stae-wide conference of Alabamians engaged in war work, at the chamber of commerce yesterday, relative to the labor situation of the state and of the South.

The conference was the result of a call extended by Lloyd M. Hooper, chairman of the State Council of Defense, and was attended by from forty to fifty genetlemen engaged in various capacities in governmental plans to win the war. Prior to the chamber of cemmerce conference Mr. Williams appeared before the Rotary Club where he delivered a brief address.

Chairman Hooper presided at the meeting, introducing the Meridian capitalist, now engaged in government work, reading first a telegram from the President of the Mississippi Federation of Labor commendatory of the services of the Sixth District superintendent in the past for the people of his section.

Urges Co-Operation

To face the drain that is being made on Alabama and all other states by the removal of its young men to army camps and the firing line, as well as the drain consequent upon the manufacture of essentials with which to wage an effective war, Superintendent Williams pointed first to the necessity of the fullest co-operation between employer and employee. He stated that before the end of the year twenty-eight million men would have been removed from useful and non-useful occupation to a field of greater usefulness, which leaves a void that causes one sometimes to wonder "what the end will be."

"It is as essential that the necessities to wage war be manufactured and brought out as rapidly as possible, as it is to get an army under tents and on the drill fields," he said. "That, however, does not answer the labor problem that the nation is confronted with. The time has come, long since at that, when the people of America have had their eyes gradually opened to what is before us—the time, too, has come, when we must realize the very great importance of seeing that our labor is placed where it is actually needed—for labor will have something to do with winning the war. We have shipping to produce; munitions to manufacture; we have clothing and essentials to produce as in the past; we must man the merchant marine, and at the same time give up our men for the army and navy—there are many other useful fields, too, to attract our labor.

"Co-operation must be the keynote of everything we undertake with regard to present conditions. One discordant element, which must not come into present war plans, would wreck the entire machinery of preparation we are now building up. When it is taken into consideration the vast number of men who have been taken from producing fields and made consumers, we will realize all the more quickly just how vital a problem it is that faces us.

"Let the employer and the laborer meet on a common ground. Let the week be a full six day period, eliminate the half holiday or whole holidays that have been customary in the past. Seek to divert the remaining labor to the most profitable channel, eliminate wastefulness and duplication, and the problem will begin to solve itself.

Hats off Each Day.

At the close of his address Mr. Williams moved that each day, through out Alabama, the whistles and bells be sounded, at which signal everyone stand with head bared and bowed in silent prayer to "An Almighty God who rules aboye in thanks for the security, freedom and luxury we now live in."

Magic City Heard From.

Lois Bowen of Birmingham, then announced that the Birmingham Labor organization had adopted a resolution not to observe Labor Day but rather to work two extra hours and devote the proceeds to the Red Cross. The plan is to be urged for adoption in every city of the State.

George B. Tarrant of Birmingham, director of the United States Employment service for Alabama and Richard M. Hobbie, Federal Food administrator followed Mr. Williams will brief talks. George W. Jones expressed the sentiment that a mass meeting be held in Montgomery to consider the important question of conservation of human power, and that Mr. Williams be requested to return and deliver an address on such an occasion.

R. F. Hudson and W. W. Lancaster, of the Montgomery U. S. Employment service were introduced to the meeting and others who spoke included M. E. Bargainer, president of the Alabama Federation of Labor, C. J. Beane, acting president of Chamber of Commerce and Mr. Hooper.

The motion of George W. Jones, with regard to a meeting in Montgomery at a later date having been adopted, Mr. Hooper named a committee including Mr. Jones, Frank Matthews, M. E. Bargainer, C. J. Beane A. H. Liston, Mrs. J. Brevard Jones, C. E. McCord, of Prattville to work out plans to make such an occasion a success.

Six Conferences.

It was also announced by Mr. Hooper that six conferences would be held in the State during July to be attended by Mr. Williams and himself, with the question of mobilization and useful utilization of man-power as the subject These conferences will be held at: Mobile July 8th., Montgomery July 9th., Birmingham, July 10th., Decatur July 11th., Gadsden, July 12th., Tuscaloosa July 13th.

NEGROES UNITE FOR WAR WORK

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JOURNAL
AUGUST 7. 1918

Organization Effected At Meeting With Council of Defense.

GOV. STANLEY SPEAKS

Between fifty and seventy-five representative negroes of Kentucky met yesterday in Exchange Hall of the Louisville Board of Trade with representatives of the Kentucky State Council of Defense and perfected plans for an organization to be known as the "Negro War Work Committee of Kentucky."

The purpose of the meeting was to acquaint the negro leaders with the best means of bringing negro effort to the highest standard, to help win the war, and the purpose of the War Work Committee, as expressed in the constitution adopted by the meeting, is to further the spirit of co-operation among negro labor, to stimulate greater production to win the war.

Capt. Charles F. Huhlein, chairman of the Council of Defense Committee on Work Among Negroes, presided at the meeting. An address by Gov. Stanley proved of much inspiration to the public-spirited negroes, while they also were thrilled with a stirring talk by Capt. E. Lucas Guest, a British war veteran, who was wounded several months ago. Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics, Department of Labor, formerly a negro educator, took a leading part in the meeting and was a big factor in the organization work.

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Enthusiasm Among Negroes.

The several score of negroes present exhibited a great interest in the proceedings of the conference and left with a very vivid impression that they are determined to do everything within their power to help bring the American armies to victory. The adoption of the constitution of the committee was marked by an exceptional display of interest.

The constitution specifically states that the committee will work with the Food Administration and the Department of Labor, and will promote the Red Cross, Liberty Loan and other like war activities. Leaders of the various war work movements will be associate members of the committee and Gov. Stanley will be honorary chairman. The War Work Committee will be composed of thirty negro leaders, to be selected by the Council of Defense, Department of Agriculture, Department of Labor and the Food Administration. Out of this number will be selected nine members as an Executive Board. The State has been divided into thirty districts, and each committee member will be allotted a district and held responsible for the carrying out of their negro war work programme in the respective zones. Louisville is designated as District No. 13, and Jefferson county, exclusive of Louisville, is District No. 14. A temporary committee of five will be appointed to inaugurate the real work of the War Work Committee until the greater organization is completed.

* * *

County War Work Committee.

The constitution provides for county war work committees and also for community war work committees. Where county and community teams or committees already have been formed under the direction of the Council of Defense, these will be taken over by the newer organization.

The actual organization work received attention during the afternoon session. In the mornnig, after Capt. Huhlein had opened the meeting and explained the purpose of the conference, Dr. Haynes spoke at some length, detailing the plans for mobilizing the negro labor of the country, paving the way for the organization work. He said the plan of the Department of Labor is to stabilize the labor market and stop the shifting of negro men and women by breaking up the indiscriminate stealing of labor by labor agents at "so much per head."

The negroes took great interest in the address by Capt. Guest, who told them that he had seen considerable service in Africa among the negro tribes, and also felt a deep debt of gratitude to a certain regiment of African negroes who during the present war fought to the death with his brother in a desperate battle with the Germans. He said that the negroes everywhere have taken a leading part in the big war, and that there is no trouble getting them to do what is right to help win the war after they are acquainted with the dangers confronting them.

Capt. Guest told of having discovered, while on duty in German Southwest Africa, official German documents relating horrible incidents in connection with the German method of dealing with a native uprising. Many of these facts he gave as reasons why the negro should be most willing to fight the battle against German oppression. Capt. Guest closed his talk with a strong appeal for teamwork, emphasizing the importance of the work of the people at home.

* * *

Ovation Given Governor.

An ovation was given the State's Executive when Gov. Stanley entered the hall, and this demonstration was repeated when Chairman Huhlein introduced the Governor. A speech in which the faithfulness and loyalty of the negroes of the State was lauded and praised rewarded Gov. Stanley's hearers. The Governor declared that the willingness of the negroes of Kentucky to actively engage in the war was a great surprise to many, but was no surprise to him, knowing, as he did, the willingness with which the negroes would entertain an opportunity to fight for freedom over oppression.

Edward W. Hines, chairman of the State Council of Defense, made a brief address, commending the negroes for their hearty show of war work spirit, while F. C. Button, of Lexington, and the Rev. John Little, of Louisville, members of Capt. Huhlein's committee, also were speakers.

Among the negroes, addresses were made by quite a few, among them Phil H. Brown, Director of Negro Activities, State Food Administration, and J. H. Garvin, Negro Emergency District Agent. Mr. Garvin impressed the fact that the negro was quick to answer when it was shown that the war is not a white man's war, but a war of freedom. Emphasizing the extent to which negroes have entered upon war work, he said that negroes now farm 444,672 acres of land in Kentucky, and that an effort is to be made to have them sow 100,000 acres in wheat, as well as to participate in the hog and sheep raising movements.

NEGROES RALLYING TO THE POTATO FIELDS

JACKSONVILLE FTIMES UNIO
APRIL 14. 1918

Students Particularly Signify Their Intention to Help Dig Florida Spuds.

That the negro people of Florida are waking up to the war situation and are anxious to do their 'bit' is evidenced by the fact that quite a number of them are applying for opportunities to work in the potato-growing sections all along the East Coast.

Several women applied to the United States employment office, federal building, for work in the potato fields at DuPont. One instance is reported where students are taking an active interest in this way of helping to relieve the food situation.

The negro school in Fessenden has arranged to close its school two weeks earlier than usual in order that its students, who are boarding there could engage in digging potatoes. Some thirty-five boarding students have signified their intention to dig potatoes in Dupont.

About half of these are girls and young women. The employers of laborers for the potato fields are elated over the fact that the negro people are taking so much interest in their work, especially those who are of school age.

In the case of the Fessenden school, students are given credit for the completion of their school work, if it appears that they have devoted their time conscientiously to work in the potato fields.

To secure such credit, they must produce certificates from their employers ving that they have actively engaged the digging and picking of potatoes.

the potato growers have increased their acreage this year and ther is an abundant crop for gathering, it is encouraging to note that during this period of labor scarcity so many of the negro population are ready to respond to the call for workers by offering their services.

Review of the Government's Bureau of Negro Economics for the First Six Months

Southwestern Christian Advocate 12-3-20

Dr. George E. Haynes Makes Good

12-4-20

The Department of Labor has just issued a statement through Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics, summarizing the first six months of its work in an effort to marshal the millions of Negro wage-earners of the nation in its War Labor program for 100 per cent production in agriculture and industry for winning the war now drawing to a victorious end.

The Secretary of Labor stated as the main principle in his effort to increase the morale and efficiency of Negro wage-earners that they should have representation around the counsel table when matters directly or manifestly affecting them were to be considered. The Secretary also recognized that the majority of employers of Negro workmen and and many of their fellow-employes are white persons. In the plans of the department, therefore, the principle of co-operation of Negro wage-earners, white empyoyers and white workmen has entered into all the plans of organization.

In an interview, Dr. Haynes made the following statement: "In line with the principle of representation of wage-earners and of co-operation of wage-earners and employers during six months of work, we have made substantial progress in promoting a practical program that has brought great response from Negro workers. For this purpose we have held State conferences of representatives of Negro wage-earners, white employers and, wherever possible, of white workmen, in the following States: Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, Mississippi, Kentucy, Illinois and Ohio; and plans have been made for similar conferences to be held before the end of the year in New Jersey, South Carolina, Louisiana, Missouri and Michigan. These meetings have been real conferences; there has not been conventional speech-making, but open discussion of the purpose and plans for the Department's effort in dealing with Negro wage-earners through co-operation of wage-earners and employers and the necessity of labor for winning the war.

The conferences have adopted plans for the organization of State Negro Workers' Advisory Committees and programs of practical work. Following these State conferences Negro Workers' Advisory Committees have been formed by States, and each of the States have developed county and city Advisory Committees. In all cases the committees are made up of representatives of Negro wage-earners, of white employers, and, weherever possible, of white employes. In Virginia, local Advisory Committees have been formed in 49 countries and in 3 cities, under the State committee. In Ohio, under the State committee, similar committees have been formed in 23 of the principal industrial centers to which Negroes have come in large numbers. In Florida, county committees have been formed in about 20 counties, and about the same number in Mississippi. The State conferences of North Carolina, Florida, Georgia and Kentucky were called by the Governors of those States, who attended in person, and in three of these States the Governors presided at one or more sessions. In Ohio, Governor Cox made a stirring address to the conference and promised any help which the State could give to the program.

These committees have been in official relations with the State and County Councils of Defense, Chambers of Commerce and other commercial bodies, the United States Employment Service officials and the Community Labor Boards of the Department of Labor. Following their organization these committees have carried on a very definite type of work, as a means of increasing the morale and efficiency of Negro labor in agriculture and industry. For instance, in Ohio the committees have done effective work in helping to introduce competent colored women into industries; in Norfolk, Va., the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee was given charge by the Chamber of Commerce of the program on labor shortage so far as it affected the Negro wage-earners. This Advisory Committee is still carrying forward a vigorous speaking campaign for the benefit of both the working people and the many large industrial projects of that community. In all sections of the States organized, these Advisory Committees have arranged mass meetings to acquaint thee Negro people with the relation of their labor to the war. Hundreds of such local meetings have been held for this purpose.

Now that the war is ending in victorious peace, these committees are turning their attention to problems of reconstruction. In order to push their work and to enable the services of the Department of Labor to be efficiently directed in the several States, Supervisors of Negro Economics have been appointed either under the authority of or in co-operation with the United States Employment Service. In each case special care has been taken to appoint a man of experience and ability. These supervisors, with their official stations and States, are as follows:

Supervisors of Negro Economics

For Florida, W. O. Armwood; official station, Jacksonville.

For Georgia, H. A. Hunt; official station, Atlanta.

For Illinois, Forrester B. Washington; official station, Chicago.

For Michigan, William Jennifer; official station, Detroit.

For Mississippi, J. C. Olden; official station, Meridian.

For New Jersey, William M. Ashby; official station, Newark.

North Carolina, Dr. A. M. Moore; official station, Durham.

For Ohio, Charles E. Hall; official station, Columbus.

For Virgina, T. C. Erwin; official station, Richmond.

The Investigation and Inspection Service has an agent, Mr. B. K. Armstrong, for special investigations of Negro conditions in industry.

Appointees for Alabama and Kentucky are now being considered.

The United States Employment Service has opened branch offices in colored neighborhoods and placed competent Negro examiners in charge in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Mo.; Memphis, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Tenn., and Atlanta, Ga. These have not been established with any idea of segregation, but only to better serve the colored wage-earners, who are still eligible to service in any office. The Department of Labor desires that in every State the Negro wage-earner shall get in touch with these officials on all matters relating to labor conditions affecting Negro wage-earners.

Recently, Mr. Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor, said: "The Director of Negro Economics has won, during the past trying months of our War Labor mobilization, the approval and confidence of the Secretary and other officials by his judgment, tact, fairness and success in dealing with many delicate and difficult problems of the Department, to secure full opportunity for Negro wage-earners, and thus to get their response to our efforts. We have been much gratified at the response of Negro wage-earners and their representatives in all parts of the country to our efforts to give them a voice and a part in the great responsibility of all workers of the nation in the War Labor program. We have been equally gratified at the liberal co-operative attitude and action of employers and white workmen everywhere. Now that a victorious peace for democracy is before us, and the problems and questions of reconstruction, as they relate to the interests of wage-earners, will follow in the wake of the war, the Department of Labor will look to the Negro workers of the nation with confidence that they will give similar support to the efforts of the Department through the Director of Negro Economics to promote their interests along with those of all other wage-earners.

MANY PLACES ARE OPEN AT EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Oklahoman 12-7-20

The Federal-State Employment service, at 16 South Pryor street, placed during the past week a number of persons, both men and women, in good paying positions, through its free employment service, which is extended without charge to employer and employee alike. Since its opening the service has placed many persons in positions created by war conditions.

This office has exceptional opportunities this week for a number of persons, both male and female. These include department store salesmen and women of experience, stenographers, experienced clerical workers, an experienced pharmacist, and a woman of executive ability and training for a large dormitory for an industrial plant.

The employment service can also place immediately any number of house and ship carpenters, metal workers, riggers, millwrights, structural iron workers, pipe fitters, machinists, blacksmiths, apprentices and laborers.

Men and women not already employed, and employers of labor, are invited to make use of this employment service by calling at the offices, 16 South Pryor street.

Work Among Colored Women.

Atlanta Constitution 12-5-20

Alice Carey, who has been employed by the United States department of labor to talk to the colored people of Georgia about labor conditions, has been on a tour through the state. She has spoken in Macon, Thomasville, Americus, Dawson, Cuthbert, Cordele, Athens, Blakely and other towns.

The theme of the talks being made to the colored people are on the subjects:

"Collecting Crops," "Obligation to contracts" and "Saving Along All Lines." She urges the buying of thrift stamps and bonds, and that children be taught to invest their earnings from picking cotton in savings stamps to develop interest.

She urged women to continue to work and not use up extra money they may have from allotments, etc. She excepted mothers, with young children, who needed for proper food and clothes. Especially to the young women she addresses her talks.

Labor-1918

United States Department of

North Carolina Governor Calls Conference on Negro Labor

Daily Herald

7-8-18.

Confers With Representative Negroes and the Director of Negro Economics of the United States Department of Labor

ALL HIGHLY PLEASED AT RESULTS

Washington, D. C., July 7.—The Governor of North Carolina recently called to meet him at thee State House for conference, at Raleigh, N. C., on Negro labor problems a number of most representative Negro citizens from all parts of that State. He also invited Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the United States Department of Labor, to meet with them to discuss plans for bringing to the attention of the rank and file of Negro workers the problems of industry and agriculture in connection with the war and the desire of the white citizens to add their cooperation in increasing the production to win the war.

Governor Bickett himself presided throughout the conference and took an active part in its discussion. Dr. Haynes outlined the general plans of the Labor Department and for more than an hour the citizens present discussed these plans, offering their advice as to such modifications as were needed to adjust them to the welfare of the Negroes of North Carolina. At the close of the conference the Governor appointed a temporary committee which has drafted a Constitution which authorizes a State comittee and the organization of local county and district committees.

During the conference a number of the citizens present expressed themselves as highly pleased , both at the result of the conference and at the liberal attitude of the Governor in calling such o conference.

The Governor expressed himself as highly pleased with the results and accepted a place as Honary Chairman of the permanent State committee. Those present and taking part in the conference were as follows: Dr. A. M. Moore, Berry O'Kelly, Rev. P. R. Berry, Dr. S. G. Atkins, Bishop H. B. Delaney, Mrs. Annie W. Holland, Col. J. H. Young, Prof. J. D. Wray, Prof. L. E. Hall, Mrs. F. C. Williams, Dr. J. B. Dudley, Bishop G. W. Clinton, Prof. C. L. M. Smith, C. C. Spaulding, J. E. Taylor, Capt. L. E. Hamlin, Dr. Geo. J. Ramsey, Ralph Izard, N. C. Newbold.

A temporary committee was formed to direct the work until the permanent committee is appointed by the Department of Labor. Of this committee, Dr. S. G. Atkins, President of the State Normal School at Winston-Salem, N. C., is Chairman.

LABOR BUREAU WANTS MEN

State of Missouri Has Jobs for More Men Than Can Be Found.

ST. LOUIS, MO., June 29.—The St. Louis Free Employment Bureau, which is maintained by the state, has done notable work for many colored men and is in position to do a great deal more if those desiring work at top wages will only avail themselves of the opportunity. Hundreds of men each week pay from three to four dollars in fees for jobs to labor agency sharks, which services can be improved upon for nothing if only headquarters at 802 Chestnut street was visited.

Mr. Joseph J. Farrell, assistant commissioner, who is in charge, is a staunch friend of the race. During the East St. Louis riot, over three hundred workers were placed through his efforts. His office is for the people of the state and the workers of St. Louis who want to improve their surroundings should secure the benefits which Mr. Farrell will only too gladly accord them if given the chance.

The government is crying for Colored workers in hundreds of kinds of positions. There is an erroneous impression that a wide distinction is made at these places because of race; the fact of the matter is too few of the Colored workers are responding. Mr. Farrell says he can place hundreds, many of them near St. Louis. He has charge of contiguous territory over the southeastern section of the state and is doing good work for all the people.

UNSKILLED LABOR QUOTA OF 3,105 GIVEN GEORGIA

Shortage as Reported to Employment Service Amounts to 500,000 Men.

Washington, August 1.—Allotment of quotas of unskilled labor to be furnished by the various states toward industries during the next two months under the system of government recruiting put into operation today under the United States employment service were announced tonight by the department of labor. By assigning quotas of unskilled laborers to be furnished in each state, the employment service took the first step in meeting the shortage of common labor estimated by reports received today as approximating 500,000.

The announcement of the state quotas followed a conference today of representatives of a dozen war industries, with officials of the department of labor. The estimated labor needs of each of the industries was submitted by the representatives and these estimates will be used in apportioning the first quotas.

The state quotas as announced include:

Alabama, 2,070; Arkansas, 1,980; Florida, 2,520; Georgia, 3,105; Indiana, 10,710; Kentucky, 4,140; Louisiana, 4,500; Oklahoma, 3,870; Tennessee, 3,465; Texas, 7,290; Virginia, 4,590.

The quotas it was said are the net requirements of the various war industries and do not make allowance for extra needs or for labor turnover. Complete returns of the labor needs are expected by August 15 and when the estimates made at that time are tabulated, a supplemental list of quotas will be issued. State directors of the employment service were instructed today to begin immediately the apportioning of the state quotas among the local districts.

In the industrial states the quotas announced tonight average about 5 per cent of the estimated number of men not in military service or already engaged in war work, agriculture, mining or transportation. In western and southern agricultural states, the average percentage is somewhat higher, as allowance has been made for unfilled labor needs.

NEGROES HAVE U. S. DIRECTOR

N. Y. C GLOBE
DECEMBER 10. 1918

Dr. G. E. Waynes Appointed by President to Work for the Benefit of Colored Citizens.

With the increasing problems of labor shortage the questions arising that have directly and manifestly affected Negro wage-earners have been coming prominently to the attention of the Department of Labor. Particularly has this been true following the large migration of Negroes from the south to northern industrial centres during 1916 and 1917. It has been estimated that between 500,000 and 700,000 Negroes have moved north. Many requests came to the department to study the question. As a result an extensive investigation in five southern states and in selected northern districts was made and will soon be published, says the Monthly Labor Review.

Last spring a number of white and colored citizens representing organizations dealing largely with Negroes and employers of Negroes presented a petition to the secretary and his advisory council, asking that the department appoint an adviser from within the Negro group, for matters affecting the Negro wage-earners. After careful consideration the secretary created the position of adviser with the title of "director of Negro economics." On May 1 he appointed to this position Dr. George E. Haynes, professor of sociology and economics at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., who had had large experience in promoting industrial betterment activities among Negroes, north and south. He had been especially successful in helping to develop co-operative efforts of white and colored people for the betterment of Negro wage-earners in New York, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Savannah, and other northern and southern commercial and industrial centres. He had also been in close touch with the rural school and agricultural improvement among Negroes in the southern states.

The purpose of the department in creating this position is to furnish, for the several bureaus and divisions dealing with Negro wage-earners, advice and judgment in all matters affecting Negroes in the work they undertake. As the war work of the department has grown and spread over the country, the department has found it desirable to secure the counsel and cooperation of representative white and colored citizens in the States and localities where any considerable number of Negroes reside. The director of Negro economics has been the medium through which the purpose is being carried out. This mode of carrying out the purpose recognizes the principle that adjustment of problems affecting Negro needs to be made between the local employers and employees, and that the department can best serve the cause by helping to get together representative white and colored citizens in each state and locality to deal in a co-operative spirit with local situations. The employed staff can thus best adapt the national plans, policy and vision to meet local conditions.

Already, effective conferences and interviews of representative white and colored citizens have been held in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Florida. Following these conferences, state Negro workers, advisory committees are being formed with representative white and colored citizens serving on them. These committees will co-operate with the staff members of the department, with employers, and with Negro laborers in increasing the production in agriculture and industry, for winning the war, and in promoting greater unity and efficiency for such production. Following the formation of state committees, county and community committees will be formed. Both white and colored citizens in the states where committees are being formed are responding with enthusiasm to the work.

In some states where committees are already appointed programmes of mass meetings, visitation of the home and places of work to stimulate wage-earners have been undertaken. These steps are being taken to increase the Negro wage-earners, thus improving their opportunities of employment and their general condition.

NEGROES OF STATE TO ORGANIZE FOR WAR WORK

LOUISVILLE KY COURIER JRN
AUGUST 5 1918

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE WILL HOLD CONFERENCE TO-MORROW AT BOARD OF TRADE.

Organization of the negroes of Kentucky for war work is the aim of the conference to be held to-morrow in the Board of Trade building under the auspices of the Kentucky Council of Defense, with Capt. Charles F. Huhlein.

chairman of the Committee on Organization of the Colored People of Kentucky, presiding at both morning and afternoon sessions of the conference. Edward W. Hines, chairman of the Kentucky Council of Defense, will be present at the sessions.

Gov. Stanley, who will deliver an address at the morning session, has written a personal letter appointing a colored delegate from each county in the State and urging the attendance of the delegates at the conference. The conference will be the most important meeting of the negroes of the State ever held in Kentucky. Several noted negro speakers will be heard at both morning and afternoon sessions.

Phil H. Brown, director of negro activities, Food Administration, will speak at the afternoon session.

Dr. George E. Haynes will deliver an address at the morning session. Dr. Haynes has been recently appointed director of negro economics in the Department of Labor by Secretary of Labor Wilson.

Those who will take part in the programme at the morning session at 10 o'clock are the Rev. William Johnson, Dr. George E. Haynes, Gov. A. O. Stanley, Mat S. Cohen, Commissioner of Agriculture in Kentucky, and J. H. Garvin, emergency district agent.

At the afternoon session at 2:30 o'clock those who will speak are Edward W. Hines, chairman of the Kentucky Council of Defense; Philip H. Brown, Dr. E. E. Underwood, of Frankfort; J. E. Kuykendall, of Bowling Green; J. B. Caulder, of Lexington; Dr. W. H. Ballard, of Lexington; H. A. Lane, of Richmond.

MADAM CAREY APPOINTED

Atlanta Independent 8-3-18

The Independent is pleased to announce that the Hon. Henry M. Stanley, Commissioner of Labor for the State of Georgia, has appointed Madam Alice D. Carey, of Morris Brown University, Assistant Labor Directress to work under his department among the colored people to promote the work of organizing self-preservation loyalty leagues among the colored women in accordance with the plans outlined by Hon. Cliff Williams, Superintendent of Labor in the Sixth Industrial District of the United States. This position pays $1,200 a year salary and $4.00 per day expenses. The Independent is not yet advised whether Madam Carey will accept the position. The rule provides for the appointment of four State officers, two whites, one male and one female, and two colored, one male and one female. We are informed that the Governor's porter, Mr. R. L. Bennett, has been named as the colored man.

Madam Carey is eminently fitted to discharge the duties for her country, to which she has been called. She is one of the leading race educators and clubwomen in the State.

300 Negro Women Called to Work in Gardens of N. O.

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
MAY 15, 1918

Will Replace Men Summoned to Fight Kaiser's Hordes

Hans A. M. Jacobsen and H. J. Boisseau, in charge of the federal labor recruiting agency in the city hall, Wednesday called for 300 negro women for agricultural work in the gardens about New Orleans. They are to replace negro men called to fight the kaiser with bullets.

The lighter farm work, such as hoeing and tilling with light equipment planting and weeding, is the work mapped out for the women who, the commissioners say, will be paid good wages and given good board and lodging.

Mr. Boisseau also has arranged to direct college and high school boys into useful and patriotic employment in agricultural pursuits during the summer vacation.

"This work means outdoor life for boys who have been more or less confined to indoor work for nine months", Mr. Boisseau said. "Besides, it will be useful to those engaged in the study of agriculture. Good wages, around a dollar and a half a day, will be paid, in addition to board and lodging."

Mr. Boisseau will recruit through representatives placed in each college and high school in the city.

ORGANIZE COLORED WORKERS OF OHIO

Washington Bee 6-19-18

Committee Workers Plan Increased Industrial and Land Production During War.

Want Every Negro in Class of Those Who Do Things, Says Professor Haynes.

Columbus, Ohio, August 6.—Meeting at the Statehouse yesterday at the call of the United States Department of Labor, more than 125 representative colored and white citizens of Ohio organized the Negro Workers' Advisory Committee, which has as its purpose the organization of Negro workers for increased industrial and agricultural production during the war.

Thirty members were nominated on a state advisory committee, which will have as its work the advising of the United States employment service, employers of Negro labor and the workers themselves on all subjects that will stabilize the efficiency of the Negro wage earner. Governor Cox will serve as honorary chairman of the committee. In smaller communities boards of a similar nature will be formed.

DROP MISS CARTER AS BUREAU HEAD IN LABOR DEPARTMENT

Her Friends Accuse Dr. George E. Haynes of the Bureau of Economics with Acting In An Arbitrary and High-handed Manner In Bringing About Her Dismissal.

The New York Age 8-31-18

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The removal of Miss Jeannette Carter as chief of the colored section of the Housing Corporation, in the Department of Labor, at the instance of Dr. George E. Haynes, chief of the Bureau of Negro Economies, is said to be one of the most peculiar cases of its kind on record in the departments here. The facts in the case are as follows:

Miss Carter was requested to call at the office of the Housing Corporation by Francis Mahoney about October 7 who told her the Housing Corporation had decided to have a colored branch or division, as they had found it difficult to handle the colored housing problem. He asked Miss Carter if she would accept the position with an office and sufficient working force under her, with full responsibility in working out the problem. She accepted the position with a salary of $1,400 per annum.

The work was being satisfactorily performed, when about October 21 Miss Carter was sent for by the person from whom she received the appointment and told that the Department of Labor had, through Assistant Secretary Louis F.

U. S. Dept. of Labor Betters Working Conditions

The Chicago Defender 11-23-18

On October 1st, Dr. George E. Haynes, the Director of Negro Economics in the Department of Labor, placed Forrester B. Washington in Chicago as Supervisor of Negro Economics for the State of Illinois. Employers, employes, and U. S. employment officials throughout the state have been requested by the government to bring matters directly or indirectly affecting our people in industry to Mr. Washington's attention. He is located in the offices of the U. S. Employment Service, 116 North Dearborn street.

Mr. Washington has arranged that our men and women shall have charge of the U. S. employment offices in districts where the population is chiefly colored. The office at 5000 South State street was opened first with white examiners, but is now officered entirely by members of the Race. The examiner in charge of this office is George Downing, former vice-president of the Stock Yards Council. The assistant examiner in charge is William Offord, and the examiner for women is Mrs. Irene Goins. Certain labor recruiters have also been appointed.

Working on this program, the office at 5000 South State street during the first week the examiners were in charge, placed thirty per cent more people than were placed in any previous week when under white examiners.

NEGRO LABORERS WHO CAME NORTH TO STAY

N Y CEVE ST
DECEMBER 30, 1918

Higher Wages Hold Large Part of 300,000.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Representatives of the Department of Labor employment service have found that many thousands of the negroes who migrated from Southern States to the North and West during the war will not return to their old homes, but remain where they are for the higher wages they receive and the better conditions under which they live.

It is estimated that more than 300,000 negroes, principally men, went to New York, New England, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and other middle Western States to take the places of laborers who returned to their native countries to fight.

In some sections the employment of the negro laborers caused trouble. In Michigan and Illinois there were race riots. The fight at East St. Louis was caused by bad feeling brought on between white and colored people competing in the labor market.

As the war progressed the negro extended his activities in the North, East and West. He went into the munition factories and shipping plants. Southern negroes were in the first crews that won honor in the rivet driving contests at shipyards.

Efficiency Is Sought

2-1-19
Washington Bee

Professor George E. Haynes, director of Negro economics of the Department of Labor, Washington, outlined the purpose of the conference as to increase the efficiency of Negro workers toward 100 per cent production and organize the workers so that they can co-operate with the Department of Labor of the state and employment services of other divisions of the department to their advantage and the country's.

"There are just two classes of citizens in this country today," Professor Haynes said. "They are those who do and those who don't. We want to enlist every Negro in the ranks of those who do."

"The government has already seen the loyalty and patriotism of the colored men," Professor Haynes continued. "More than 110,000 colored boys are among the fighting forces in France. We have subscribed more than $100,000,000 in liberty bonds and millions in war savings stamps and donated millions to the Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. funds. Our women are taking the places of men in the industries where they have been called to the colors."

One of the big problems of the advisory board will be the question of women in industry and improvement of the conditions under which they work. Negro physicians represented in the meeting were considering plans of sanitation and hygiene. Lawyers represented formed a judicial committee and will advise the United States Department of Labor on all state laws relative to employment and working conditions.

Ohio is the fifth state to organize workers for increased production.

N Y C POST
NOVEMBER 14, 1918

The Labor Department has established the office of Director of Negro Economics, which promises great usefulness. Primarily, its creation is due to problems arising from the emigration of a half-million or more negroes north in the last two years. But its activities are to be carried on in all sections, and its head, Dr. George E. Haynes, recently professor of sociology at Fisk University, has apparently done most of his first work in Southern and border States. Already, a Labor Department bulletin states, "effective conferences and interviews of representative white and colored citizens have been held in Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Ohio, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. Following these conferences, State negro workers' advisory committees are being formed with representative white and colored citizens serving on them." If negroes are to be made more regular and efficient workers not merely conditions of employment, but general living conditions, must be improved.

Labor-1918

United States Department of

No Dictatorship for The Negroes of Ala.

The Birmingham

A true democracy fairly adminstered in which service, individual worth, and true intellectual and spiritual value have true recognition as against autocracy or dictatorship, is far the most blessed and desirable form of government the world has ever known. The trend of present day thought-life and government activities are toward the democratic. More and more are men expressing their contempt for bossism and dictatorship, which is the practice among people, few of whom have any recognition for worth.

Now and then there is a disposition among colored people to establish here or there a kind of race dictatorship. It springs from the desire on the part of few men to array themselves the right to speak for all the Negroes. This is a form of race control attempted to be practiced upon the Negro more than upon any other people. And it is up to the Negro to repudiate the efforts of some self-appointed and self-constituted or alien appointed race leaders to dictate in every community throughout some states as to whom among Negroes shall receive consideration in way of appointments or preferment to positions of consideration either locally or otherwise. So pompous and self-inflated do some of these dictators at times become that whenever a representative Negro known for service is selected for any place or preferment without the endorsement of such dictators, they set up a tremendous howl of what they consider an ignoring of their dictatorship.

The appointment of Pres. W. S. Buchanan of the Agriculture and Mechanical, Normal, Ala., to be assistant to Mr. Williams of Mississippi in the Department of Labor, without the endorsement of certain Negro local influence, sprung a great surprise to the erstwhile leader. The appointment of Mr. Buchanan was a suitable and timely one. No more fit character could have been selected in the State of Alabama to represent the Negro people and we are wondering why this wail has been set up by those of the self-constituted dictatorship. We endorse the appointment of President Buchanan and wish further to put ourselves on record to the end that there is to be no dictatorship for all the Negroes in Alabama and especially is this to be true of the Northern part of the State. As to Birmingham, Jefferson county and this particular section we shall wage as unceasing fight upon any attempt to disregard men who are worthy and capable and also serviceable in their local communities. and to place before the people those men whose appointments will satisfy a self-constituted dictatorship.

We shall at all times stand for recognition of men in a community, section or state who are actually rendering service valuable to their race and Country. And should some efforts be persisted in that are now being practiced in this section of the State of Alabama we shall give names so that there will be no question as to the person or persons and things for which we will not stand. We shall insist upon the demcoratic principle of government and thus endorse the men we believe to be suited for preferment and leadership, and unless such course is followed we shall repudiate through public sentiment aroused any individual or individuals appointed by alien influence.

Birmingham has several men of worth and repute capable of thinking out problems for themselves and of discharging any duty in connection with higher positions of preferment and we shall stand by the men of this State and Section and County who are rendering service commensurate with the demands of the times. We need no one person to direct or dictate for us on all occasions as to who shall serve for the people of this Section or District. We shall have a voice in that ourselves or see to it that those who are otherwise selected than by and for the people shall be the representatives only of those who selected them and not the representatives of the people.

NEWARK [illegible]
OCTOBER [illegible] 1918

Discuss Plans to Use Negroes of State in War Labor Program

How to fit the negro workers of the state into the war labor program of the Federal Department of Labor was the subject of a conference here yesterday attended by Dr. George E. Haynes of Washington, director of negro economics of the department; State Director of Employment Joseph Spitz and William M. Ashby, supervisor of negro economics in New Jersey.

Programs already have been worked out in eight states, and it was proposed to follow much along the same lines in New Jersey. The appointment of Mr. Ashby, recently made, was the first step. The next likely will be the appointment of a state committee and local committees of negro citizens to cooperate with the community labor boards.

"The negro is as sacrificing and patriotic in work at home as he is showing himself to be in the trenches 'over there'," declared Dr. Haynes, after the conference. "He only asks a full chance to put his shoulders to the war labor wheel."

A state conference of representatives of colored workers may be called before the appointment of committees is made. One of the functions of these committees will be to urge upon employers the desirability of colored women as factory workers.

Labor Conference Held and Interesting In Ohio's Capital

WASHINGTON, July 22.—The department of labor has invited for a conference a number of Colored men of Ohio to meet at Columbus, O., Monday, August 5, following the plans of the department to secure nation-wide co-operation of Negro workers in agriculture and industry during these strenuous war times. The desire of the department, which has been called by George E. Harper, white, director of Negro economics for the department of labor, is to secure the advice and help of representative Colored and white citizens for the purpose of adopting the department's general plans to meet, effectually, local conditions in different parts of Ohio.

ALABAMA'S FIRST UNSKILLED LABOR QUOTA IS 2,070

Alabama has been called upon to furnish 2,070 unskilled laborers as the first quota of the State to be taken from non-essential industries and placed in industries which are necessary in the winning of the war. The quota was set in Washington Thursday and notice of it was received by the United States employment service Friday. The quota will be divided into quotas for the various divisions of the State and the labor will be recruited by the representatives of the United States employment service who were organized at a meeting here early in the week.

In announcing the quota, the Federal employment service at Washington stated that the second quota may be expected to be given out about August 15. The task of sub-dividing the quota and placing an equal burden on all communities will be done by the State Labor Advisory Board.

No labor can be taken out of Alabama without the permission of this board and the policy of the board will be even to decline to permit the removal of labor from any community if essential war industries in that community are short of labor.

500,000 UNSKILLED WAR INDUSTRIES WORKERS NEEDED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A shortage of 500,000 unskilled workers in war industries is shown in incomplete reports to the department of labor's federal employment service, which today took over the recruiting of this class of labor for war industries employing a maximum force of 100 or more persons. Final reports, it was announced, are expected to show a shortage of 1,000,000 workers.

War industry was defined in the announcement by the employment service as "the manufacture of products or erection of structures directly or indirectly supplied to some department of the government for use in connection with the war." Coal mining also was classified as "wholly war work."

While they will be protected from recruiting by other industries, railroads and farms must obtain their unskilled labor by other means than through the Federal employment service, the announcement said.

LABOR DEPARTMENT TAKES OVER WHOLE HOUSING PROBLEM

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Entire control of the problem of housing workers in all war industries has been delegated to the Department of Labor after discussion of the question at recent Cabinet meetings.

Secretary Wilson announced today he had the assurance of the President and Secretary McAdoo that the $500,000,000 war corporation would not deal with the housing question.

A director of housing, to have entire administrative charge of the program will be announced within a few days by Secretary Wilson as soon as he received the acceptance of a prominent man already selected for the place.

ORDER ABOUT LABOR ADS IS SOMEWHAT MODIFIED

Washington, August 14.—Modification in twenty-two states of the blanket prohibition against war plants with a force of more than 100 men advertising for unskilled labor, was announced today by the department of labor. To facilitate in supplying much needed labor to plants in these states employers for the present will be permitted to insert advertisements in newspapers and other mediums in the name of the federal employment service.

Federal directors of these states have also been directed to give all possible latitude to the efforts of field recruiting forces of war plants to secure labor.

The states to which the modifications apply include Alebama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas.

NEGRO LABOR BUREAU WANTED BY NEGROES

Washington, February 26.—Separation of negro labor problems from the other activities of the department of labor was asked today by Assistant Secretary Post by a delegation including Emmet Scott, the negro special assistant to the secretary of war; Eugene K. Jones, secretary of the Negro Urban league; James H. Dillard, president of Hampton institute, and John J. Shillady, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A new bureau headed by a negro or some one else conversant with negro problems was suggested.

TO STOP RAIDING THE FARMS.

The Advertiser believing that the widest publicity should be given the determination of the Federal authorities in Washington to stop private contractors doing government work from taking laborers from the farm, reproduces here the dispatch from Washington announcing a change in a labor policy which should never have been followed:

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Private contractors in Florida and other Southern States working on contracts for the War Department were instructed today not to do anything further toward labor recruiting but to secure their workers through the Federal employment service. This action followed order of Governor Catts, of Florida, to arrest all labor recruiters operating in violation of State law requiring licensus, which are virtually prohibitive.

It will be noted that the government very properly leaves the labor matters in the hands of the Federal employment service, which is directed by men who have no interest whatever in moving labor or of upsetting labor conditions, and who do their work with an eye single to what is best for the people at this time. It is unfortunate that this policy was not adopted two years ago; before we get through with this war, America is going to suffer from the short-sighted plan of robbing the farms to put labor in a few industries for a brief time at high wages.

The Advertiser wants this announcement of the government given the widest publicity, so that the officers of the law in the various counties, can know that labor agents, working for private governmental contractors are about illegal business when they go around trying to hire labor from the farms. The Advertiser has been told on good authority, that some of these labor agents working for private contractors have gone to ignorant workmen on the farms and have told them, "Unless you take this job, which the government is offering you, they are going to draft you right now in the army and send you to Europe."

The business of farming in the Southern States has suffered irreparable injury, by the short-sighted labor policy inaugurated at the beginning of the war. The business of farming could have borne very easily the hardships put upon it by the army draft, but it was hurt and hurt badly by the raids made during the past two years on farm labor, by the holders of profitable governmental contracts, who could afford to pay high wages for a few months, and then throw their labor out into the world again.

Under the practices that have prevailed, the nation as a whole has suffered and will suffer more: farming has been badly handi-

capped, economic conditions have been unnecessarily upset and the negro as an individual and as a race has been badly hurt. In the South the negro will ultimately be the chief sufferer. He will have been enticed to unaccustomed and harder work, he will have been thrown out of work, as soon as the fat contracts are filled, and he will have had his whole system and the custom of life upset.

NEW ORLEANS LA STATES
OCTOBER 2, 1918

Will Organize Bureau For Negro Laborers

A separate bureau of the United States Employment Service to place negroes in industry will be organized this week by Hans A. M. Jacobsen, state director, and Federal Director Hayne, of Washington. The bureau will be in charge of negroes entirely and will only attend to the wants of negroes seeking employment.

Mr. Jacobsen announced Wednesday that he would move his office to the Audubon Building. W. G. Thompson, the examiner, will remain at 341a Carondelet street. E. E. Howell, Mr. Jacobsen's secretary, has arrived from Meridian, Miss., and assumed his duties.

DR. ROUNDTREE IS NEGRO EXAMINER

TRENTON N J TIMES
NOVEMBER 5, 1918

Named to Labor Job Under Federal Government at $1,200 a Year

The Rev. Dr. I. W. L. Roundtree has been named by State Labor Commissioner Lewis T. Bryant as one of the negro examiners in the Federal-State-Municipal Employment Bureau Service, which is under the direction of the United States Department of Labor. In his new work Dr. Roundtree is a government employe, receiving an annual salary of $1,200 a year from the government. He has no state connection as an official of the employment bureau service.

There are 14 of the employment bureaus in New Jersey and the policy of the United States Department of Labor is to have a negro examiner attached to each of these stations. Several of the appointments have already been made by Commissioner Bryant, acting as the New Jersey director of the service.

Dr. Roundtree's duties as an examiner attached to the Trenton bureau are to list negroes available for essential employment and to attempt to fill applications for negro employes.

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
JANUARY 15, 1918

Readjusting the Labor Supply.

Complaints are continually heard these days of a shortage in the supply of labor. An organized effort is being made to secure the importation of Chinese coolies by shiploads. Negroes have been drawn from the south by thousands to work at unfamiliar tasks in the north. In general there is anxiety over the labor supply. This has brought about demoralizing competition on the part of employers for the services of individual workers.

Secretary Wilson of the federal labor department insists that as yet there is no actual labor shortage. Approximately 1,500,000 of the working force of the nation will be taken for war purposes in the first year of its preparations, yet the nation has 35,000,000 workers and 1,500,000 is said to be less than the normal number of unemployed. So the problem resolves itself at least for the time being into one of readjustment. While there is a shortage in some trades, there is an oversupply in others. This discrepancy must be equalized by intelligent classification so that all available labor may be used to the best advantage.

In consequence of the abnormal conditions that prevail at present, labor is in a state of migratory unrest. Extremely high wages are being paid in some industries. A natural desire to participate in this benefit pervades almost all grades of workers. False or exaggerated reports of labor scarcity in specific industries are partly responsible for the restlessness that demoralizes working forces and seriously reduces production.

The situation calls for regulation under far sighted and systematic plans. The labor supply must be correlated to the labor demand, otherwise the nation, now in a most trying position, will be subject to great waste and growing inefficiency. The national government has been slow to turn its attention to this basic problem. Now that it is aroused to the existing peril it must put forth its utmost endeavors to assist every worker in giving a good account of himself in some essential industry.

NEW YORK WOMEN'S WEAR
AUGUST 5 1918

CALL FOR NEGRO LABOR RE-NEWS RACE PROBLEM.

Philadelphia.—Four hours after the Federal labor exchanges had opened, it was apparent that if the requisitions for negro labor filed by the various manufacturers in the metropolitan zone were filled, Philadelphia and his section of Pennsylvania would have a fresh race problem on their hands. For in the 850 requisitions were demands and requests for 25[illegible]64 men for August, [illegible] and October in the war industries in this State, and of that number there were requests for 186,000 negroes alone to be used in unskilled labor.

This tremendous request, coming on the heels of the race riots that disgraced the Thirtieth Ward for several days, and in which four men lost their lives, gave the managers of the exchanges pause, they admitted. They felt that the importation of such a tremendous number of negroes into this State, the greater majority of which would be used in Philadelphia and the seven contiguous counties comprising the metropolitan district, meant a fresh burden and a weighty problem for everybody to hand e.

HELPS TO SOLVE NEGRO PROBLEM

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics of the Department of Labor, has just completed a trip through the southern states where he has been aiding in the organization of committees to promote closer co-operation between the races and to stimulate among the negroes in particular a spirit of co-operation that will show the value of their daily work to the nation.

Negro workers' advisory committees have been organized in a number of states, and in some places the organization has proceeded as far as city and county units. White men and negroes serve together on these committees, and splendid results in meeting local problems of labor shortage have already been obtained.

Among the meetings held those at Ocala and Lakeland, Florida, were largely attended by white residents of those places. It was necessary to hold some of the meetings in the open air, because of the spread of influenza, and these were attended by many white persons who came in automobiles.

WASHINGTON D C STAR
SEPTEMBER 8 1918

WILL MOBILIZE NEGRO LABOR.

Dr. G. E. Haynes Charged With Increasing Industrial Efficiency.

Steps to mobilize the negro laborers of the United States and render them more efficient in agriculture and war industries are being taken by Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics for the Department of Labor.

Dr. Haynes' first move was to hold conferences of leaders of the race in a number of states, including Ohio, Georgia and Kentucky. As a result of these conferences, state advisory committees are being appointed. In addition to these committees, federal supervisors of negro economics have been named for Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida.

STATE HAS SUPERVISOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS

DETROIT MICH. NEWS
NOVEMBER 3 1918

To help the employer and the Negro laborer to a mutual adjustment of their differences, as well as to discourage racial discrimination in industrial activities, and to increase the morale of the army of colored workmen throughout Michigan, the Department of Labor at Washington has appointed Dr. William Jennifer U. S. supervisor of Negro Economics for Michigan. Dr. Jennifer has already entered upon his duties, and will co-operate with James V. Cunningham, state director of U. S. Employment.

NEGRO LABOR ADVISER WILL BE APPOINTED

Constitution

Washington, March 1.—Appointment of an adviser on negro labor problems was recommended to the department of labor today by the labor advisory council.

It was suggested that he might be either connected with the department or associated with one of the negro uplift organizations which recently urged Secretary Wilson to provide a separate bureau for the handling of negro labor problems.

The advisory council said a separate bureau did not seem necessary at the present time, but that the administration of the new work might be decided on later.

It is understood that Secretary Wilson will choose a representative negro to assume the duties of the new position.

OMAHA NEB BEE
NOVEMBER 20 1918

Solving Negro Problem

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NAMED TO RECRUIT LABOR IN HARLEM

Acting on the recommendation of John R. O'Leary, district superintendent of the United States Department of Labor of the United States Employment Service, an office has been opened at 281 Lenox avenue, for the convenience of Negroes in Harlem.

Eugene L. Moore of THE AGE, at the instance of Mr. O'Leary, has been appointed an examiner in the United States Employment Service and assigned to the Harlem Office to look after the recruiting of Negro labor—skilled and unskilled—for the Government. Mr. Moore assumed his new duties June 12.

Recruiting offices have been opened by the Government for white and colored labor in all the large cities.

FEDERAL LABOR BUREAU

In Philadelphia there have been opened several Labor Employment Bureaus under the auspices of the United States War Department. These are for the purpose of mobilizing labor, especially for the war industries. They have work for any man or woman who wants it. The call for women is especially imperative at this time. So much so that one office has been given over almost entirely to placing women.

On South Broad Street is an office particularly to handle colored labor. During the month of August over 2200 men and women were placed through this office and twice as many might have been placed had they been available.

Many new places have been opened up to colored workers, and particularly to the colored women. In the clothing trade there have been many colored women used. The agent in charge, S. R. Keesal, is endeavoring to find women for new openings.

Harry E. Arnold, a colored special examiner of the Employment Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., is touring the State of Virginia in the interest of the conservation of colored farm and industrial labor in the South, where most of the twelve million colored people live and own millions of dollars worth of real and personal property.

COLORED LABOR IN CITY IS TO BE MOBILIZED

DAYTON O NEWS
OCTOBER 27 1918

The national government has appointed Dr. George E. Haynes director of negro economics. His duty is to mobilize all colored labor for increased production; classifying each worker according to his qualification and securing for all the standard prevailing wage.

To facilitate this Dr. Haynes has conferred with those most responsible in the several states. State committees have been appointed to assist in the work. To further assist the state committees Charles E. Hall, supervisor of economics in the United States employment service, has formed committees in the different counties.

The following have been appointed as the committee of Montgomery county: Mrs. L. W. Hatchcock, Dr. B. A. Rose, Oscar Evans, Benjamin Spalding and Rev. J. N. Samuels-Belboder.

The committee takes this opportunity to inform employers and employ[illegible] of Dayton and Montgomery county that it is ready to meet and consult with them at any time.

That the committee may more effectively do its work all colored laborers and workers are urgently requested to register their names, addresses, occupations and qaulifications, respectively. The places of registraton, are: 336 West Fifth street, for men and all women; 335 Norwood avenue, for men. For further information call Main 4455 or 7807.

Labor - 1918

United States Department of

DIRECTOR HAYNES ON CHANGES IN RELATION OF OUR WAGE EARNERS

The New

"The Effect of War Conditions on Negro Labor" was one of the subjects discussed at the Reconstruction Conference held by the American Academy of Political Science at the Hotel Astor. This organization is connected with Columbia University and among the speakers were Secretary of Labor Wilson, ex-President Taft, Charles M. Schwab, Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of Woman in Industry Service; Felix Frankfurter, assistant labor administrator.

The subject of Negro labor was taken up in an address by Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor, who said among other things that the subject should be divided into three main parts: (1) The change in the relation of Negro wage-earners to white employers, North and South; (2) the change in the relation of Negro wage-earners to white workmen, and (3) the change in the Negro himself.

Wherever there has been such intelligent guidance that the first experience of the Northern employer, in making trial of Negro workers, has been satisfactory to him and wherever there has been intelligent guidance for Negro workers, the experiment has been successful. Without such intelligent direction, employers have given up the trial as a hopeless experiment. Referring to the effect of Negro migration North, the speaker said that after Negro migration North had developed there was a considerable increase in war demands for the building of cantonments and munitions plants in the South, a shortage of labor in the South followed inevitably. Out of this shortage of labor arose a revaluation of Negro labor. Further, this migration to the North and the consequent changes under war conditions brought home to the mind of the rank and file of the Negroes the feeling that freedom among other things means the liberty for one to move at will from place to place and to change his job when it is to his advantage to do so.

Again it should be emphasized that the efforts of the Department of Labor to adjust the relations of white employers and Negro wage-earners in the South during the unusual war conditions have been largely experimental, but the experiment has been successful beyond the most sanguine expectation. The experiment has established beyond question the practicability, North and South, of the plan by which representatives of Negro wage-earners meet the representatives of white employers in co-operative committees and conferences. It has demonstrated that such meetings can achieve substantial results in adjusting the local labor problems which changing conditions and relations have produced.

Another effect of the war upon Negro labor has been to open up a wider range of occupations, in the North especially. For instance, in Detroit, Mich., in 1914 there were probably not a thousand Negroes in all the factories in that great automobile center. The latest report from Detroit about two months ago stated that probably about sixteen or seventeen thousand are now engaged in the industries of that city.

During the past two years the speaker has visited many States, both North and South, and has taken special pains to talk with all classes of Negro workers both in industry and agriculture. This canvass of opinion has been among Negroes working on railroads, in mines, in factories, hotel porters, hackmen, farmers, plantation tenants, farm hands, tradesmen, business men, ministers, doctors, lawyers and housewives. The main object of such a canvass has been to learn from these people what constitutes the essential things which the great majority of them consider they should have as the outcome of this war and their part in it. First, they desire a fair chance to secure work and to hold it on the same conditions and with the same pay as other workers. Secondly, there is a widespread desire for education of all kinds.

In the third place, there is a united desire for the removal of race discrimination in public courts and in public

Discusses War Conditions on Negro Labor

AMERICAN ACADEMW POLITICAL SCIENCE GIVES ITS VIEWS

The Savannah

Many Distinguished Men Spoke at the Important Conference

New York, Dec. 17th—The American Academy of Political Science, one of the influential organizations connected with Columbia University, this city, is holding a reconstruction conference here at the Hotel Astor. Among the speakers are the following: Honorable William B. Wilson, secretary of labor; Ex-President William H. Taft; Charles M. Schwab, director gereral of American Fleet Corporation; Miss Mary Van Kleeck, director of womon industry service, department of labor; Felix Grankfurter, assistant labor administrator; Miss Helen Fraser of London, England; Thomas B. Love, assistant secretary of the treasury; and Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro economics, department of labor.

Extracts from the letters of the director of Negro economics on the "Effect of War Conditions on Negro Labor" are as follows:

The subject should be divided into three main parts: (1) The change in the relation of Negro wage earners to white employers, North and South; (2) the change in the relation of Negro wage earners to white workmen; and (3) the change in the Negro himself.

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In the third place, there is a united desire for the removal of race discrimination in public courts and in public conveyances, and provision in city and country for the same facilities of community improvement for them as for other folks.

The fourth thing so generally desired by Negro workers can probably be best expressed in the words of an unlettered Negro tenant farmer in a southern state, who said to a prominent business man presidjng over a meeting: "And, Sir, we wants to help say who governs us." As soon as this sentence was uttered the Negro part of the audience reechoed it in resounding applause. This same sentiment is expressed in various ways by Negro workers in country and city wherever one is able to find out what they really think. In a word, they have a deep consciousness of government by the consent of the governed; they are asking that they may be taken into all public affairs of the commonwealth and of the nation where their interests are involved.

Three general facts have been touched upon in the course of the discussion which should be repeated in closing in order to point to a plan of action First, all this adjustment of Negro workers North and South in their relation to white employers and white wage earners needs some general plan of organization. Secondly, it may be stated that in every state, North and South, where the department of labor has instituted organized effort for adjustment, white employers and white workmen have looked with favor upon the plan, accepted it, and given hearty cooperation.

Third, that the plan as now demonstrated in Negro Workers' Advisory Committees made up on a cooperative basis of representatives of Negro wage earners, white employers, and, where ver possible, white wage earners, is a most effective, practical means of guiding all interests concerned. That as a governmental effort it can deal successfully with many of the problems growing out of the effect of war conditions upon Negro labor.

The U. S. Employment Service Helping the Employer and Employee.

The Dallas Express

Many people are under the erroneous impression that the United States Employment Service is an accidental developement of the great world war. This impression is false, but it has been accentuated by the fact that the service has rendered effective aid in securing workers for the various activities and has served as a recruiting office for some branch of the army.

The United States Employment Service is a division of the Department of Labor of the United States Government, operating for the purpose of supplying the labor needs of employers and finding employment for the unemployed.

Absolutely no fee is charged for the service this division renders, and is an essential, integral part of the Federal Government, just as much so as the Department of Agriculture, or the Navy Department, or the Post office Department. The Government has long realized the need of a branch which will serve the purpose of meeting labor conditions as they arise throughout the entire nation, and it was for this purpose that the department was created.

The United States Employment Service is a permanent, American Institution under the direct control and administration of the United States Government at Washington. Each state in the American sisterhood is under a Federal Director who in turn operates through branch offices and community representatives in his respective state.

When an employer requires men or women to assist him in the successful prosecution of his business he calls on the nearest office of the United States Employment Service and sets for his needs. The machinery of the service is at once set in motion to supply the empolyers' needs, whether they be skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled labor.

When a man or woman seeks employment, he or she goes to the United States Employment Service and registers, or files an application for the kind of position he or she is capable of filing. Usually the office has a position suitable for the applicant, but if not tthe application is carefully recored and the service at once begins looking for a place for the applicant. But the case is exceptional when we cannot immediately refer applicant to a position, and frequently he has the choice of several.

Any professional man, skilled mechanic or artisan, semi-skilled laborer will find the United States Employment Service the best medium through which empolyment can be obtained.

The service is open to women as well as men. We are constantly securing positions for women, trained or untrained, and their applications are accorded the same consideration as those of men. The Federal Government recognizes no color or sex in the administration of this service.

The Texas division of the United States Employment Service was organized on February 14, of this year, by H. W. Lewis, Federal Director. Under his supervision are 2,500 enrollment officers throughout the state and 166 community labor boards are co-operating with the service. In the state clearing offices are specially trained men and women in charge of skilled labor, unskilled labor and teachers.

The service has placed from three thousand to five thousand men and women per week in positions in the state.

The state office is located at 220 Bedell Building, San Antonio, Texas, and in every one of the larger cities and towns of the state there is a branch office where all information is available for those who are interested.

LABOR DEPARTMENT IS CALLING ON MEN TO WORK ON FARMS

Abertson 4-23-18

Students Wanted to Spend Vacations on Farms Helping to Produce Food Stuffs

The labor department is calling on students in men's colleges to work farms this summer. The students can enroll in the Public Service Reserve for placement by Employment Service, with Agriculture Departments aid.

A movement to place students in the men's colleges and universities of the country on farms this summer to assist in war crop production was launched last week by the Department of Labor, when Secretary of Labor Wilson wrote to the presidents of more than 600 institutions asking thier help in mobilizing their students. The Farm Management Division of the Department of Agriculture is co-operating with the Department of Labor in this movement.

All college students willing to work on farms during the coming vacation period will be enrolled in the Public Service Reserve, the registration division of the United States Employment Service. Each college or university head has been asked to appoint an enrollment officer, and the enrolling of the students in the colleges of each State will be conducted under the direction of the Federal-State director of the Public Service Reserve for that State. Harold Stone, of Rochester N. Y., a graduate of Yale University, in the class of 1902, has been named by William F. Hall, national director of the Public Service Reserve, to take charge of this new phase of the reserve's activity.

Plan of Placement.

After having been enrolled in the reserve, students will be placed on farms through the branch offices of the United States Employment Service, working in conjunction with the county agents of the Department of Agriculture and of the States. Where institutions in a particular State already have operative a practical plan for utilizing the services of students for crop production, the plan of the Department of Labor will either be modified or not put into effect. The department is seeking especially to send to farms young men who have had farming experience.

It has also been suggested that the boys from the various preparatory and high schools be induced to go to the farms and work in squads of ten or fifteen, each squad being in charge of one teacher or other volunteer. This would be an excellent way for them to spend their vacations and at the same time do their part towards the production of more foodstuff. The farmer would be willing to pay for service rendered and the boy receive training that would be of value to him in after life. The principals of such schools in Montgomery and nearby towns are invited to call on the examiners in the bureau at Montgomery to go over the necessary plans.

Indiana demonstrates the fact that boys can and will do farm work.

"Farmers won't take boys" is a phrase frequently heard and coming more often from city dwellers than farmers themselves.

In answer to it Indiana canvassed its farmers to find that 15,000 were willing to take boys; and last Tuesday 11,000 Chicago high school boys paraded in a great demonstration of their ability to perform even the most skilled forms of farm work. Tractors, harvesting machinery, and all other kinds of farm machinery were driven by boys. Floats showing boys at dairy work and other skilled tasks were in procession. Boys handled heavy four horse teams with the skill of veterans. All these war emergency farm workers received their training during the past months in the school-room and on Illinois farms during week ends.

Orders Listed.

The Bureau in Montgomery had the following orders listed yesterday:

2 Log cutters
10 R. R. builders.
21 General farm hands
2 R. R. stevedores
100 Carpenters
10 Foremen of carpenters
1 Bookkeeper
3 Brick yard workers.

The bureau placed the following: 2 chauffeurs; 1 cook; 2 concrete foremen; 2 machine helpers; 3 laborers; 4 carpenters.

Service free to both employer and employe. Farmers that are interested in using students are requested to communicate with the Bureau.

U. S. EMPLOYMENT SERVICE,
202 Dexter Ave.,
Phone 000

INVESTIGATE NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS

Fort Worth Gazette

COMMITTEES ORGANIZED BY DIRECTOR OF NEGRO ECONOMICS UNDERTAKING IMPORTANT WORK IN SOUTH.

Two important investigations connected with the labor problems of the war are now under way in the Southern States—one to determine what truth, if any, there is in charges that Negroes are quitting work because they receive allotments from relatives in the military service, and the other to examine proposals that Negro women be submitted to compulsory-work laws.

The object of organizations built up by Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the United States Department of Labor, is to make the relations between the white and colored populations of the Southern States as congenial as possible, and to prevent discrimination against the Negro in labor affairs.

A canvass of the colored people of Florida is being undertaken with a view to impress upon them the necessity of voluntary aid, to the best of their ability, in the Government's war-labor program. This project, it is believed, will overcome the labor shortage without resort to compulsion, and will stimulate to useful employment any Negroes who may have quit work because of government allotments.

The work of the Division of Negro Economics is carried on through state and county organizations composed in part of white and in part of colored citizens. There has been excellent co-operation between the races in working out war-labor problems.

Florida's special problems were discussed recently at a conference held in Ocala, under the auspices of the State Negro Workers' Advisory Committee, the chairman of which is President N. B. Young of the A. & M. College for Negroes.

An important part of the work of the state committee was the preparation of a program of activities for co-operation of white employers and Negro workers in all parts of the state, to promote better understanding between them and to remove the discontent of the workers so that they will give voluntarily regular and enthusiastic work for greater production of food and supplies needed to win the war.

In Jacksonville a local branch of the state committee has led to the establishment of a training center to instruct colored women along lines of work in which they can replace men, and W. A. Armwood, a Negro of Tampa, is touring the state to interest Negro preachers, lodge leaders, and others in the government's program.

"If we are going to raise the food needed by our soldiers, our allies and ourselves at home, every man and woman who can help in the garden or on the farm can see that it is his or her patriotic duty to join in," declares Dr. Haynes. "This is a bigger question than earning a living; it comes to be a question of working to have the food on which to fight to save ourselves and other people from German slavery. Every landowner can also now see that this is a bigger question than success on his land, but a question of doing whatever needs to be done to induce laborers to work the land and raise the necessary food."

COLORED LABOR BUREAU.

The Bee-mar 23 1918.

Giles Jackson, of Richmond, Va., has been for weeks trying to induce the Government to create a jim-crow labor bureau, with him at the head. He, or his friends, have circulated the report that the President favors him; that Gompers favors him, and that he appeared before President Wilson and his entire Cabinet, all of which approved of him and this jim-crow bureau.

The Bee can hardly credit such a report as being true. Giles Jackson has about as much to recommend him for such a position, or any other position, for that matter, save as dog catcher, as the devil has to recommend himself for a position on the right side of the Lord in Heaven. The very suggestion of Giles Jackson for such an important position—one requiring brains, honesty and unselfish devotion to the masses—is absolutely repugnant.

The race desires, and ought to have, a representative on the labor commission, one of high ideals, and unselfish interest, and broad vision; but the race does not want a jim-crow bureau, and, least of all, does it want Giles Jackson in any capacity where the rights and interests of the race are to be handled.

Giles Jackson for head of a colored labor bureau, in the Department of Labor?

U. S. MOBILIZING ALL NEGRO LABOR

WASHINGTON, D. C., THE SEPTEMBER 8 [illegible]

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics of the Labor Department, is conducting conferences and organizing State committees for the purpose of mobilizing and rendering more efficient the negro labor forces of this country.

This method has been adopted so that all movements of negro labor may be directed by the labor bureaus. War industries in the North, with their attending high wages, are responsible for the labor turnover that has practically depleted the ranks of negro laborers in the South.

State conferences have been held in Ohio, Georgia, and Kentucky. In Ohio, Virginia, Illinois, Mississippi, Georgia and Florida, Federal supervsors are in charge of the situation.

Labor - 1918

United States Department of

Work Of Division Of Negro Economics Commended To Congress

The Daily Herald 12-20-18

Results Amply Justify Its Creation, Says Secretary Wilson Of Department Of Labor

The report of the Secretary of Labor to Congress is of great interest to Negroes. It shows that the U. S. Government through the Department of Labor is really solving some of the great problems seriously affecting the economic condition of the Negro wage earner.

In referrinng to the establishment of the Division of Negro Economics, the Secreatry of Labor says:

"In the previous fiscal year the attention of the Department of Labor had been repeatedly called to specific prblems involving race relations. During 1916 and 1918 perplexing questions had arisen and investigations had been made with regard to Negroes. With the greater industrial efficiency demanded by the war it became apparent that a more harmonious adjustment of the labor relations between whites and Negroes was imperative, especially in view f the fact that the later race makes up over one-tenth of our total population and includes one-sixth of the working population. It has long been the policy of the Department to avail itself of the best expert knowledge obtainable in the administration of such problems as have arisen."

Staff Appointment Urged By Both Races.

The appointment of a Negro as adviser to the Secretary on matters relating to the Negro race was urged by Many white persons as well as Negroes and was favorably recommended the Advisory Council of the Department of Labor. After consultation with many persons of both races, the Secretary appointed Dr. George E. Haynes as his adviser, with the title—Director of Negro Economics.

According to the Secretary's report this step was taken not only because the advice of an expert was necessary but because it was generally felt that a race which makes up such a large share of our industrial army and has contributed so generously to our military and naval forces is certainly entitled to a setat at the Secretary's Council table when matters affecting its interests are being considered.

Duties Defined.

"The function of the Director of Negro Economics," says the Secretary, "is to advise the Secretary on matters affecting the Negro wage-earners and to outline and direct plans toward greater productoins in agriculture and other industries. The work of this Division since its creation and my policy has been to ref to it for advice concerning administration of all problems peculiar to Negroes as wage-earners."

The Work of Field Organization.

Congress is informed that State conferences with local organizations have been held in North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Florida, Mississippi, and Illinois and have received the strong support of the Governors and State Councils of Defense as well as many fraternal, religious, and educational associations; that cooperative committees of whites and Negroes have been organized in seven States, namely: Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, Ohio, Virginia and Kentucky; that the appointment of such committees is now in progress in five additional States—Illinois, Michigan, Missouri, Pennsylvania and New Jersey; and that county and city communities have been appointed in seven of these States. This work is carried on under the supervision of the Director of Negro Economics and by a staff of State Supervisors of Negro Economics with the view of promoting good feeling between the races whereby Negro labor can be used to its greatest productive efficiency under the most favorable conditions. These committees have worked in close co-operation with the Federal State Directors of the U. S. Employment Service.

Negro Migration of Great Concern.

Congress is also informed that a very extensive report on the migration of the Negro has been made by the Department of Labor under the supervision of Dr. James H. Dillard, President of the Jeanes and Slater Funds for Negro education in the South. The investigation was begun prior to the appointment of a Director of Negro Economics. However, the report was submitted to the Director of Negro Economics for final preparation and revision. This report is now in press and will be available for distribution in the near future.

LYNCHING

"Among the circumstances disclosed by Dr. Dillard's investigation," says the Secretary, "was the fact that the exodus of Negro workers had been th largest where lynchings and other forms of race friction had been the greatest". Later reports from the field indicate that such evils are retarding the efforts of the Department of Labor to allay labor unrest and to distribute properly the labor supply throughout the South.

"While the functions of the Department do not extend to recommendation of specific means for dealing with this menace, and while its correction lies wholly with the several States, it seems proper to point out that it is a constant cause of unrest and that it is making harder the work of the Department of Labor to increase the efficiency of Negro wage-earners by improving their conditions. It is a duty to point out the effects of such evils and to state that only its total abolition will serve to replace unrest with contentment. In the fulfillment of this duty the Department urges universal assistance in promoting co-operation between the races for the harmonizing of their relations and for the vigorous and unfailing enforcement of the law."

NEGRO FARMERS MEET ON FOOD CONSERVATION

Constitution

Rain Holds Down Attendance, But Enthusiastic Gathering Discusses the Plans.

8-2-18

Macon, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—While rainy weather over this section today probably held the attendance down somewhat, the gathering of negro farmers of middle Georgia at the city auditorium for the purpose of discussing food conservation and farm labor matters proved to be one of the best held for the colored people in this section. It was well attended in spite of the bad weather.

Reports made by delegates from different counties indicated the negro farmer is wide-awake to the seriousness of the food situation and is doing all he can to increase production, as well as conserve. The increases in acreage devoted to various food crops, as made known today, tell of the good that has come from the constant demand for more attention to food crops.

The meeting opened with an address by W. G. Middlebrooks, county agent for Bibb. Short talks were then made by farmers from the counties represented. A demonstration by Mrs. Bessie Stanley Woods, of Athens, featured the morning program.

Commissioner J. J. Brown and Dr. A. M. Soule, who were scheduled to deliver addresses at the afternoon session, were unable to reach Macon for the meeting.

To Check Loiterers.

Macon, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Preparatory to the inauguration of a card system for keeping a check on employees here, letters were sent today to the various employers in Macon, outlining the card system and urging them to co-operate in order that all loitering may be ended. Using the system proposed here is going to make it impossible for men to dodge the work or fight law. A special officer has been employed by the manufacturers' association to help enforce the law, and Macon hopes to have as good a record as any city as a result of this activity.

Self-Pherevation League.

Macon, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Formal organization of the Self-preservation league was effected at a meeting here tonight at the chamber of commerce. The league consists of six committees, each having its own chairman and secretary. A recent survey of the city is said to have disclosed the fact that over 500 men are doing work now that could easily be done by women and children. Efforts will be made, it is understood, to have all men released for government work as soon as possible. Plans for the campaign to be conducted in Macon were before the meeting tonight, and, from action taken, it is evident the league is going to get results.

To Check Profiteering.

Macon, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Following receipt of a communication from Major C. B. Hodges, chief of staff at Camp Wheeler, the board of commissioners of the Macon Chamber of Commerce has written city council asking that licenses of all merchants found guilty of profiteering at the expense of soldiers be revoked. It is planned to gather all evidence possible against profiteering and this will be given the authorities. While no direct complaint has been lodged as yet, a campaign to uncover practices said to have existed here since Camp Wheeler was established has been inaugurated by the chamber of commerce board, and it is believed it will have good results.

A questionnaire has been made public which soldiers are asked to fill out and send in to the proper persons for action

Thirty-nine Called.

Macon, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Local board No. 2 has selected thirty-nine men to go to Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, August 8. The call on Macon is for thirty-five white men, but more have been called to provide for any possible shortage. Classifications of men of the 1918 registration will be completed next week. Negroes have been called for examination the remainder of this week and early next week. The negroes called for the army will be sent to Camp Wheeler Monday.

Rains Hurting Cotton.

Macon, Ga., August 1.—(Special.)—Farmers in Macon today say the continued rains are hurting cotton, and fears were expressed that serious damage would be done. They say the weevil seems to be [illegible] rapidly.

ALL LABOR FOR N. O. CANAL TO BE RECRUITED BY FEDERAL AGENCY

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM

MAY 13, 1918

4000 Men to be Supplied for Big Industrial Improvement Ahead of Other Work

All labor, skilled and unskilled, required for the Foundation Company's shipyard and the New Orleans Industrial Canal will be recruited by the Federal Employment Agency in the city hall. Arrangements for this were made Monday at a conference between Hans

A. M. Jacobsen, examiner in charge of United States labor recruiting service for Louisiana and Commissioner E. E. Lafaye representing the canal interests and the shipbuilders.

From 3,000 to 4,000 workers of all classes will be required in the next few weeks. Mr. Jacobsen will undertake to supply them as fast as they are needed. He has not only all of Louisiana to draw from, but is entitled to bring to New Orleans 400 to 500 men in Arkansas who have enlisted for shipbuilding through government agencies, and is authorized to bring back to the city about 1,500 negro laborers who have been sent to West Point, Miss., during the last three months.

Will Meet N. O. Needs First

It developed Monday that the supply of labor for these large enterprises may be difficult to obtain without drawing men from other industries vital to the progress of the war. Furthermore, several other shipyards in the nation are endeavoring to draw workers away from Louisiana. One of these, the Hog Island Yards at Philadelphia, Monday sent a telegram to Mr. Jacobsen asking for several hundred negroes.

Mr. Jacobsen will, however, decline to send any men away until the local needs are met.

It also came to light Monday that all private corporations and individuals will be barred from attempts to recruit labor for any industry, even the most essential war work. This work will be centered in the regularly constituted government agencies in order that the most equitable distribution of the available supply may be made, and in order to prevent one company from getting the labor of another.

"This rule was put into effect by the authorities at Washington," Mr. Jacobsen said, "to check disorganization of enterprises. Labor agents have been operating throughout the south for many months. In many places they have drawn men away from important industries, which is forbidden. It has been found that the best way to handle the question is through government agencies alone."

Mr. Jacobsen will not issue a call for men until he receives a request either from the shipyard company or the canal management.

Operations in the canal zone continued to grow in volume Monday. The first of the large imported dredges, which arrived in Lake Borgne Saturday night, is proceeding through Bay Bienvenue to the canal site. It will be kept operating day and night and its capacity is 10,000 cubic yards a day.

WALTER S. BUCHANAN ADDRESSES NEGROES OF ESCAMBIA COUNTY

Outlines Plans by Which Negroes Can Aid in Relieving the Labor Shortage of Alabama

9—4—18

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BREWTON, ALA., Sept. 4—The negroes of Escambia county are working up to the labor situation. The court house was crowded last night to hear Walter S. Buchanan, special assistant to Geo. B. Tarrant federal director of Labor for Alabama, discuss the labor shortage. Buchanan is president of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College for negroes at Normal and he is widely known and his words have weight. In his address here he made no effort to draw attention to himself but set forth the needs of the government and how the negroes can meet them.

He said the negro has gone over the top in giving to the Red Cross and in buying Thrift Stamps and Liberty bonds, and he knows his race will respond whole heartedly to the appeal of the Self Preservation Loyalty league that every able bodied man work six days per week. Buchbanan classed as heroes those men engaged in logging saw milling, turpentine dipping, farming, fertilizing making and other essential war industries, who work conscientiously six days per week to help win the war.

Buchanan let fall bits of history which pleased his audience, both white and black very much. He said that a negro saved the day in the battle of Mobile by ralling a part of Andrew Jackson's retreating white soldiers, and that it was a negro soldier who suggested the now famous cotton bale breast work which proved so formidable in the battle of New Orleans.

Buchanan praised those women who

LABOR RALLY HELD IN BIRMINGHAM LARGELY ATTENDED

9—13—18

(Special to The Advertiser.)

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Sept. 12.—The labor rally at capital park tonight under the auspices of the Department of Labor was attended by a large crowd of both employers and employes and enthusiasm was the keynote of the gathering. John B. Densmore, Washington, D. C., director general of the United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, was the principal speaker. Harris Dickson well known Southern writer; Cliff Williams, of Meridian, district superintendent; Jerome Jones, Atlanta, Southern organizer for the American Federation of Labor; Joseph Mitchell Chapple, Boston, editor National Magazine; Governor Henderson and others were on the program. A colored chorus of more than 100 voices rendered a musical program. Labor throughout the Birmingham district is promising every effort in the government war program and will give every hour possible in the speed-up intentions.

Coal Production a Little Better.

Coal production in Alabama for the week ending September 7 as announced by E. A. Holmes, representative of the Federal Fuel Administrator today, was 392,939 tons against 390,413 tons the week ending August 31. Railroad car shortage is claimed as cause of the lagging production. The maximum production was attained during the week ending July 27 when 433,738 tons of coal were mined. The week ending August 24 saw an output of 430,311 tons and then the drop came as the railroad car service was under average.

Butter Prices Ascend.

Wholesale dealers in butter today announced an increase in prices for the better grades of 2 cents per pound, up to 54 cents. In compliance with government rulings, it was stated today that after this week the better grades of butter would be sold in pound packages instead of as low as quarter pound cuts by the wholesalers. The retail dealers will have to deal to customers off the pound packages of butter.

NEGRO HELPED WAR WORK, SAYS HAYNES

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
NOVEMBER 26, 1918

Labor in U. S. Plants and Shipyards Showed Attitude of Race

(From the Office of the Director of Negro Economics, Department of Labor)

What the negro has done on the battlefields of France to win the war for America has been told in many heroic stories from the front. What he is doing in the mines, shipyards and cotton fields at home for the same purpose is less spectacular, but none the less effective.

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics, Department of Labor, thus describes some of the efforts that are being made to promote better relations between the races in the southern States, thereby promoting the morale of the negro:

"There are three facts which have been kept in mind in the efforts to increase the morale and efficiency of negro labor for winning the war. First, that the negro wage earners are ready to shoulder some of the responsibility for the arduous work on the farm and in the factory, and when given a fair chance and sympathetic guidance in making the labor program they will respond enthusiastically; second, virtually all employers of negro labor are white employers, and many fellow workmen are white workmen. Out of the second fact develops racial misunderstandings, prejudice, antagonisms, fears and suspicions. This is the third fact of the situation.

"To meet these conditions the Department of Labor has held a number of State conferences with representatives of negro wage earners, of white employers and, wherever possible, of white workmen. At these conferences the problems of better adjustment have been discussed and plans of co-operative effort of white and colored citizens for 100 per cent labor efficiency in war production have been made. As a result, during the last five months, negro workers' advisory committees, both State-wide, by counties and in towns and cities, have been formed or are being formed in six southern States and five northern States.

"For instance in Ohio, besides a State advisory committee, there are local advisory committees in twelve of the principal towns that have a considerable negro population. In Virginia committees have been formed in forty-six counties. Co-operative white persons serve on these committees or jointly with them, representing the councils of defense, the chambers of commerce and the representatives of organized labor. These affiliations vary, of course, with local conditions.

Competent negro men who have had experience dealing with negro wage earners have been appointed as supervisors of negro economics in nine States to direct the work of these co-operative negro workers' advisory committees and to increase the morale and efficiency of negro wage earners. These committees have already done some very constructive work in many localities. In Jacksonville, Fla., they have helped to train colored women to take the place of men in jobs declared nonessential. In several places in Ohio they have helped the United States employment service recruit women for war industries. In a county in Georgia they advised farmers about adusting the price of cotton picking, so as to entice pickers. In numbers of localities they have held mass-meetings to inform the colored people on war labor needs. Some State-wide campaigns are now being undertaken along these lines. Large numbers of letters of approval of this work have been received from negroes and from employers."

Employers and People Without Jobs Helped By Employment Bureau

Constitution 9—19—18

By E. C. Bruffey.

A mighty busy place—busy every hour of the day—is the Federal State Employment bureau, at 16 South Pryor street, where people now out of work are being registered, and from which labor is being supplied every kind of employer.

The work of registering persons seeking help of any kind to concerns asking for workmen has been reduced to a practical science, so that at a minute's notice an employer can be advised of the kind of help the agency can supply at once or the registered man or women sent to an open place without delay.

It is all done by a card system. An applicant for work on entering office is given a card, upon which he writes his name, his address and occupation, adding to the latter what work he is willing to do outside his regular line, his age, what wages he desires and the names of his last three employers. He must indicate the number of dependents he has, tell whether he is married, single or widowed, whether he is a citizen of the United States and how long he has been one.

These cards when completed are filed away in the office for reference when a call is made by an employer for some kind of help. Or when a card is handed in if an applicant for the place seems fitted for some other then on hand the office will fill out a card of introduction to the prospective employee, which is given to the job hunter as a credential from the Federal State Employment bureau so that the two may be brought together at once and arrange their own matters.

The bureau is under the direction of H. M. Stanley, state labor commissioner, who drops into the office every morning and afternoon to see how things are progressing. The federal government is represented in the office by Charles Puletson, a civil service graduate, and with him are A. P. Spence and Andy McElroy, for years foreman of the stone work in the Atlanta federal prison; also a woman clerk, to whom all women seeking positions are referred.

"For you know," says Commissioner Stanley, "a woman had rather tell her troubles and give her confidence to a woman than to a man at any time.

"So far," says Commissioner Stanley, the expenses of the bureau is maintained by the federal government, but I hope soon to see the state make an appropriation in this direction. The bureau has proven a good thing since it was opened here. We have secured jobs for many men and women and have supplied many employers with help they have asked for."

Washington Speaks

Forrester B. Washington, director of Negro economics for Illinois, was the chief speaker at a meeting held on Monday morning under government auspices in the employment offices of the Swift and Armour plants at the Chicago stock yards in the interest of speeding up food production for the army.

A serious apathy has developed among the workers because of the mistaken conviction that the war is practically over. Applicants for jobs especially have slowed up production by a suddenly developed reluctance to accept anything but the choicest positions offered.

The feeding of the 2,000,000 soldiers of Uncle Sam now in France is a great problem at the best, since they are entirely dependent upon this country for food, and any delay in the steady flow of provisions is immediately and painfully felt by the boys "over there."

As a result of Mr. Washington's talk many of the Race men in the lines gave the whites a lesson in patriotism by holding up their hands in promise to accept the first job offered that would help in the cause for which the meeting was being held. The speaker was accompanied by other governmental officials, who were greatly pleased with the results of the meeting.

Appoint Mrs. Irwin as Assistant to Dr. Haynes

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6.—The U. S. Department of Labor announces the appointment of Mrs. Helen Irwin as special assistant to the director, Miss Mary Van Kleeck of the Woman's Industry Service on Economic Problems of Women Wage-earners. The services of Mrs. Irwin have been secured by grant of leave of absence for several months by the District Board of Education to do some special work in making policies and plans and assisting in developing the labor program of the department so far as it relates to our people. She is to be associated with Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics.

Mrs. Irwin has had considerable training and experience for large service in this connection. She is a graduate of Howard University, of the Philadelphia School of Domestic Science, and has done graduate work at both Chicago and the University of Pennsylvania in economics, vocational guidance and psychology. She has taught domestic science two years at Howard University, was for four years director of girls' manual training at the Baltimore High school, and four years teacher of home economics at Miner Normal school.

WEAVER TO COLLECT DATA UPON LABOR AVAILABLE FOR WAR

Feb. 3, 1918

Governor Hugh M. Dorsey has appointed J. D. Weaver, of Dawson, Ga., as state administrator for the war labor registration in Georgia.

The purpose of the census is to show the labor available for shipbuilding purposes and other war material production enterprises.

Mr. Weaver will be assisted in his work by the county councils of defense in each county.

Labor - 1918

United States Department of Labor

ACCORD COURTESY AND DUTY ALIKE

We do not like the treatment accorded President Walter S. Buchanan at the Labor Mass Meeting at the Auditorium Thursday night.

As we understand the campaign, President Buchanan is being used as an assistant to the Hon. Clifford Williams of Mississippi, head of Labor for the sixth district of the United States, primarily, because it is felt that his presence and connection will cause the colored people to be aroused to a very much larger extent than would be the case if only white men were urging them to work six days in the week and otherwise to use their man-power to greatest advantage and inefficiency.

At the Savannah meeting Thursday night, President Buchanan did not have a seat on the platform and made no address. He gave no word of appeal or assurance to the audience of as many colored as white men.

From the remarks of Commissioner Williams, Mr. Buchanan "had come along" in some capacity, but what that capacity was he did not say. Mr. Buchanan did not function, but remained in an ante-room near the stage until Mr. Williams called out in stentorian tones for "Buck" "Buck" several times, when he came forth, handed the commissioner a note and retired to his abiding place in the ante-room.

Walter S. Buchanan is president of the school at Normal, Alabama, and is taken to represent the leaders of the Negro race, but if he is going to be wagging and fiddling around the country after the manner of his treatment and conduct in Savannah, he is not going to be of much service to the Negro race, nor to the government.

We could use a harsh term to describe the little drama at the auditorium, but we may not be able to fix the blame at the right place. Perhaps, the program at other places has been quite different, and Mr. Buchanan has been asked to sit on the platform and speak. We are sure he was not asked at Savannah for he would have accepted.

One thing is certain. Savannah people are not narrow in these great movements for the common cause of patriotism and country. Colored men and white men have been cooperating enthusiastically and congenially in all the patriotic movements on behalf of the government since the war began; and at this standpoint we have had splendid results.

To be frank and plain, the consideration of colored people, in all these national campaigns for unifying and solidifying the people and mobilizing the full resources and fighting strength of the nation, must be just iquitable. Colored people are responding loyally and liberally in every thing, and the white people are seeing it and commending it everywhere.

Why then must we continue to have humiliation and contempt thrust upon us, designedly, accidentally or however it may result? Why not accord us the respect and courtesies of citizens as we are also allotted the duties of citizens?

We have observed with great satisfaction the presence at the Savannah Summer School of a number of persons who are there primarily for the purpose of improving their own minds and increasing their own knowledge for the sake of their own culture and development. It is a very fine thing that some of our women are enterprising and progressive enough to want to keep apace with the times by gaining additional information and wider perspective in the current knowledge and movement of the affairs of life. It will stimulate our community and our home and social life a very great deal, if this is done to any great extent.

There has been a great training and stimulation in all the preparedness movements in which we have joined sice the war began. The loan drives, the Red Cross activities, the patriotic demonstrations, the practices of self-denial, thrift and conservation, all these have had a tremendous influence for good in our lives. As a nation, as a race and as individuals, we have been too profligate and too carefree in a great many ways, and thus these lessons which came to us thru stress of circumstances have been of inestimable value to us, and they are going to influence our lives in the years to come!

What the people need, and what the world needs, is more and more of knowledge and culture among the masses of the people; a broader conception of our duty to each other and to the state; better methods of living; wider opportunity for the exercise of our powers and fitness; and higher ideals in every line of our activity.

All these things come through increasing information and knowledge. The mind, the spirit and the body grow on activity and exercise, and when that activity results under worthy stimulation, we find ourselves growing nearer and nearer the mark of perfect manhood and womhnood.

NEW ORLEANS BOYS ARE GIVEN WORK NEXT TO NEGROES

NEW ORLEANS LA PICAYUNE
APRIL 30, 1918

Tasks Too Heavy for Them. Labor Department Continues Investigation.

BY PAUL WOOTON
Times-Picayune Staff Representative.

Washington, April 29.—A complete investigation of methods being used to induce labor to leave the South is to take place as an outcome of the treatment accorded a number of New Orleans youths who recently came to this vicinity with a party of 500 laborers recruited in New Orleans.

A preliminary hearing in the matter was held by John T. Crowley of the Department of Labor in the office of Representative Estopinal today. Mr. Crowley heard the testimony of several of the boys, in which they allege they were inhumanly treated.

A further hearing will be held tomorrow, at which the agent of the contractor, who was in charge of the special train which brought the party from New Orleans, will be given a chance to tell his side of the story.

In addition to Representative Estopinal, who took the initial steps in the matter, Representatives Lazaro and Aswell have interested themselves actively in the matter and exprssed thir views on the subject at the inquiry today.

Dr. Aswell expressed the opinion that systematic efforts on the part of the Department of Labor or anyone else to induce labor to leave the South at this time cannot be condemned too strongly. "Shortage of labor," he said, "already is the limiting factor in the production of foodstuffs in a section of the country where the government is putting forth the most strenuous efforts to increase the production of foodstuffs. With one department of the government filling the South with the warning that a critical situation will result if food production is not increased and another lending itself to the removal of labor necessary to secure this increase of food production, it is clearly necessary to obtain full information as to the labor policy of the government and as to the activities of contractors in their efforts to secure labor.

General Estopinal stated at the inquiry the operation of labor agents had demoralized the labor situation throughout the South and had brought about a condition that is interfering seriously with the agricultural and other important war work in the South.

It was shown clearly today the laborers brought here from New Orleans were being secured for heavy work, all of which was known by the agent. Despite that fact he allowed slightly built boys of 16 and 17 years to board the train and go to Camp Humphreys, where they were discharged promptly because of inability to do excavating work at the same rate as the powerfully-built negroes with whom they were grouped.

In addition to those named yesterday five other New Orleans boys found their way into Washington today and were present at the inquiry. The newcomers, who had walked most of the twenty-two miles separating this city from Camp Humphreys, are Andrew McCoy, 1627 Frenchmen street; J. F. Ballatin, 4521 Toulouse street; Fred Sanders, 3929 Toulouse street; Lawrence B. Dennis, 2600 St. Claude street, and Richard Snow, 2455 Urquhart street.

Mr. Crowley suggested today the better plan would be to send the boys back to New Orleans at the expense of the contractor.

GERMAN CRUELTIES TO NEGROES TOLD BY BRITISH VISITOR

LOUISVILLE KY TIMES
AUGUST 6, 1918

Capt. Guest Relates Experiences—Organize For War Work.

Formation of a State conference, under the directions of the Kentucky Council of Defense, whereby Kentucky negroes will be organized to aid in war movements, is being taken up at a meeting where negro leaders from over the State have assembled.

More than sixty negroes, appointed by Gov. Stanley to head the work among their people in their respective counties, were present when Capt. Charles F. Huhlein, chairman of the committee, working to organize the negroes, called the meeting to order. The first speaker on the programme was Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics, with the Department of Labor, a negro, who formerly was an educator.

Dr. Haynes detailed how the negroes have been organized in other States, and explained the plan for the co-operation. He said the organization of a State conference anticipates a State committee of thirty members, having an executive board made up of seven men and two women. The Department of Labor, he said, will place permanently a representative in Kentucky, to work with the negroes, as soon as the State is organized. The plan of the Government in assuming control of the labor supply, he said, is to stabilize labor conditions and stop the shifting of negro men and women labor by breaking up the indiscriminate practice of stealing labor.

An interesting speaker of the forenoon session was Capt. E. Lucas Guest, a British officer who was with a Lancashire regiment. He was wounded several months ago and is on a speaking tour. Capt. Guest told the negroes that he had had long experience with the negro through service in Africa, and declared he owed the race a deep debt of gratitude over the love a certain negro regiment showed for his brother, with whom Capt. Guest's brother fought and died. He related the cruel treatment the Germans accorded the Africans in German territory by detailing the contents of official documents captured in South Africa.

Capt. Guest emphasized the need for teamwork, saying the careful coordination of effort is a means of bringing an early successful end of the war. It is entirely up to the people at home to enable the soldier to keep at his trade of killing Germans, he said, and a man who doubts that the Allies will be successful is German in effect, and more harmful than a hundred Germans in uniform.

Gov. Stanley addressed the negro assembly at some length, and was received with much enthusiasm. He lauded particularly the extent and willingness of the negro to participate in war work.

Mat S. Cohen, State Commissioner of Agriculture, was to address the meeting during the day, as Edward W. Hines, State chairman of the Council of Defense, and Phil H. Brown, director of negro activities, Food Administration. The afternoon session will end with a round-table discussion of the subjects considered.

A lengthy programme has been arranged for a patriotic colored mass meeting to-night at 8 o'clock at Phoenix Hill Park, under the auspices of the Jefferson County Council of Defense.

PRIVATE PARTIES TO RECRUIT LABOR AFTER AUGUST 1

7-31-18

U. S. Department of Labor Modifies War Labor

Rule For State of Alabama

In order that there may be no interruption in the carrying out of war contracts held by Alabama corporations while the Federal system for the recruiting of labor is being perfected the United States Department of Labor has wired the Alabama Council of Defense that private recruiting parties will be permitted to continue the recruiting of labor after August 1 under the supervision of the employment bureau.

A previous order required all corporations employing 100 skilled and non-skilled workers to obtain employes from the United States labor employment bureau after August 1. It was feared a literal interpretation of this order might interfere with war contracts. All corporations having war contracts have been instructed to file with the labor employment service for Alabama at Birmingham an estimate of the number of men needed. On August 1 the employment bureau will announce this State's quota of the number of workers who must be furnished for war contracts. The labor recruited by private recruiting parties provided by the amended order will be credited to the quota of the community from which the workers were obtained.

Corporations continuing the private recruiting of labor pending the complete organization of the system are required to communicate with George B. Tarrant of Birmingham, State director, for information about the restrictions placed about the service.

Referring to the new policy of the labor employment service, the telegram to the Alabama Council of Defense says: "On August 1 the United States employment service begins recruiting unskilled labor for all employers engaged in war work who have filed their orders with the State director before July 30. The total demand as shown by such orders will be ascertained on July 31 and divided up among the states on a quota basis.

"State quotas will be announced August 1. The activities of the employment service will begin with the distribution of local supplies of labor among local war industries on principles adopted on advice of community labor boards. The needs of employers whose orders are received after August 1 will be compiled for the purpose of providing supplementary quotas which will be announced about the middle of August. Therefore, employers needing men should hurry. Additional quotas based on the same proportionate system will be announced from time to time as later demands for unskilled labor develop.

"The prohibition against private recruiting of unskilled labor by employers engaged in war work whose maximum force including skilled and unskilled labor exceeds 100 goes into effect August 1. In order that there may be no interruption in the labor supply of the more important war industries after August 1 and before the program of the United States employment service for securing the men needed can be put into full operation, private field forces will be permitted to continue recruiting labor under regulations by the United States employment service which will provide among other things that labor thus secured shall be credited to the quota which is to be supplied by the community where such workers are obtained. No such recruiting may be obtained except with the permission of the State director of the United States employment service where it is conducted.

"Full information concerning methods by which private recruiting may be conducted can be secured from the director general of the United States employment service at Washington or from George B. Tarrant of Birmingham, State director for Alabama.

IHLDER DESPAIRS OF HOUSING MEN'

New Army of Workers Due Greatly Increases Problem

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 3, 1918

DEMAND GROWS STEADY

Thousands of Places Must Be Built Quickly, It Is Said

Government officials are facing the gravest housing problem that has yet come up in this city and its immediate vicinity since the United States entered the war. To fill out the complement of workers required in the war industries throughout the metropolitan district more than 200,000 skilled and unskilled laborers will be given jobs, and a majority of these will be brought in from sections outside of the State.

"It is simply impossible to bring any where near such a number of men and their families to Philadelphia and the surrounding counties, unless thousands of houses be built to accommodate them," John Ihlder, secretary of the Housing Association of Philadelphia, said yesterday.

Not Enough Money

"Up to the present the Government has not appropriated enough money to build houses sufficient to accommodate even the present labor supply. A close study and canvass of the city made this week has shown that not quite one hundred houses are available. In the immediate surroundings of Philadelphia, the condition is just the same. I fail to see, therefore, how this army of workers is going to be house unless thousands of homes are built immediately.

"We are doing our best to find out all that is now available in the district. During the last ten days we have been working in co-operation with the Industrial Housing Bureau of the United States Department of Labor at Washington to learn exactly what our resources in the way of vacant rooms and houses are.

"There are a number of vacant houses in the city at present that are not fit for habitation. We have made a special study to locate the district containing the largest group of such houses and we found that in southeast Philadelphia, east of Broad street, there are 295 of them. Of these, from fifty to sixty are, we hope, in a condition good enough to justify repairs. On the other side of Broad street, south of Washington avenue, we found sixty-one of such houses. Only seven or eight of these, however, would reasonably justify the work of improvement. The other houses are in such a state that it would be throwing money away to attempt to put them into shape.

Vacant Houses Expensive

"The section of Philadelphia where today the greatest number of vacant houses may be found is the Rittenhouse Square district—from Broad street to Twenty-fourth and from Chestnut street to Pine. The Industrial Housing Bureau has asked us repeatedly for definite information about these houses and yesterday we completed a study, made in conjunction with prominent real estate men, which showed that there are almost 250 of them. Nearly all, however, are large and expensive dwellings and it is my belief that, although this is the largest group of vacant houses, the officials at Washington, when studying our report, will consider them out of the question, as they are too spacious and too high in price."

One of the most gratifying features that thus far have resulted from the establishment of the ten Government employment offices in this city is the fact that a large number of employers, anticipating the opening of the bureau, have improved working, factory and housing conditions, according to James F. McCoy, who is in charge of the publicity work for the exchanges.

Definite figures concerning the response of Philadelphia labor could not be given out yesterday, but will be made public today, when a statement regarding the result for the entire week will be issued.

A recapitulation of the figures given out at headquarters last Thursday was made yesterday by the officials. It had been stated that the requisition on the first day amounted to 257,164 men, including 186,000 negroes, for the entire State. These figures, Mr. McCoy said yesterday, were based on an error. The fact is that up to and including yesterday applications for 175,533 skilled and unskilled white laborers and for 18,600 negroes have been filed.

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
NOVEMBER 19, 1918

NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS IN SOUTH INVESTIGATED

Canvass in Florida May Result in Overcoming Shortage

Two important investigations connected with the labor problems of the war are now under way in the southern States—one to determine what truth, if any, there is in charges that negroes are quitting work because they receive allotments from relatives in the military service, and the other to examine proposals that negro women be subjected to compulsory-work laws.

The object of organizations built up by Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics of the United States Department of Labor, is to make the relations between the white and colored populations of the southern States as congenial as possible and to prevent discrimination against the negro in labor affairs.

A canvass of the colored people of Florida is being undertaken with a view to impress upon them the necessity of voluntary aid, to the best of their ability, in the Government's war-labor program. This project, it is believer, will overcome the labor shortage without resort to compulsion, and will stimulate to useful employment any negroes who may have quit work because of Government allotments.

The work of the division of negro economics is carried on through State and county organizations composed in part of white and in part of colored citizens. There has been excellent cooperation between the races in working out war-labor problems.

Florida's special problems were discussed recently as a conference in Ocala under the auspices of the State negro workers' advisory committee, the chairman of which is N. B. Young, president of the A. and M. College for Negroes.

An important part of the work of the State committee was the preparation of a program of activities for cooperation of white employers and negro workers in all parts of the State, to promote better understanding between them and to remove the discontent of the workers so that they will give voluntarily regular and enthusiastic work for greater production of food and supplies needed to win the war.

In Jacksonville a local branch of the State committee has led to the establishment of a training center to instruct colored women along lines of work in which they can replace men and W. A. Armwood, a negro of Tampa is touring the State to interest negro preachers, lodge leaders and others in the Government's program.

DR. HAYNES DESCRIBES WORK OF LABOR DEPT.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 29.—What our people have done on the battle fields of France to win the war for America has been told in many heroic stories from the front. What we are doing in the mines, shipyards and cotton fields at home for the same purpose is less spectacular, but none the less effective. Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, director of negro economics, Department of Labor, thus describes some of the efforts that are being made to promote better relations between the races in the Southern States, thereby promoting the morale of our people.

"There are three facts which have been kept in mind in the efforts to increase the morale and efficiency of Negro labor for winning the war: First, that the Negro wage earners are ready to shoulder some of the responsibility for the arduous work on the farm and in the factory, and when given a fair chance and sympathetic guidance in making the labor program they will respond enthusiastically; second, practically all employers of Negro labor are white employers and many fellow workmen are white workmen. Out of the second fact develops racial misunderstandings, prejudice, antagonisms, fears and suspicions. This is the third fact of the situation.

"To meet these conditions the Department of Labor has held a number of state conferences with representatives of Negro wage earners, of white employers, and, wherever possible, of white workmen. At these conferences the problems of better adjustment have been discussed and plans of co-operative effort of white and Colored citizens for 100 per cent labor efficiency in war production have been made. As a result, during the past five months Negro Workers' Advisory Committee, both state wide, by counties and in towns and cities, have been formed or are being formed in six Southern States and five Northern States.

"For instance, in Ohio, besides a state advisory committee, there are local advisory committees in 12 of the principal towns that have a considerable Negro population. In Virginia committees have been formed in 46 counties."

U. S. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU HAS PLACES FOR SELECTED MEN

Those Who Will Be Reclassified by Reason of Uon-Useful Work Can Be Given Work

The Provost Marshal General's "work or fight" order, which is now in the hands of every local exemption board in the country, with instructions to reclassify the men given deferred classifications, thousands of men who are not now engaged in useful occupations will either be directed to engage in some useful war labor or will go to training camps for service preparatory to front line activities.

At the Montgomery branch of the United States employment bureau located in the Advertiser building, it was announced yesterday that there are many places open to men who will be affected by the "work or fight" order, as it extends to those engaged at present as clerks in stores, soda fountains, as waiters, bell boys, elevator men, race track or other amusement enterprises.

"There is a heavy demand now for day labor, for carpenters, for brick masons and wire lath workers," stated the agent in charge of the bureau Wednesday. "White and colored labor is wanted, on such jobs as insures them being termed in useful occupations so long as they may work."

The opportunity, therefore, is presented for persons who will be affected by the reclassification to voluntarily enter into useful labor before being told by the government to get busy or get a uniform and a gun. If you are not in useful work to the government, it's up to you to visit the U. S. Employment Bureau should you desire to make a change voluntarily.

MEMPHIS PRESS SCIMITAR
NOVEMBER 8 1918

NEGROES REGISTER AT OWN BRANCH OFFICE

Memphis negroes seeking work through the government employment service now are registering at a branch office in charge of Prof. Thomas J. Johnson and Florence Cleaves.

The office was opened [illegible] avenue Thursday and already many negroes are registering for such work as the employment office can find for them.

Labor - 1918

United States Department of.

AT LEAST 60,000 IN CITY AFFECTED BY PAY INCREASE

PHILA PA EVE LEDGER
MAY 27, 1918

Auditors of Local Roads Busy Figuring Results of McAdoo Order

BRINGS VAST SUM HERE

Payroll of Pennsylvania Alone Will Require $3,000,000 More Annually

The wage increases announced by Director General McAdoo, compared with the 1915 monthly rates on which they were based, follow:

Monthly rate in 1915	Inc. above 1915 pay
$46 to $50	$20.21 to $21.50
50 to 55	21.60 to 22.55
55 to 60	22.96 to 24.60
60 to 65	25.01 to 26.65
65 to 70	27.06 to 28.70
70 to 75	29.11 to 30.75
75 to 80	31.16 to 32.70
80 to 85	32.75 to 34.00
85 to 90	33.85 to 34.25
90 to 95	33.10 to 32.50
95 to 100	32.35 to 31.75
100 to 105	31.60 to 31.00
105 to 110	29.11 to 27.50
110 to 115	27.12 to 25.66
115 to 120	25.31 to 23.96
120 to 125	23.64 to 22.40
125 to 130	22.11 to 20.96
130 to 135	20.69 to 19.63
135 to 140	19.38 to 18.39
140 to 145	18.16 to 17.24
145 to 150	17.02 to 16.17
150 to 155	15.69 to 15.16
155 to 160	14.97 to 14.22
160 to 165	14.04 to 13.33
165 to 170	13.16 to 12.50
170 to 175	12.34 to 11.71
175 to 180	11.56 to 10.97
180 to 185	10 83 to 10.27
185 to 190	10.15 to 9.61
190 to 195	9.48 to 8.97
195 to 200	8.85 to 8.38
200 to 205	8.26 to 7.80
205 to 210	7.69 to 7.26
210 to 215	7.16 to 6.74
215 to 220	6.64 to 6.25
220 to 225	6.15 to 5.78
225 to 230	5.69 to 5 33
230 to 235	5.24 to 4.89
235 to 239	4.81 to 4.56
239.01 to 250	Enough to make $250 flat

Many thousand employes in Philadelphia will be affected by the nation-wide general wage increase by Director General McAdoo.

Announcement of the wage increase is based on the findings of the railroad war commission which was submitted at the close of April and affects those receiving less than $250 monthly.

The advanced wage scale which goes into effect on June 1 caused general jubilation today among the many thousand railroad workers and also met with the warm approval of trade unionists.

The new order will pay about 2,000,000 employes an approximate increase of $300,000,000 a year.

Auditors Here Busy

The increase, which is compared with the rates of 1915, advances the monthly wage scale $4.56 to $21.50 over the amount received three years ago.

Auditors of the local companies have not yet figured out the exact number of employes who will be affected by the new order. On the three lines, Pennsylvania, Philadelphia and Reading and Baltimore and Ohio, it is figured that at least 60,000 local employes will be affected.

It is estimated that the wages of Pennsylvania employes in Philadelphia will be increased about $3,000,000 annualy.

There are several thousand employees in each company who already receive more than $250 a month. It is specifically stated in the order that not wages will be lowered where the readjusted rates do not equal the figure previously paid.

Wage inducements offered by the war industries is given as one of the reasons for the increase in pay for the railroad men. Reports from all parts of the country showed there was a steady drain on the railroads and advance in pay was decided upon as the only means of checking it.

Officials and directors of the Pennsylvania lines approve the step taken and believe that it will make for increased efficiency in the railroad systems generally.

Some Revision

In announcing the wage increases, Director McAdoo has approved the findings of the Railroad Wage Commission with these important revisions:

Acceptance of the basic eight-hour day for all classes of railroad employes.

Increasing the wage of common labor two and one-half cents an hour over the rate of December, 1917, where the wage commission recommendations were less than that amount.

Fixing a minimum wage of fifty-five cents an hour for machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and other shop mechanics who have been receiving the same hourly rate.

Placing negro firemen, trainmen and switchmen upon the same basis of pay as white men employed in similar positions.

In addition, the director general accepted the recommendation of the committee for a permanent board to study wage conditions to be known as a board of railway wages and working conditions, which shall consist of the following members:

J. J. Dermody, E. F. Gaines, C. E. Lindsey, W. E. Morse, G. H. Sines and A O. Wharton.

Extension of the principle and hope for further benefits through adoption of the eight-hour law was held out by the director general in the following language:

"I am convinced that no further inquiry is needed to demonstrate that the principle of the basic eight-hour day is reasonable and just, and that all further contentions about it should be set at rest by a recognition of that principle as a part of this decision.

"The question arises as to what further steps can and ought justly to be taken to strengthen the application of that principle and when. This question must be solved in the light of the varied conditions of railroad employment, and will have to be studied in detail by the board of railroad wages and working conditions—and in the light of what is reasonably practicable under war conditions."

Increase in the wage scale to be paid common labor and mechanics was forced on the railroad administration through the competition of the war industries. Reports from all sections of the country showed plainly that unless some way of checking this drain was adopted the railroads would soon be without any labor of this kind. One report made to the railroad administration by a road official stated that unless the increase was given announcement of the wage findings would be followed immediately by a wholesale exodus into other branches of industry.

Recognition of this factor was given in the report, which said:

"While it is expected that the board of railroad wages and working conditions hereinafter created shall give consideration to all questions of inequality as between individuals and classes of emnloyes throughout, sufficient information is available to justify certain conclusions with respect to the mechanical crafts, and in the case of machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths and other shop mechanics who have been receiving the same hourly rates, the increases named in this order shall apply, with a minimum wage of fifty-five cents per hour.

"It is recognized that this may still leave among shop employes certain inequalities as to individual employes, to which the board of railroad wages and working conditions will give prompt consideration.

"For common labor paid by the hour the scale named herein shall apply, with the provision, however, that as a minimum two and one-half cents per hour will be added to the rates paid per hour, as of December 31, 1917."

Similar reasons influenced the readjustment of wages to be paid negro employes. The question has always been acute in the South, where negroes have been employed to a great extent. The contention of the railroads under private ownership was that the negroes were not as efficient as white labor, and therefore did not deserve as much money. The position taken by Director General McAdoo was that if they were fit to do any work which involved the safety of the public they were entitled to equal pay.

In the allotment of back pay the negroes will receive compensation on the basis fixed by the wage commission, but after June 1 will be on an equal footing with all other men doing a similar character of work.

Piece workers were awarded an increase for each hour worked equal to the amount awarded the hourly worker engaged in similar employment in the same shop.

Mileage Rates

Adjustment of the mileage rates dealing with the members of the brotherhoods was of a percentage basis as follows:

Passenger engineers and motormen, 11¼ per cent.

Passenger firemen and helpers, 28¾ per cent.

Passenger conductors, 15½ per cent.

Passenger baggagemen, 38¼ per cent.

Passenger brakemen and flagmen, 39½ per cent.

Freight engineers and motormen, 15½ per cent.

Freight firemen and helpers, 34¼ per cent.

Freight conductors, 20½ per cent.

Freight brakemen and flagmen, 39½ per cent.

Important additions in the mileage schedule were that miles run, in excess of the established equivalent for a day, shall be paid for at pro rata instead of overtime basis, and that the increases shall be so modified through negotiations with committees of trainmen on the respective roads that men making abnormally high mileage shall not profit greatly in excess of employes habitually making a normal amount of mileage.

Important sections in the general rules for the application af the wage increases were that in the application of the scale the wage runs with the place, to that promoted employes shall be granted the increases applicable to the places to which they have been promoted; reduction in hours between December 31, 1915, and January 1, 1918, were not to be regarded as increases in pay. Men who have left the railroads to enter the army or navy shall be entitled to the pro rata increases up to the time they left, and the same rule shall apply to those who have passed from one branch of the railroad service; or from one road to another; the order applied to firemen, chief clerks and others employed in a supervisory capacity; the order shall be construed to apply to employes of railroads operating ferries, tugboats, lighters, barges and any other floating equipment operated as terminal or transfer facilities, but shall not construe as applying to railroad employes on cargo or passenger carrying equipment on lakes, rivers or in coastwise or ocean traffic.

Payment of the back time due the men is to be made as speedily as possible, separate from regular monthly payments, and each month, beginning with January, as soon as the computation can be made.

Applies to 164 Roads

The wage order applies to all employes of the 164 roads now under Federal management, but not to the so-called short lines unless they are retained by the Government after July 1. It affects employes of terminal, union station and switching companies, lighters, ferries and tugs owned by railroads, but not employes of railroad boat lines on the lakes, rivers or coastwise traffic.

Although Pullman cars now are under Government operation, Pullman employes will not benefit unless the railroad administration decides eventually to retain management of the cars.

Figuring Increase

To figure the increase he will get, each employe should determine the pay which his present position carried in December, 1915, for if he has been promoted or demoted, his new wage is based upon the 1915 pay of the position which he now holds. Increases which have accompanied promotions are not increases in the sense of the new schedule, since "the wage runs with the place" not wtih the man.

Back pay due under the retroactive increases will be sent to any man who has been dismissed from the railroad service since January 1, or who has entered the army or navy, but not to an employe who quit voluntarily.

An important principle contained in the director general's order is that reductions in hours since 1915 are not to be regarded as increases in pay. This means that employes of the four brotherhoods affected by the Adamson act are to receive additions on top of the increases developed by that act.

For instance, an engineer who made $4 a day working ten hours in 1915 may have had his pay increased to $5 for the same number of hours under the Adamson act. But for the purpose of applying the new scale, the $5 is considered as $4 for a day of eight hours, with $1 for two hours' overtime. Consequently, the pay will be increased on the basis of $4 a day and overtime will be paid at the same rate of increase.

On this principle train employes, including members of the leading brotherhoods, will receive approximately the following proportional increases over 1915 pay, or their equivalent when pay is based on miles operated: Passenger engineers, 11 per cent; passenger firemen and helpers, 28 per cent; passenger conductors, 15 per cent; passenger baggagemen, 38 per cent; passenger brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent; freight engineers, 15 per cent; freight firemen and helpers, 34 per cent; freight conductors, 20 per cent; freight brakemen and flagmen, 40 per cent. These men also must deduct increases granted since 1915.

In addition to the rule regarding women's pay, Mr. McAdoo specified that "where women are employed, their working conditions must be healthful and fitted to their needs." eH said all State or local laws relating to hours and conditions of employment must be observed carefully.

"An Inspiring Task"

Appealing for the enthusiastic support of officials and employes, Mr. McAdoo said:

"It is my earnest hope that railroad officials and railroad employes will realize that their relations under Federal control are not based upon the old conditions of private management. Dissensions and disappointments should be forgotten, and all should now remember that they are not only serving their country in the operation of the railroads, but that upon the character, quality and

loyalty of that service depends in large measure our success in this war.

"It is an inspiring task—this task of putting upon a more just and suitable basis the wage and working conditions of loyal workers in railroad service—and I confidently expect the patriotic support and assistance of every railroad official and every railroad employe in performing that task with credit and with honor to their country."

The only provision for limitation of earnings in the order is a rule that in individual cases where the new scale permits increases "greater than is appropriate or necessary to those trainmen and enginemen who make abnormal amounts of mileage and who therefore make already abnormally high monthly earnings" officials of each railway may take up with committees of the men the question of limiting mileage made per month by employes paid on the mileage basis.

SPRINGFIELD REPUBLICAN
NOVEMBER 13, 1918

FOR THE BENEFIT OF NEGROES

Appointment and Functions of the Director of Negro Economics

[From the Monthly Labor Review.]

With the increasing problems of labor shortage the questions arising that have directly and manifestly affected Negro wage-earners have been coming prominently to the attention of the department of labor. Particularly has this been true following the large migration of Negroes from the South to northern industrial centers during 1916 and 1917. It has been estimated that between 500,000 and 700,000 Negroes have moved North. Many requests came to the department to study the question. As a result an extensive investigation in five southern states and in selected northern districts was made and will soon be published.

Last spring a number of white and colored citizens representing organizations dealing largely with Negroes and employers of Negroes presented a petition to the secretary and his advisory council, asking that the department appoint an adviser from within the Negro group, for matters affecting Negro wage-earners. After careful consideration the secretary created the position of adviser with the title of "director of Negro economics." On May 1 he appointed to this position Dr George E. Haynes, professor of sociology and economics at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., who had had large experience in promoting industrial betterment activities among Negroes, North and South. He had been especially successful in helping to develop co-operative efforts of white and colored people for the betterment of Negro wage-earners in New York, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Savannah and other northern and southern commercial and industrial centers. He had also been in close touch with the rural school and agricultural improvement among Negroes in the southern states.

The purpose of the department in creating this position is to furnish for the several bureaus and divisions dealing with Negro wage-earners, advice and judgment in all matters affecting Negroes in the work they undertake. As the war work of the department has grown and spread over the country, the department has found it desirable to secure the counsel and co-operation of representative white and colored citizens in the states and localities where any considerable number of Negroes reside. The director of Negro economics has been the medium through which the purpose is being carried out. This mode of carrying out the purpose recognizes the principle that adjustment of problems affecting Negroes needs to be made between the local employers and employes, and that the department can best serve the cause by helping to get together representative white and colored citizens in each state and locality to deal in a co-operative spirit with local situations. The employed staff can thus best adapt the national plans, policies and vision to meet local conditions.

Already, effective conferences and interviews of representative white and colored citizens have been held in Virginia, North Caroline, Kentucky, Ohio, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Florida. Following these conferences, state Negro workers' advisory committees are being formed with representative white and colored citizens serving on them. These committees will co-operate with the staff members of the department, with employers, and with Negro laborers in increasing the production in agriculture and industry, for winning the war, and in promoting greater unity and efficiency for such production. Following the formation of state committees, county and community committees will be formed. Both white and colored citizens in the states where committees are being formed are responding with enthusiasm to the work.

Calls for arrangements for similar conferences are coming in from other states and plans are under way in South Carolina, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

In some states where committees are already appointed, programs of mass-meetings, visitation of the home and places of work to stimulate wage earners have been undertaken. These steps are being taken to increase the morale, regularity and efficiency of Negro wage-earners, thus improving their opportunities of employment and their general condition.

NEGRO ECONOMICS TO BE SUPERVISED

William Jennifer Named by Government as Agent in Michigan.

DETROIT FREE PRESS
NOVEMBER 11, 1918

Will Help Colored Folk to Adjust Themselves to New Conditions.

So great has been the influx of Negroes to Detroit during the period of the war, with unskilled labor at a premium throughout the country, that the United States department of labor has sent William Jennifer, Negro, to be supervisor of Negro economics in Michigan.

It is estimated that the Negro population has increased from 8,000 two years ago to 25,000 at the present time. And with the great influx have come innumerable problems in housing, labor adjustments, and the problems the Negroes themselves must solve in adjusting themselves to a totally different environment from that of the south.

Understands Own Race.

For 18 years Mr. Jennifer has worked for the government, for a great part of the time among the men and women of his own race. He is thoroughly familiar with the characteristics of the southern Negro and the conditions they face in the north. For a number of years he was in the bureau of census, department of commerce, being mainly responsible for the complete Negro statistics compiled by the department in 1910. During the war he has acted as conciliator between his own people and their industrial employers.

Unlike some zealots who are inclined to view the shortcomings of their own race through rose-tinted glasses, Mr. Jennifer views the possibilities of his own race impersonally.

"Strange and paradoxical as it may seem," he said, "though the natural home of the Negro is in the south, his coming north has improved his conditions in the south materially. The white people there begin to realize that the Negro is not all 'child-mind,' that he can and will better his condition and that his coming north has caused serious labor shortage in the south.

Begin to Realize Loss.

"Now they are beginning to realize what they did not appreciate when they possessed it. The people of the south are beginning to try to keep the Negro in the south.

"Yet it is better for the Negro to live in the south. It is his natural home, warm, somewhat similar to his native home and a place where life goes on at a slower pace than in the north. But the Negro can adjust himself in the north if given encouragement.

"The employer, on the one hand, must have patience and the Negroes must be taught many things they never learned in the south.

"As far as the government is concerned it does not either attempt to retard or accelerate the migration of the Negroes north. It simply takes conditions as it finds them and tries to make adjustments."

Mr. Jennifer has headquarters at the United States Employment office, 83 West Fort street.

HIGHER PAY WILL BOOST MOVEMENT OF MEN TO FARM

Farmers Will Have Full Assistance of Federal Service

2-15-18

SPECIAL AGENTS TO BE SENT SOUTHWARD

Central West in Fairly Good Shape For Farm Workers

(Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The United States Employment Service will rely upon each locality so far as possible to supply the labor needed for producing the food crops this summer. If others are required they will be obtained from the surplus of workers in industrial centers. In the mobilization and distribution of both classes of labor, the farmers will have the fullest co operation of the service without expense to themselves.

Preparations for sending special agents into North Carolina and Virginia, the first states making urgent appeals for assistance in recruiting farm work were announced today by A. L. Barkman, chief of the farm service division.

Mexicans Leave

The service will also aid in supplying labor for the sugar beet district in Colorado and the cotton section in the imperial rally of California, where growers report shortage of men. Many Mexicans, formerly employed for such work have returned to their native land because of misunderstanding regarding the draft law.

Increased requests for men are expected from the east and New England as the season progresses. The central west aparently is better off for farm workers than other sections, due to the small number of factories.

Reason For Surplus

Surplus of workers in the east is attributed to the fact that many thousands of men unskilled in industrial work attracted to factory centers have been unable to find jobs. Many came from the farms and now seek to return.

Higher wages than ever paid before for farm labor are expected to be a fruitful aid in the "back to the farm" movement. Calls for help in some sections carry offers of $35 to $50 a month with board, lodging and washing for single men, and a house, garden, fuel and a cow for a married man.

Will Enroll Women

While many reports of farm labor scarcity and the necessity of using female labor for heavy farm work have been found to be exaggerated, women will be enrolled and are expected to prove valuable in light truck farming, fruit picking, and packing. College students and high school boys also will be utilized after schools close.

Wheat harvest gangs will be organized by the service along the same lines as in former years.

TO ENROLL LABOR FOR ALABAMA PLANT

JUNE 6, 1918

Frank A. Ray Is in the City to Engage Negroes.

CITY OFFICIALS DEMUR

Test Case May Be Made to Decide City Rights.

Frank A. Ray, for some years resident of Savannah but for the last few months in the government service, arrived in the city yesterday for the purpose of securing labor for the Muscle Shoals Nitrate Plant No. 2.

Armed with official documents Mr. Ray called on acting Mayor Slater, stating that it was his desire to avoid any conflict with the local authorities in his work of securing labor and transporting them to the plant in Alabama. What he desired to enroll, he stated, was common labor, and he felt that he could pick up considerable that was loafing about doing nothing and draw it to the plant by the liberal wages offered. His instructions, he stated were not to take men who were employed in ship building or other essential industries.

The acting Mayor demurred very strongly and pointed out that the ship yards and other plants here were short of needed common labor. He advised Mr. Ray that the city had arrested several parties engaged in enlisting labor for aviation camps and other government work, as a measure of protection for the local industries, and intimated this might result if an effort were made to gather up men here for the nitrate plants.

Mr. Ray insisted that the papers he had protected him, that the War Department had furnished legal opinions guaranteeing the right to go anywhere and secure labor for the plants in question and directing him to call on the United States district attorney for assistance if the work was interfered with. He disclaimed any idea of interfering with the local labor situation but insisted that everywhere it was found that there were idle negroes who could be induced to go to the Alabama project but who would not work on the local industries.

Among Mr. Ray's papers was an opinion from acting Judge Advocate General G. T. Ansell, U. S. A., one paragraph of which was as follows:

"On the opinion of this office neither a state nor any municipality acting under authority of a state can legally prohibit the United States, its agents, or any contractors acting under authority of the United States in the execution of such contract, from employing laborers skilled or unskilled anywhere within the state or municipality and furnishing transportation for their removal to such point outside the state or municipality where their services may be needed in the execution of works carried on under authority of the United States."

Acting Mayor Slater took the papers Mr. Ray had and after Council meeting conferred with the city attorney relative to Mr. Ray's purpose. The attorney's views were antagonistic to the solicitor's claims of a right to drum up labor here. Mr. Ray saw Mr. Travis later and, it is understood, decided to defer any further efforts here until he could receive instructions from Capt. Stephen L. Coles, Ordnance Department, who is in charge of the construction of the Muscle Shoals plant. It is not improbable that a test case will be made in the courts to determine the rights of the municipality and the state to prevent the soliciting and transportation of labor for contractors on government work.

In this connection it is interesting to note that on Saturday a leading naval stores house received a telegram from Atlanta stating that labor solicitors had been sent out from there to the turpentine farms of South Georgia to secure labor for the Muscle Shoals plant. These turpentine farms are already very badly disorganized from lack of labor, a number having been forced to close down, and further drafts on their labor will probably force others to cease operations.

Mr. Ray stated to the Acting Mayor that there are now 16,000 men work-

ing at the Muscle Shoals plant and that many thousands of others are needed

Labor-1918

United States Department of

THE RECENT LABOR CONFERENCE.

Cleveland Leader

The recent labor conference held at Columbus last Monday, the fifth inst., was a most representative assemblage of white and Colored men and women, and the ground work was laid for a most efficient and helpful organization. Mr. Haynes, director of Negro economics for the Department of Labor, who was present, outlined a most comprehensive program, which, if followed up, cannot but help in producing good results.

3-17-18

The presence, and co-operating, of prominent white employers of labor, and white women interested in social work, was most encouraging, and clearly indicated that a better feeling is being germinated between the two races. While there is much that our white friends can do, and MUST DO to hasten the much desired millenium, still the work to be done by our own race is far from being insignificant. In fact, a great responsibility rests upon Colored men and women.

The work done by Mr. Charles Hall, expert in the Department of Labor, who has been stationed in Ohio for some weeks, in arousing interest in the conference, was clearly evidenced by the large attendance of men and women who defrayed their own expenses to and from that conference.

DENSMORE OUTLINES PRORGRAM OF UNITED STATES EMPLOYMENT BUREAU GIVING BOARD'S OBJECTS

Montgomery

3/26/18

The definite and complete program of the United States Employment Bureau is given in a statement issued by J. B. Densmore, director general. Copies of the statement were received in Montgomery yesterday. The statement is as follows:

We beg to direct your attention to the plans of the U. S. Employment Service, and to the great effect which this program will have upon the industrial life of the nation.

On August 1, the supplying of war industries with common labor will be centralized in the U. S. Employment Service of the Department of Labor, and all independent recruiting of common labor by manufacturers having a payroll of more than 100 men will be diverted to the U. S. Employment Service. This is in accordance with the decision of the War Labor Policies Board and approved by the President on June 17. (The War Labor Policies Board is composed of representatives of the War, Navy and Agricultural Departments, the Shipping Board and the Emergency Fleet Corporation, the War Industries Board, and the Food, Fuel, and Railroad Administrations. Its chairman is Felix Frankfurter, assistant to the Secretary of Labor.)

The above action was found necessary to overcome a perilous shortage of unskilled labor in war industries. This shortage was aggravated by an almost universal practice of labor stealing and poaching.

While the restrictions against the private employment of labor apply only to common labor at the present time, these restrictions will, as soon as possible, be extended to include skilled labor. In the meantime, recruiting of skilled labor for war production will be subject to Federal regulations now being prepared.

This drastic change in the nation's labor program has been found necessary in order to protect the employer and the employed, to conserve the labor supply of the communities and to cut down unnecessary and expensive labor turn-over (which, in some cases, is as high as 100 per cent a week), and to increase the production of essentials.

While non-essential industries will be drawn upon to supply the necessary labor for war work, the withdrawal will be conducted on an equitable basis in order to protect the individual employer as much as possible.

Under the operating methods adopted, the country has been divided into thirteen Federal districts, each district in charge of a superintendent of the U. S. Employment Service. The States within each district are in turn in charge of a State director, who has full control of the service within his State.

In each community there is being formed a local community labor board, consisting of a representative of the U. S. Employment Service, a representative of employers and a representative of the employed. This board will have jurisdiction over recruiting and distributing labor in its locality.

A survey of the labor requirements is being made, and in order that each community may be fully protected, rulings have been issued that no labor shall be transported out of any community by the U. S. Employment Service without the approval of the State director; nor shall any labor be removed by the service from one State to another without the approval of the U. S. Employment Service at Washington. Every effort will be made to discourage any movements from community to community or State to State by any other service.

This labor program has the approval of all producing departments of the government, through the War Labor Policies Board.

It must be understood that farm labor will be protected, for the industrial program distinctly includes special efforts to keep the farmer supplied with labor.

The requirement that unskilled labor must be recruited through the sole agency of the U. S. Employment Service does not at present apply in the following five cases:

1. Labor which is not directly or indirectly solicited.
2. Labor for the railroads.
3. Farm labor—to be recruited in accordance with existing arrangement with Department of Agriculture.
4. Labor for non-war work.
5. Labor for establishments whose maximum force does not exceed one hundred.

When the survey of labor requirements has been made and the aggregate demand for unskilled labor in war work is found, each State will be assigned a quota, representing the common labor to be drawn from among men engaged in non-essential industries in that State.

These State quotas will in turn be distributed among localities. Within each locality, employers in non-war work, including those who are only partially in war work, will be asked to distribute the local quotas from time to time amongst themselves. Quotas by localities and individuals are to be accepted as readily as they are for Liberty Loan and Red Cross campaigns. This plan of labor quotas is a protection for all communities.

The object is to keep any community from being drained of labor, and to use local supply, as far as possible, for local demand. The situation, however, is such that in certain cases some men may have to be transported over long distances.

You will note from the above outline that this is probably the most drastic action that the government has taken since putting the national army draft into effect. The absolute necessity for this program can be seen when it is realized that in Pittsburg, for instance, there are advertisements calling for men to go to Detroit; while in Detroit street cars there are posters asking men to go to Pittsburg. This same condition is apparent all over the United States and in the consequent shifting of labor a great part of our war effort is dissipated.

Because it is only through the press of the nation that this matter can be fully presented to the people, we are asking that you lay this matter fully and frankly before your readers—showing them that this action is taken as a war measure in order to protect not only employers and the employed, but communities as well.

INVESTIGATING LOCAL LABOR CONDITIONS

The Journal & Guide

Arranging For The Equitable Distribution of Labor In This District

March 23 1918.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Opportunity For Patriotic Service Has Come to Farmer and Farm Laborer

Messrs. William Jennifer and Harry E. Arnold two Special Examiners from the Employment Bureau of the U. S. Labor Department, Washington, D. C., have spent several days in the city. These gentlemen have been looking into the labor conditions here with a view to making such suggestions to the Department at Washington as will enduce the helpful and equitable distribution of farm labor in this state. When interviewed one of them said:

"The Employment Service, of the U. S. Department of Labor, is arranging plans for the equitable distribution of labor such as will doubtless prove of great value to the farmer, the farm laborer and to all organized industries. Immediate efforts are being made to stimulate an interst in labor such as have to deal with farm food products and to help both the farmer and the farm laborer to a mutual betterment of present conditions.

"In this crucial period of our country's history, as never before, it is necessary that the nation conserve and direct its economic energies. The opportunity for patriotic service has come to the farmer and to the farm laborer and the man who does his part on the farm, in the increase of farm food products, is as much a patriot as the man who shoulders the gun. The gaunt spectre of famine is lurking directly ahead upon the pathway of advancing civilization. The farmer and the farm laborer are now being called upon to save the world from an awful calamity and we believe that with such assistance as this branch of the government—The Employment Service—will give the farmer and the laborer will come up to all expectations by producing this year the 'bumper crop' of the 20th Century."

For the furtherance of this work a permanenut U. S. Employment office, under supervision of Mr. Carrington, has been established in this city, to which laborers may go for employment and direction and for which no charges are made."

These gentlemen have addressed six meetings covering this city and Portsmouth and their eloquent appeals met with enthusiastic response.

HAYNES SPEAKS ON NEGRO WAGE EARNER

In his talk Saturday evening at Carnegie Hall at the exercises for the benefit of the Circle for Negro War Relief Inc., Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro Economics, U. S. Department of Labor, spoke on behalf of the toiling millions of Negro wage-earners.

The New York Age

He said that although the Negro wage-earner had figured very little in the public eye hundreds of colored men and women had been working faithfully in cotton fields, in mines, ship yards and in factories patriotically as the Negro troops have been helping to chase the Germans out of Belgium and France.

11/9/18

Continuing the speaker said in part:

"There are three facts that have been kept in mind in the efforts to increase the morale and efficiency of Negro labor for the winning of the war: First, that the Negro wage-earners are ready to shoulder some of the responsibility for the arduous of the farm and the factory, and when given a fair chance and sympathetic guidance in making the labor program they will respond enthusiastically; second, practically all employers of Negro labor are white employers and many fellow workmen are white workmen. Out of the second fact develops racial misunderstanding, prejudice, antagonism, fears and suspicions. This is the third fact of the situation.

"To meet these conditions, the Department of Labor has held a number of State conferences with representatives of Negro wage-earners, of white employers and, whenever possible, of white workmen. At these conferences the problem of better adjustment have been discussed and plans of co-operative effort of white and colored citizens

(Age)

for 100 per cent labor efficiency in war production have been made. As a result, during the past five months Negro Workers' Advisory Committee both State-wide by counties and in towns and cities, have been formed or are being formed in six Southern States and five Northern States.

"For instance, in Ohio, beside a State advisory committee there are local advisory committees in twelve of the principal towns that have a considerable Negro population. In Virginia committees have been formed in forty-six counties. Co-operative white persons serve on these committees, or jointly with them representing the Councils of Defense, the Chamber of Commerce and the representatives of organized labor. These affiliations vary, of course, with local conditions.

"Competent Negro men who have had experience dealing with Negro wage-earners, have been appointed as supervisors of Negro Economics in nine States, to direct these co-operative Negro Workers' Advisory Committees and to increase the morale and the efficiency of the Negro wage-earners. These committees have already done some very effective work in many communities.

"In Jacksonville, Fla., they have helped to train colored women to take the place of men in jobs declared non-essential. In several places in Ohio there helped the U. S. Employment service recruit women for war industries In a county in Georgia they advised farmers about adjusting the price of cotton picking, so as to entice pickers. In numbers of localities they have held mass-meetings to inform colored people on war labor needs.

"Some State-wide campaigns are now being undertaken along these lines. Large numbers of letters of approval of this work have been received from Negroes and from employers."

ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

8-1-18

Special to the Negro Press

Washington, D. C., June 24 1918—Dr. George E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics of the Department of Labor has just returned from an extended trip into several States where he met in conferences and intervews at different points in each State a number of representatives white and colored men and women, to discuss with them the plans of the Department for improving local labor conditions. The Director visited points in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky

He is also in correspondence with persons in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois for the purpose of similar visits to those States.

The purpose of these first visits, is to get the advice and solicit the help of persons of both races in each State in carrying out a co-operative program to take pratical constructive steps for enlisting all in a campaign to mobilize Negro workers for more strenuous labor to win the war.

Due consideration of course, is given to improving the conditions of Negro workers along all lines and to encourage all who labor.

Briefly stated, the plan is to secure in each locality co-operating committees of white and colored citizens composed of the strongest men and women of both races to work out plans and methods of adjusting local labor problems, in the interest of both employers and employees.

When interviewed by a representative of the press, Dr. Haynes said: "In all parts of the country now, representative white and colored people are feeling that this is the time to pool their efforts and plan together. In my work of previous years I have found in almost every locality some white and colored citizens who were responsive to a pratical program of work to meet the needs of their community."

"The various betterment and civic organizations that the colored people have organized, have shown such activity along many lines to improve conditions and race relations."

NEGROES ORGANIZE STRONG LABOR LEAGUE

The Negro Year Book

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF DEFENSE IS ORGANIZED AMONG NEGROES AT BIG BETHEL A. M. E. CHURCH, AUGUST 9, 1918.

8-17-18

Many Representative Negroes Present

About one hundred representative citizens from all parts of the State met August 9 in a conference on Negro labor at Big Bethel church which was called by Gov. Hugh M. Dorsey. Judge Price Gilbert, Supreme court, chairman central committee of the Georgia Council Defense, was the principal speaker, but the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference were taken up almost entirely by a detailed discussion of organization and practical plans of work to mobilize and stabilize the Negro workers of Georgia for winning the war.

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro economics of the United States department of labor, came to the city for this conference and was elected chairman of the morning and afternoon sessions. The conference was not long in taking up actual organization work. After the general plans of the department were outlined by Dr. Haynes, committees on organization, nominations and practical plans of work were appointed. Morning session then adjourned and the three committees began their work.

At the afternoon session a State Negro workers advisory committee with representatives from each of the twelve congressional districts and four representatives from the State at large, making a committee of sixteen, was appointed. The purpose of this committee as stated in the outline of the organization shall be to study, plan and advise in a co-operative spirit and manner with employers of Negro labor, with Negro workers and with the United States department of labor in securing from Negro laborers, greater production and industry and agriculture for winning the war through wider opportunity for employment, through increased regularity, application and efficiency through increasing the morale of Negro workers, through improving their general conditions.

The plan of organization provides also that the chairman of the central committees of the Georgia Council of Defense, the federal director of the United States employment service and other white citizens shall be co-operating members. The governor of Georgia was elected honorary chairman County and district committees similar to plan for organization of the Council of Defense will be recommended by the State organization for appointment. The plan also calls for co operation with the State advisory labor board and the community labor boards.

Not only was a strong committee of representative Negro citizens named, but a practical plan of work was outlined. This work includes a series of public meetings to be held in prominent places in the counties of the state to acquaint the Negroes with the labor and other war needs. The plan is to invite to such meetings, leading white citizens of different communities to speak at these meetings. It is also planned to have speakers go to churches, lodges and all other places where Negroes generally assemble. A series of labor parades and other demonstrations are also planned. The conference adopted several other practical suggestions for increasing the efficiency and morale of Negro laborers of the state.

Dr. Haynes, director of Negro economics, said that Georgia is the seventh state to organize the representative Negro and white citizens on such a plan. The other southern states being Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi and Florida. In an interview, he said that in Kentucky, many of the Negroes are being induced to use their extra opportunities for learning to invest their earnings in land and other substantial property. He told of one county in Kentucky where Negroes are reported to have in the last year, purchased and paid for, five thousand acres of land. He further called attention to the patriotic work Negroes are doing along all lines, saying that more than a hundred thousand Negro troops are said to be in France and that Negroes are reported to have subscribed more than $100,000,000 for liberty bonds. He said that the world's record for driving steel rivets into ships had been broken by Charles Knight in Sparrows Point, Md., and that, in many other lines, especially in industry and agriculture, Negroes are giving of their utmost to win the war.

Judge Gilbert said that every man who loved freedom and his flag should not think of self, but only how he may serve his country at this crisis. He congratulated the conference on its opportunity for organization to co-operate with the white citizens and pledged a hearty support of the Council of Defense to this end.

The following representative Negro citizens were appointed on the state committee:

State-at-Large.

Dr. G. N. Stoney, Mrs. P. J. Bryant, H. A. Hunt, chairman; T. K. Gibson, secretary.

Districts.

Sol C. Johnson, first district; G. R. Hutto, second district; A. B. Cooper, third district; A. W. Bryant, fourth district; H. H. Pace, fifth district; Dr. Richard Carey, sixth district; J. Q. Gassett, seventh district; Dr. W. H. Harris, eighth district; Dr. N. A. Doyle, ninth district; Dr. R. C. Williams, tenth district; Tom Hudson, eleventh district; B. F. Allen, twelfth district.

INVESTIGATE NEGRO LABOR PROBLEMS

CAMDEN N. J. TELEGRAM

NOVEMBER 9, 1918

Two important investigations connected with the labor problems of the war are not under way in the Southern States—one to determine what truth, if any, there is in charges that negroes are quitting work because they receive allotments from relatives in the military service, and the other to examine proposals that negro women be subjected to compulsory-work laws.

The object of organizations built up by Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro Economics of the United States Department of Labor, is to make the relations between the white and colored populations of the Southern States as congenial as possible, and to prevent discrimination against the negro in labor affairs.

A canvass of the colored people of Florida is being undertaken with a view to impress upon them the necessity of voluntary aid, to the best of their ability, in the Government's war-labor program. This project, it is believed, will overcome the labor shortage without result to compulsion, and will stimulate to useful employment any negroes who may have quit work because of Government allotments.

The work of the Division of Negro Economics is carried on through State and country organizations composed in part of white and in part of colored citizens. There has been excellent co-operation between the racs in working out war-labor problms.

Florida's special problems were discussed recently at a conference held in Ocala, under the auspices of the States Negro Workers' Advisory Committee, the chairman of which is President N. B. Young of the A. & M. College for Negroes.

An important part of the work of the State committee was the preparation of a program of activities for co-operation of white employers and negro workers in all parts of the States to promote better understanding between them and to remove the discontent of the workers so that they will give voluntarily regular and enthusiastic work for greater production of food and supplies needed to win the war.

In Jacksonville a local branch of the State committee has led to the establihsment of a training center to instruct colored women along lines of work in which they can replace men, and W. A. Armwood, a negro of Tampa, is touring the State to interest negro preachers, lodge leaders, and others in the Government's program.

"If we are going to raise the food needed by our soldiers, our Allies and ourselves at home, every man and woman who can help in the garden or on the farm can see that it is his or her patriotic duty to join in," declares Dr. Haynes. "This is a bigger question than earning a living; it comes to a question of working to have the food on which to fight to save ourselves and other people from German slavery. Every landowner can also now see that this is a bigger question of doing whatever needs to be done to induce laborers to work the land and raise the necessary food."

Thousands of Laborers To Be Brought Into South

8-17-18

The Department of Labor through the United States Employment Service is now arranging to bring into the country approximately 110,000 common laborers from these two territories. Director General of railroads McAdoo has asked the Federal Employment Service to assist in supplying the roads with labor for maintenance and shop work and the immediate needs of several roads were turned over to the employment service by Assistant Director A. H. Smith.

The United States Employment Service is now arranging with the railroads in the South and Southwest for the employment of these territorial common laborers in maintenance work and for their release for farm service during the press of the agricultural season in those regions. As soon as tonnage is available. Mr. Post announced 50,000 common laborers will be transported from Porto Rico and F. C. Roberts special agent of the Labor Department will leave for the island this week to make the transportation arrangements.

Labor—1918
United States Department of.

N. O. to Answer Nation's Need With Mighty Loyalty League Of White and Negro Workers

NEW ORLEANS LA ITEM
OCTOBER 8, 1918

City's Laboring Men To Pledge Industrial Harmony and Full Manpower Development At Twin Dinners Followed By Great Mass Meeting in Lafayette Square at 8 P. M., Saturday—Provision For Overflow Meeting Made in Lee Circle—Governor Pleasant and Mayor Behrman To Preside At Sessions.

Saturday's Calendar of Events In Organization of the Loyalty League

5:30 P. M.

Banquet to 900 white wage earners and employers in the Lounge and the Cave of the Grunewald, Governor Pleasant and Mayor Behrman presiding. Speeches by Jerome Jones, W. Horace Williams, Wilbert Black, Dr. P. H. Saunders, A. M. Lockett, T. J. Greer, W. B. Thompson and George W. Moore.

Banquet to 600 negro leaders and wage earners in Pythian Hall.

7:30 P. M.

Banqueters adjourn to mass meeting in Lafayette Square.

8:00 P. M.

Mass meeting opens. If the crowd is too great for the Lafayette Square, the overflow meeting will be held at Lee Circle, and the same programme rendered.

Negroes will parade to the square.

Four bands and a chorus of 300 will entertain the crowd until the meeting opens.

New Orleans will answer the nation's need Saturday night when it forms itself into a mighty Loyalty League pledge to industrial harmony and the full development of its manpower, that there may be no let-up in the supplies so urgently needed by the boys in the trenches.

This pledge will bind the workingmen to six full days of labor a week, employers to an observance of all wage and working conditions established by the government or accepted by general usage, and both to a more sympathetic co-operation with each other and no interruption of production if points at dispute can notbe be settled by mutual agreement, but must be referred to the War Labor board for adjustment.

The mass meeting at which this pledge will be opened at Lafayette quare at 8 p. m., Saturday, following win banquets to 1,500 employers and mployes, both white and black.

Governor and Mayor Present

Divided into two sections because of its size (900 urgent guests have been invited), the white banquet will be served in the Lounge, and in the Cave of the Grunewald.

Governor R. G. Pleasant and Mayor Martin Behrman will preside over these units, respectively. As one committeeman facetiously expressed it, "The governor will be on the lounge and the mayor in the cave."

Eight speakers will entertain the diners. When soup is served, four of them will be in the lounge and four in the cave. But after they have severally turned loose their verbal barrage, they will exchange places as to dining rooms, so that no good things spoken shall be lost to anyone present.

The eight speakers, carrying out the idea which has prevailed all along, namely, that employers and employes shall be equally and jointly represented in this movement, will be Jerome Jones, W. Horace Williams, Wilbert Black, Dr. P. H. Saunders, A. M. Lockett, T. J. Greer, W. B. Thompson and George W. Moore.

While the white men are enjoying themselves at the Grunewald, 600 negroes will be dined at the Pythian hall.

Square. The negroes will march there in a body, headed by one of their own bands.

From these two dinners, ending at 7:30, all will proceed to Lafayette

Following is the programme:

Mass meeting called to order at 8 o'clock on Lafayette Square by General Chairman Harold W. Newman.

"America," led by colored chorus with band accompaniment.

Invocation by His Grace, Archbishop Shaw of the Diocese of New Orleans.

"Brethren, Rise, Shine," by colored chorus, led by J. C. Olden.

New Orleans' welcome to the Loyalty League by Mayor Martin Behrman.

Introduction of Governor R. G. Pleasant as presiding officer.

"Liberty Bonds, Labor and Loyalty," by Dr. P. H. Saunders.

"Colored Soldier Boys of Uncle Sam." by the chorus.

Address by the originator of the Loyalty League, Cliff Williams, district superintendent, with presentation of resolution and organization of local league.

"Lord, I've Done What You Told Me to Do," by the chorus.

"A Wartime View of the Labor Situation," by Jerome Jones, of the Department of Labor.

A pledge of support by employers, given by W. B. Thompson, president of the Dock Board.

Employes' promise of co-operation, by T. J. Greed, president State Federation of Labor.

"Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," by the chorus.

"The Negro as an Industrial Factor," by Dr. George Haines, director of negro economics, Department of Labor.

"The Great Opportunity of the Black Race," by Professor Walter S. Buchanan, of the United States Employment Service.

"The Star Spangled Banner."

The executive committee will meet Monday to elect permanent officers and perfect the organization.

MOBILIZE NEGROES for WAR EFFORTS

10-16

Practical Plans for Stabilizing Labor in the State in Order to Win World Conflict Made at Conference.

About one hundred representative citizens from all parts of the state met yesterday in a conference on the negro labor problem at Big Bethel church which was called by Governor Hugh M. Dorsey. Judge Price Gilbert, of the supreme court, chairman central committee of the Georgia Council of Defense, was the principal speaker, but the morning and afternoon sessions of the conference were taken up almost entirely by a detailed discussion of organization and practical plans of work to mobilize and stabilize the negro workers of Georgia for winning the war.

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics of the United States department of labor, came to the city for this conference. and was elected chairman of the sessions. After the general plans of the department were outlined by Dr. Haynes committee on organization. nominations and practical plans of work were appointed. The morning session then adjourned, and the three committees began their work.

At the afternoon session a state negro workers' advisory committee, with representatives from each of the twelve congressional districts and four representatives from the state-at-large, making a committee of sixteen, was appointed. The purpose of this committee will be to study, plan and devise in a co-operative spirit and manner with employers of negro labor, with negro workers and with the United States department of labor in securing from negro laborers greater production in industry and agriculture for winning the war, through wider opportunity for employment, through increased regularity, application and efficiency, through increasing the morale of negro workers and through improving their general conditions.

Plan of Organization.

The plan of organization prvides also that the chairman of the central committee of the Georgia Council of Defense, the federal director of the United States employment service and other white citizens shall be co-operating members. The governor of Georgia was elected honorary chairman.

Not only was a strong committee of representative negro citizens named, but a practical plan of work was outlined. This work includes a series of public meetings to be held in prominent places in the counties of the state to acquaint the negroes with the labor and other war needs. It is also planned to have speakers go to churches, lodges and all other places where negroes generally assemble.

Dr. Haynes, director of negro economics, said that Georgia is the seventh state to organize the representative negro and white citizens on such a plan. The other southern states are Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi and Florida.

Judge Gilbert said that every man who loved freedom and his flag should not think of self, but only how he may serve his country at this crisis. He congratulated the conference on its opportunity for organization to co-operate with the white citizens and pledged a hearty support of the Council of Defense to this end.

Committee Named.

The following representative negro citizens were appointed on the state committee:

State at Large—Dr. G. N. Stoney, Mrs. P. J. Bryant, H. A. Hunt, T. K. Gibson.

Districts—Sol C. Johnson, first district; G. R. Hutton, second district; A. B. Cooper, third district; A. W. Bryant, fourth district; H. H. Pace, fifth district; Dr. Richard Carey, sixth district; J. Q. Gassett, seventh district; Dr. W. H. Harris, eighth district; Dr. N. A. Doyle, ninth district; Dr. R. C. Williams, tenth district; Tom Hudson, eleventh district; B. F. Allen, twelfth district.

FEDERAL LABOR CONTROL RAISES RACE PROBLEMS

PHILA PA PUBLIC LEDGER
AUGUST 2, 1918

Request for 186,000 Negro Unskilled Workers in This City

BOARD MEMBERS ARE FLOORED BY DEMAND

Philadelphia Requisitions for August, September, October 257,164 Men

GREAT RUSH FOR MEN

First Day Floods Employment Officials With Pleas From All States

Four hours after the Federal labor exchanges had opened yesterday it was apparent that if the requisitions for negro labor filed by the various manufacturers in the metropolitan zone were filled, Philadelphia and this section of Pennsylvania would have a fresh race problem on their hands. For in the 850 requisitions were demands and requests for 257,164 men for August, September and October in the war industries in this State, and of that number there were requests for 186,000 negroes alone to be used in unskilled labor.

This tremendous request, coming on the heels of the race riots that disgraced the Thirtieth Ward for several days, and in which four men lost their lives, gave the managers of the exchanges pause, they admitted. They felt that the importation of such a tremendous number of negroes into this State, the greater majority of which would be used in Philadelphia and the seven contiguous counties comprising the metropolitan district, meant a fresh burden and a weighty problem for everybody to handle.

Indicates Shortage

As an indication of the shortage of labor that exists in this State, where the greater number of the war industries are located, James F. McCoy, who is in charge of the publicity work for the labor exchanges, said that there was no doubt but that Pennsylvania would be forced to appeal to other sections to bring in men, if that tremendous demand was to be filled.

To show the crying need of such clearing houses for war labor, Mr. McCoy pointed to a telegram that had been received from the central office in Washington saying that Pennsylvania's quota for August and September was 42,570

men. By noon that day, he said, the 850 requisitions had been filed, and the demands were for six times that many men in this State alone.

Between 5000 and 6000 women, too, are required for the work of manufacturing clothing and uniforms for the soldiers in this section. Mrs. Thimas Robins, in charge of this phase of the work, said she wanted needlewomen who were housewives, and who would like to earn a little extra money turning their neeedles into the channels of needed work. In time 12,000 women will be obtained if possible in this section alone.

Reports were received from but two of the exchanges, Mr. McCoy said, those on South Broad street and at 739 Christian street. The managers of these exchanges stated that the response by labor was excellent, and that they had filed hundreds of applications during the day.

Although Pennsylvania, he said, had made arrangements to obtain 70,000 men and had figured that as the outside limit of the manufacturers' necessities, the demand floored the office, he said.

However, the four-minute men decided to take a hand in the game and to exploit the new Federal agencies. In every speech made by them for the next seventeen days they will devote a minute or two to inform their hearers regarding the new plan and to inquire in the newspapers for the location of the exchanges.

Exchange managers yesterday were laughing at the various expedients which had been attempted by unskilled workmen to make the managers believe they were mechanics. One fellow appeared in one of the places and said he was a ship carpenter. He appeared to the inspector as if he could not tell a hatchet from a hoe.

"Draw me a ship block," said the wily inspector to the applicant, "and let me see how you are for rough drafting." The applicant did not even know how to begin, the inspector said.

Another applicant appeared with a kit of tools and told the clerk he was a carpenter. The inspector asked him several questions and was suspicious.

"Open up your kit," he said, "and let us see your tools." The inspector said he found that the man had purchased a lot of toy tools in a five and ten cent store and was carrying them for camouflage. The following was given out by the exchange yesterday:

Employers and employes desiring information and assistance relative to the program of the United States Employment Service may obtain the same by referring to the following offices:

PHILADELPHIA

Third and Walnut streets.
134 South Third street, women's division.
1519 Arch street.
2429 North Front street.
Bourse Building.
739 Christian street.
514 South Broad street, for negroes.
5239 Market street.
4376 Main street, Manayunk.
135 South Sixteenth street, for women

CAMDEN

Fifth and Taylor streets.

POTTSTOWN

Ninth and Hanover streets.

CHESTER

616 Sproul street, men's division.
618 Sproul street, women's division.
United States Employment Service, Finance Building, Philadelphia.

GOVERNMENT TAKES CONTROL OF LABOR

Wilson Warns Employers to Hire Unskilled Labor Only Through U. S. Employment Service After August 1.

Washington, June 17.—All employers engaged in war work were urged in a statement by President Wilson tonight to refrain after August 1 from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through the United States employment service recently organized by the department of labor. The labor forces were called upon by the president "to respond loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry."

The statement by the president was accompanied by a letter written June 15 by Secretary of Labor Wilson calling attention to the forming of the employment service, pointing out the necessity for such a labor distributing body and detailing its duties.

Industry Plays Essential Role.

"For more than a year," said the president's statement, "it has been our pride that not our armies and navies only, but our whole people is engaged in a righteous war. We have said repeatedly that industry plays as essential and honorable role in this great struggle as do our military armaments. We all recognize the truth of this, but we must also see its necessary implications—namely, that industry, doing a vital task for the nation, must receive the support and assistance of the nation. We must recognize that it is a natural demand—almost a right of any one serving his country, whether employer or employee, to know that his service is being used in the most effective manner possible. In the case of labor this wholesome desire has been not a little thwarted owing to the changed conditions which war has created in the labor market.

"There has been much confusion as to essential products. There has been ignorance of conditions—men have gone hundreds of miles in search of a job and wages, which they might have found at their doors. Employers holding government contracts of the highest importance have competed for workers with holders of similar contracts and even with the government itself, and have conducted expensive campaigns for recruiting labor in sections where the supply of labor was already exhausted. California draws its unskilled labor from as far east as Buffalo, and New York, from as far west as the Mississippi. Thus labor has been induced to move fruitlessly from one place to another, congesting the railways and losing both time and money.

Unfair to Employer and Employee.

"Such a condition is unfair alike to employer and employee, but most of all to the nation itself, whose existence is threatened by any decrease in its productive power. It is obvious that this situation can be clarified and equalized by a central agency—the United States employment service of the department of labor, with the counself of the war labor policies board as the voice of all the industrial agencies of the government. Such a central agency must have sole direction of all recruiting of civilian workers in war work, and, in taking over this great responsibility, must at the same time have power to assure to essential industry an adequate supply of labor, even to the extent of withdrawing workers from non-essential production. It must also protect labor from insincere and thoughtless appeals made to it under the plea of patriotism, and assure it that when it is asked to volunteer in some priority industry, the need is real.

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, solemnly urge all employers engaged in war work to refrain after August 1, 1918, from recruiting unskilled labor in any manner except through this central agency. I urge labor to respond as loyally as heretofore to any calls issued by this agency for voluntary enlistment in essential industry. And I ask them both alike to remember that no sacrifice will have been in vain, if we are able to prove beyond all question that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous co-operation of a free people."

RAILROAD MEN IN CAPITAL TALK TO FEDERAL BOARD

Equal Pay for Equal Work, Promotion on Merit and Eight Hour Basis Requested by Prominent New Yorkers

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—Hearings in the cases of Pullman porters, waiters and conductors, by the Board of Wages and Working Conditions, were held in Washington, D. C., commencing Tuesday, November 12, and continuing throughout th eweek. Several organizations of these classes of workers were invited to attend the hearings.

The wage adjustment of July 1st last having been unsatisfactory to the men affected, they made it their special business to attend these hearings for the purpose of informing the board of their dissatisfaction, and making suggestions and recommendations as to what they thought would be a more equitable adjustment of this matter.

Among the organizations represented were the Brotherhood of Car Service Employees and an organization of porters of the Great Northern. The delegates of the Brotherhood were Messrs. E. W. Stokien, chairman; S. J. Freeman, R. Steadman. Of the International: Messrs. Mays, president; Ross, vice-president; W. C. Dilday. Porters of the Great Northern: Geo. C. Shannon, president. There were also representatives of the Pullman conductors and several representatives of different dining car lines. Geo. C. Shannon of St. Paul, the first of the colored delegates, showed that the men he represented were working under oppressive conditions that have long since been abolished in this section of the country.

George W. Young, of New York, who testified as an independent, read his brief, many of his recommendations being timely and well taken. Among the many recommendations made by Mr. Young one was for a radical departure from established custom; that porters with the proper qualifications be promoted to higher positions, such as the positions of conductors, platform men and service inspectors. From the aparent attitude of the board Mr. Young's recommendations did not seem without its possibilities.

E. W. Stokien, president of the Brotherhood, was next called and read his briefs. Concluding, Mr. Stokien was asked if he did not think porters could handle the cars of the Pullman car lines after a proper course of instruction. He replied that he did, and cited instances where porters and conductors were doing the same work on opposite trains being operated in the same lines, and also showing the present disparity in their compensation, both on the New Haven and Pennsylvania road.

Mr. Mays, president of the International, showed, as he has on many occasions before, his capability to handle difficult problems. In requesting the application of the eight hour day an hourly wage schedule for all classes of railroad employes, he was questioned as to the application of the eight hour day and also in regard to a flat monthly rate of pay based on suitable increases. Mr. May refused to compromise himself, and did not directly answer this question, but countered with the question as to what rate might be in the mind of the board member. This gentleman thereupon stated that he had no fixed amount in mind, but thought Mr. Mays might have, some suggestion along this line that he could give the board the benefit of. Mr. Mays then stated he had not worked out a schedule, but could do so. Whereupon he was delegated to do this and submit his findings on or before November 20.

Among other delegates who testified were Pullman conductors and the stewards of several dining cars on various systems who preceded the porters, also dining car waiters and cooks of the Pennsylvania and the New Haven road who followed the porters.

The colored delegates were entertained on the evening of the 13th at dinner by Dr. and Mrs. Geo. E. Haynes, and found both the doctor and Mrs. Haynes very charming hosts.

Dr. Haynes, who is director of Negro Economics, arranged an audience for the delegates with Louis F. Post, Assistant Secretary of Labor. Mr. Post spoke to them at length on labor conditions, especially those conditions directly affecting their particular class of work, relating several humorous incidents in his travel.

The hearings before the board adjourned at 4 p. m., Friday. The delegates returned to their homes feeling confident that recommendations will be made by the board speedily that will meet the approval of all concerned.

EXAMINER OF FARM LABOR IN THE CITY

Protection of Labor For Farm Planned on Extensive Scale

Charles E. Massey, of Birmingham, who has just been appointed senior examiner of farm labor for the State of Alabama, working under the Federal Department of Labor, is in Montgomery for the purpose of conferring with the various agencies with whom he will co-operate in carrying out the work that has been assigned him.

Mr. Massey said that, although he has received no detailed instructions as yet, his work will consist in the mobilization and distribution of farm labor, and he will discharge his duties in conjunction with organizations whose functions are to increase production and conserve resources and labor. Among the first he called on was James A. Wade, Commissioner of Agriculture, and he also conferred with M. C. Allgood, the incoming Commissioner of Agriculture. Afterwards he visited the State Council of Defense and he expected to call on the State Food Administration.

Mr. Massey reached here yesterday and expects to remain here a couple of days. As soon as he hears from Washington he will be more familiar with the requirements that will be expected of him.

Labor-1918

United States Department of

CENTRALIZED RECRUITING OF WAR LABOR

EVERY week sees new employment agencies open for business, especially in the cities. Railroad, factory and timber camp jobs are painted in glowing colors, and men stand outside the new bureaus to extol the advantages of the high wage, the "modern" sleeping accommodations, the double pay for overtime that go with work nowadays. Mr. Ford with his $5 a day for unskilled labor has become a back number; there are scores of concerns offering more.

For the time being this situation may look excellent for the workers; any attempt to systematize the labor market and to deprive the workers of this variety of offer may appear to go against their interest. Yet organized labor knows that in the long run the workers lose out in such unregulated competition —even without the sums lost in fees to employment agents and the frequent misrepresentations of jobs and terms. Thus the order for a central national agency to recruit workers for war needs issued this week by President Wilson on the advice of the secretary of labor and the War Labor Policies Board is widely approved.

From August 1 the federal employment service will have the sole direction of all recruiting of civilian war workers, with power of depriving non-essential industries of such labor as they may apply for, if that labor is needed for essential production. The order relates more particularly to unskilled labor, and all employers are asked to refrain from recruiting it except through the federal service. No new principle is involved, for already the government has effectively interfered with private enterprise by the allocation of fuel and raw material.

Exactly how the federal service, which at present has only a few hundred branches to cover all the territory of the United States, is going to function has not yet been announced; it is probable that many state and city employment systems will be made part of the federal service for the purpose of this order. The need for coordination of such labor resources has long been recognized; it has been accomplished in practically all the Allied countries, where the "mobilization of labor" has ceased to be a polite phrase.

In justifying the present order, President Wilson said:

We must recognize that it is a national demand—almost a right—of any one serving his country, whether employer or employe, to know that his service is being used in the most effective manner possible. . . .

There has been much confusion as to essential products. There has been ignorance of conditions—men have gone hundreds of miles in search of a job and wages which they might have found at their doors. Employers holding government contracts of the highest importance have competed with holders of similar contracts, and even with the government itself, and have conducted expensive campaigns for recruiting labor in sections where the supply of labor was already exhausted.

From the announcement of the secretary of labor it appears that the new regulations will not, at first, apply to all private enterprise, but only to that which is on a fairly large scale and in direct competition with war production. A responsible employment service, in his opinion, will not only stop useless competition between employers for the same supply of labor, but will also decrease the excessive labor turnover by representing jobs and terms as they are and by discouraging men from traveling long distances if work for them can be found nearer home.

NEWARK N J NEWS
NOVEMBER 21 1918

Edge and Bryant Are to Attend Conference on Negro in Industry

Governor Edge and Commissioner of Labor Bryant are among state officials expected to attend the conference on the negro in industry to be held to-n the Senate chamber at the st. h.se, Trenton. The discussions will be led by Dr. George E. Haynes of Washington, director of negro economics, United States Department of Labor. Morning and afternoon sessions are scheduled.

Questions concerning the relations of negro workers with their employers and with white workers employed with them will be among the subjects discussed. How all laborers can more closely and intelligently co-operate in the working out of reconstruction problems also will be considered.

Others expected to attend are State Director of Employment Joseph Spitz, Thomas J. Burns, federal director, and Edward A. Brennan, city superintendent at the Newark Federal-State-Municipal Employment Bureau; employers of negro labor from different sections of the state, representatives of labor organizations and representative negro workers.

Atlanta Constitution

U. S. EMPLOYMENT OFFICE HAS MANY JOBS OPEN

The federal-state employment office at 16 South Pryor street, continues to have a large number of openings for skilled and unskilled workers, and is in particular need at the present time of a high-class ship carpenter foreman capable of handling a ship crew, consisting of 400 or 500 carpenters and laborers. The service can also place a number of ship carpenters, house carpenters, machinists, elevator girls, cotton mill and domestic help and trained office workers.

Extract From Report Of Secretary Of Labor W. B. Wilson

The Daily Herald
13-12-18

DIVISION OF NEGRO ECONOMICS CREATED TO BETTER LABOR CONDITION OF NEGRO

Need Recognized "That The Race Should Have A Seat At The Council Table When Matters Affecting Its Interests Are Concerned"

"With the greater industrial efficiency demanded by the war it became apparent that a more harmonious adjustment of the labor relations between whites and Negroes was imperative, especially in view of the fact that the latter race makes up over one-teth of our total population and includes about one-sixth of the working population. Hence the requests made not only by Negroes but by many white persons as well that the former be represented upon the Secretary's staff by a person of their own race met with a favorable hearing, and after consultation with many persons of both races, the Secretary appointed Dr. George E. Haynes as Director of Negro Economics. His function has been to advise the Sceretary on matters affecting Negro wage earners and to outline and direct plans toward greater production in agriculture and dindustry. This step was taken not only because the advice of an expert was necessary, but because it was felt that a race which made up such a large share of our industrial army and had contributed so generously to our military and naval forces was certainly entitled to a seat at the council table when matters affecting its interests were considered. For the administration of these problems the Director of Negro Economics has promoted the organization o co-operative committees of white and colored citizens in the States and localities where labor problems exist"

Federal Employment Bureau Is Indorsed by Atlanta Women

Constitution 12-26-18

Mrs. Charles J. Haden, chairman of the Fulton county unit, Council of National Defense, and that organization of Atlanta and Fulton county women have officially indorsed the federal state employment bureau. Mrs. Haden has appointed Mrs. Frank N. Neely chairman of the women in industry committee of the Fulton county unit.

To the women of Atlanta and Fulton county, Mrs. Neely makes the following recommendation:

"The Federal State Employment bureau, operated by the United States department of labor under the direct supervision of the commissioner of labor of Georgia, Mr. H. M. Stanley, is established for the purpose of giving to the public as well as the federal and state governments the best employment facilities. There both employer and employee can get the service of the bureau, as there is under registration both the needs of the community for labor and the needs of labor for employment. Women of Atlanta can only apply there for cook or carpenter, and cook or carpenter can request jobs; thus the job and the man can be brought together through this clearing house.

"At present, the bureau is maintained by the federal government, and there is no charge for services rendered to either employer or employee. There can be no fairer condition, and it behooves the women of Fulton county to see that these able men have their support and encouragement. Besides Mr. Stanley, there are in the office Mr. Charles Puleston, chief examiner, and Messrs. A. P. Spence and Andrew McElroy, and Miss Giles, who sees to the women applicants. The bureau is well located at 16 South Pryor street.

"MRS. FRANK H. NEELY,
"Chairman Women in Industry, Fulton County Unit, Council National Defense."

WORKING ON PROBLEMS AFFECTING NEGROES

Washington, December 17.—Solution of problems seriously affecting the economic condition of the negro wage-earner has been undertaken by the department of labor through the institution of state and local organizations, said an extract of the annual report of Secretary Wilson made public today.

Under the direction of the bureau of negro economics with Dr. George E. Haynes, as director, co-operative committees of whites and negroes have been formed in seven states and five others are taking up the work.

A report on the migration of negro labor from the south is being prepared by Dr. James H. Dillard, president of the Jeanes and Slater funds for negro education in the south, and will be completed soon. With respect to this inquiry, Secretary Wilson says:

"Among the circumstances disclosed by Dr. Dillard's investigation was the fact that the exodus of negro workers has been the largest where lynchings and other forms of race friction had been the greatest.

"While the functions of the department do not extend to recommendations of specific means for dealing with this menace, and while its correction lies wholly with the several states, it seems proper to point out that it is a constant cause of unrest and that it is making harder the work of the department of labor to increase the efficiency of the negro wage-earners by improving their conditions."

RIOT OF OPPRESSION.

The discrimination against and segregation of colored men and women in the Government offices here at Washington which shortly after March 4, 1913, became an insidious nightmare, to dampen the ardor of aspiration and kindle fires of resentment within the heads and hearts of colored people, has now become a riot of oppression.

The Department of Labor, whose function in these times when bloody Mars stands upon the Bridge of Horror and beckons his battalion of death on, had been unable to rival, in the public press, the three other departments which have most to do with the war, is the latest offender.

When the Department of Labor gave appointment to Professor Haynes, a colored man, and bestowed upon him the high-sounding and at the same time mystic title of "Director of Negro Economics," a faint hope aflamed in the hearts of our race, so far as that department was concerned, that the race was nearing the grazing fields of JUSTICE.

When Professor Haynes was started on a tour to hold labor conferences in various States for the purpose, as academically declared, to "mobilize colored labor" to help win the war, and secure for it a place in the sun when industrial reconstruction should follow a "victorious peace," encouragement was given to the race.

Just as our hopes had begun to soar aloft towards the elysian fields of EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, like a bolt of lightning issuing from a clear sky comes a withering decree from the Department of Labor that that department will employ "only white men" as watchmen.

The Washington Evening Star, issue of August 15th, a usually reliable and accurate white daily which pursues no open policy of repression against the race, even though it may not emphasize a robust policy of defense, carried the following news item, under attractive headlines:

"Two hundred and fifty watchmen or guards who are physically active, intelligent and exempt from the draft, and whose ages range from 21 to 65 years, are wanted at once by the Department of Labor. The salaries will be between $70 and $75 a month, and ONLY WHITE MEN WILL BE EMPLOYED. Applicants must apply at the office of the United States Employment Service."

If the Department of Labor's "mobilization of colored labor," as explained at various conferences by Professor Haynes, is to be tainted with such a marked drawing of the color line, as above indicated, what will be Professor Haynes' function? What will his influence with his race amount to?

If the Department of Labor's "mobilization of colored labor" is to be proscribed and circumscribed by such hateful and hurtful restriction, Professor Haynes' influence and efforts must necessarily be nil, and he might as well renounce his high-sounding title, resign his position, and, emulating the traditional Arab, "fold his tent and quietly steal away"—back to the schoolroom to teach the untutored of his race the real meaning of "democracy."

When the Department of Labor appointed Professor Haynes to "represent the race around its council table as an adviser," as has been announced, was it camouflaging the race?

When it sent him forth from State to State to hold conferences to "mobilize colored labor," was it merely handing the race a stone when it was crying for bread?

When it conferred upon him the title of "Director," was it meant to more effectively DIRECT race discrimination and segregation to the highest point of restriction?

Until we are convinced that the President's pronouncement in favor of maintaining "the laws inviolate" was but a coinage of the intellect, which we are loath to believe, we cannot help but assume that the Department of Labor's entering the ranks of discriminators is but to contribute to the riot of oppression.

Professor Haynes, the race looks to you as the "adviser" around your department's council table, to correct this evil. If you WILL NOT, or CAN NOT, your usefulness is ended.

The colored race, with its fighting men—loyal fighting men—and its open purse for the Government—WANTS TO, and HAS BEEN TRYING, to help win the war for democracy.

Why should the Department of Labor, and other departments and bureaus practicing discrimination and enforcing segregation, attempt to misinterpret the President's "to make the world safe for democracy"?

THE LABOR DEPARTMENT'S COLOR LINE

Just as our hopes had begun to soar aloft towards the elysian fields of EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, like a bolt of lightning issuing from a clear sky, comes a withering decree from the Department of Labor that that department will employ "only white men" as watchmen.

The Washington Evening Star, issue of August 15th, an usually reliable and accurate white daily which pursues no open policy of repression against the race, even though it may not emphasize a robust policy of defense, carried the following news item quoting from "The Official Bulletin" under attractive headlines:

"Two hundred and fifty watchmen or guards who are physically active, intelligent and exempt from the draft, and whose ages range from 21 to 65 years, are wanted at once by the Department of Labor. The salaries will be between $70 and $75 a month, and ONLY WHITE MEN WILL BE EMPLOYED. Applicants must apply at the office of the United States employment service.

If the Department of Labor's "mobilization of Colored labor," as explained at various conferences by Prof. Haynes, is to be tainted with such a marked drawing of the color line, as above indicated, what will be Prof. Haynes' function? What will his influence with his race amount to? ! [

If the Department of Labor's "mobilization of Colored labor" is to be prescribed and circumscribed by such hateful and hurtful restriction, Prof. Haynes' influence and efforts must necessarily be nil. He might as well renounce his high sounding title, resign his position, and, emulating the traditional Arab, "fold his tent and silently steal away"—back to the school room to teach the untutored of his race the real meaning of "democracy."

When the Department of Labor appointed Prof. Haynes to "represent the race around its council table as an advisor," as has been announced, was it camouflaging the race?

When it sent him forth from state to state to hold conferences to "mobilize Colored labor" was it merely handing the race a stone when it was crying for bread?

When it conferred upon him the title of "Director" was it meant to more effectively DIRECT race discrimination and segregation to the highest point of restriction?

Until we are convinced that the President's pronouncement in favor of maintaining "the laws inviolate" was but a coinage of the intellect, which we are loath to believe, we cannot help but assume that the Department of Labor's entering the ranks of discriminators is but to contribute to the riot of oppression.

Prof. Haynes, the race looks to you, as the "advisor" around your department's council table, to correct this evil. If you WILL NOT, or CANNOT your usefulness is ended.

The Colored Race, with its fighting men—loyal fighting men, and its open purse for the government WANTS TO, and HAS BEEN TRYING to help win the war for democracy.

Why should the Department of Labor, and other departments and bureaus practicing discrimination and enforcing segregation, attempt to misinterpret the President's "to make the world safe for democracy?"

Labor-1918

United States Department of

Closer Harmony Between Races Director's Task

11-30-18

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of Negro economics of the Department of Labor, has just completed a trip through the Southern states where he has been aiding in the organization of committees to promote closer co-operation between the races and to stimulate among colored citizens in particular a spirit of co-operation that will show the value of their daily work to the nation.

Colored workers' advisory committees have been organized in a number of states, and in some places the organization has proceeded as far as city and county units. White and colored men serve together on these committees, and splendid results in meeting local problems of labor shortage have already been obtained.

Among the meetings held those at Ocala and Lakeland, Florida, were largely attended by white residents of those places. It was necessary to hold some of the meetings in the open air, because of the spread of influenza, and these were attended by many white persons who came in automobiles.

gether for the adjustment of their problems and white and colored citizens, in states and localities where negroes are numerous, are urged to deal in a co-operative spirit with local situations. To that effect runs the announcement made by the department.

Effective conferences have been held in many states in the North as well as in the South. They have been followed by the appointment of advisory committees. Following the creation of state committees, county and community committees will be formed. Mass meetings are held, homes are visited, wage earners are stimulated. Thus are increased the morale and efficiency of negro wage earners which, in turn, improve their opportunities for employment and for better living and social conditions.

Give it half a chance, the race problem will solve itself.

NEGRO ECONOMICS

INDIANAPOLIS IND FREEMAN

NOVEMBER 21, 1918

SHORTAGE of labor has forced employers and the Department of Labor to a closer study of the problem of efficiency as it relates to all labor, especially to that of negroes. The department has appointed Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, Director of Negro Economics. He is professor of sociology and economics at Fisk University and has had large experience in all activities for the promotion of industrial betterment and improvement among negroes, both North and South. He is said to be well informed on the questions pertaining to rural schools and agricultural improvement among the negroes in the southern states.

The purpose back of the appointment, as announced by the department, is to furnish advice and judgment to the bureaus and divisions which have to do with negro wage earners and their work. The newly appointed director is the means by which that purpose is being put into effect.

Local employers and employes are brought to-

NEGROES NOT TO BE EMPLOYED BY CITY.

Daily Herald
March 23, 1918.

For several weeks a strike has been impending in Baltimore by the city's labor forces. They demanded through their union a wage of $3 per day instead of $2.40 as now received. Coupled with this demand was a threat that they would strike if the raise was not granted.

The city authorities met this strike threat with the declaration that a strike had no terrors for them and issued a counter threat that in the event of a strike Negroes would be employed to fill the positions of all strikers.

It seems that the threat of employing Negroes was merely a bluff to force a compromise with the strike threateners, for smaller wage than they demanded as it is now announced that the pay of laborers has been advanced from $2.40 to $2.76 per day. Now that the Negroes have been used and the purpose accomplished which brought mention of them into the fight they are as summarily dropped as they were suddenly brought into the labor scuffle.

The failure of the city authorities to stand by their hot air performance in regard to the employment of Negroes by the city does not end the question, however.

Brought into existence by the city authorities themselves the agitation has assumed definite and substantial form and the inquiry thrusts itself into the minds of Negroes, why is it that Negroes hold neither official station nor the lowest menial position in the city of Baltimore?

There are a hundred thousand Negroes in a total population of about 600,000 in Baltimore. No Negro in the entire municipal establishment holds a position of trust or honor. Not a single Negro wears the uniform of a policeman and none in the department of hard and menial labor. It is safe and and within the full bounds of propriety and conservatism to say that there is not another city of any size in the United States, North or South, in which the Negro has not representation in the labor department if not in the official roster.

The Negroes of Baltimore are tax-payers and willingly bear their burden of the government the same as do other citizens. They pay into the city treasury hundreds of thousands of dollars. What do they receive in return for their money?

It is time for the Negro tax-payers of Baltimore to wake up and firmly and respectfully present their

claim for recognition by the city government and see that at least the laboring man gets an even chance for employment in proportion, at least, to the taxes paid by the race into the city's coffers.

Justice and fairplay demands that the Negro be not used merely as a bludgeon to beat white men into holding jobs but that he be given the full share to which he is entitled as a burden bearing citizen.

GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF LABOR

Daily Herald

On August 1st the United States Government in accordance with the decision of the War Labor Policies Board assumed control of the recruiting or employment of common labor for War Industries. In furtherance of this control no labor for manufactu[illegible] employing more [illegible] dred laborers can [illegible] for or recruit labo[illegible] except through the government agencies.

Thorough organization is being effected in every state and community and from now on the Government Employment Service will be a clearing house for labor.

Under the system as outlined every essential interest will be protected and the result should be in the highest degree beneficial to the nation, to every state and community, to both employers and employees. The unstableness of labor and the tendency to shift from community to community and state to state is no doubt largely responsible for the entrance of the government into the labor situation. The government is using every endeavor to avoid resort to drafting and it is up to the citizen laborers and their highest duty to yield service in such a way as will make draft unnecessary.

The Labor Department, and the War Labor Policies Board working under its direction, seeks to protect both laborers and employers and above all to conserve labor for war industries, the farm, and other essential industries.

The race is largely constituted of laborers and it occupies for that reason a commanding position in the present situation.

For the first time in America's history labor holds the master hand.

The issue now is direct and potent: will they turn it to their advantage by willing and enthusiastic co-operation and helpfulness to the Government, by rendering efficient and faithful service to their employers and "staying put" where wage conditions and treatment are satisfactory, or will they require the draft bludgeon with its many irritating exactions to force them to service that should be given readily and gladly?

There will be no drafting of labor unless American laborers themselves force the passage of a draft law.

We earnestly hope that Negro workers will contribute not a single item of excuse or cause for more drastic governmental regulation of labor and urgently appeal

The Division of Negro Economics In The Department of Labor

The Daily Herald

12-7-18

Secretary Wilson in his Report of the Department of Labor explains the reason for the creation of the Division of Negro Economics, the purposes and plans underlying its establishment, the function of the head of the division and his relation to the Secretary.

The Secretary frankly declares that the division was created "not only because the advice of an expert was necessary, but because it was felt that a race which made up such a large share of our industrial army and had contributed so generously to our military and naval forces were certainly entitled to a seat at the council table where matters affecting its interests were considered."

In this generous and far sighted recognition of the principle of representation for the race at the "council table" Secretary Wilson reveals a broadmindedness and sympathetic regard for justice which if possessed generally by men in high official station would soon solve the so-called Negro Problem.

It is exceedingly fortunate for the race and for the country at this time that a man with such a clear sense of justice should preside over the Department which from now on will no doubt have the largest and most difficult task of all the great Executive Departments to work out to achievement. The restoration of peace has centered the anxious concern of every government executive official and of every thoughtful citizen upon the field of labor. In that field the battle for bread will soon begin to be waged, the old struggle for existence renewed.

To Dr. Geo. E. Haynes, the head of the Division of Negro Economics and spokesman for the Negro in the Department of Labor, the toiling Negro masses can look with confident assurance that their interests will be ably and conscientiously looked after.

The success that Dr. Haynes has already achieved in bringing about a better understanding between employers and Negro leaders vindicates the wisdom of Secretary Wilson in creating the Division or Negro Economics and placing Dr. Haynes at its head.

In order that the laboring masses should derive the fullest benefits from the work of Dr. Haynes and the Department which he represents he should receive the most hearty and active co-operation of our people in every state and community.

Those who may not now need the services and assistance of the government may later need it and should get in line now. Dr. Haynes is working to better the labor condition of the- Negro, in

RECRUITING OF LABOR OPPOSED IN GEORGIA

May 2, 1918.

Washington, May 1. — Protests against the recruiting of labor from farms and other essential industries in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee by private contractors working for the war department were made to that department today by the departments of labor and agriculture, and the shipping board.

As a result the war department is considering the advisability of placing the entire labor problem in the hands of the United States employment service.

Senator Fletcher, of Florida, recently wrote the department of labor that men were being taken off the farms

[illegible] conveyances, and provision in city and country for the same facilities of community improvement for them as for other folks.

The fourth thing so generally desired by Negro workers can probably be best expressed in the words of an unlettered Negro tenant farmer in a Southern State, who said to a prominent business man presiding over a meeting: "And, sir, we wants to help say who governs us." As soon as this sentence was uttered the Negro part of the audience re-echoed it in resounding applause. This same sentiment is expressed in various ways by Negro workers in country and city wherever one is able to find out what they really think. In a word they have a deep consciousness of government by the consent of the governed; they are asking that they may be taken into all public affairs of the commonwealth and of the nation where their interests are involved.

Springfield Republican

WILLIAM JENNIFER.

WORCESTER MASS GAZETTE
NOVEMBER 29, 1918

Labor - 1918

United States Department of.

Federal Agent Is Dismissed

The Chris ~~Tian~~ Recorder

Result Of Relentless Effort Colored Protective Association—Offender Was An Employment Agent—Insulted Lady.

11-28-18

The Colored Protective Association has just accomplished one of the biggest tasks of its career, in having S. A. Keesal, the Federal Employment Agent, in charge of colored workers, discharged. Keesal is a white man. The Recorder has often mentioned the temptations to our colored women in industry and insisted upon the need for protection, but we never dreamed that the officers sworn to keep the law would be the chief offender. But all of this shows the urgent need of such an organization as the Colored Protective Association, headed by men who will do their duty. The following is the complete story:

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INSULTS COLORED WOMAN

Mrs. Clara Green, a young married woman, brought a horrible story of mistreatment and insult to Dr. R. R. Wright, President of the Colored Protective Association. She not only told the story but said she is willing to go on the stand to swear to it. The Protective Association took the matter up. Bishop L. J. Coppin, Drs. W. F. Graham, R. J. Williams, Alexander Hannum, and R. R. Wright laid the matter before the U. S. Employment Service, and demanded the dismissal of the offender, S. A. Kissal. The case is revolting because the man Keesal (a white man) has been visiting colored churches, making speeches and pretending to be such a good friend to the colored people.

Below is the sworn statement of Mrs. Green:

"Personally appeared before me, this first day of November, 1918, Mrs. Clara Green, who makes the following sworn statement as to the facts in the case presented below:

"I went to the Government Employment Office on Broad Street, between Lombard and South, Tuesday, October 29th, about 6.15. There was no one in the waiting room when I entered. In the private office I saw a gentleman sitting. I sat there a while before he stood up and looked out in the waiting room, then asked me to come back there. When I got back there he asked me how old I was. I told him I was twenty-one. He said, 'You are not twenty-one.' I said, 'I am.' Then he asked me to take off my gloves, and I took them off. Then he asked me to take off my hat and I took that off. He then asked me if my mother was living, and I said no. He asked me if my father was living, and I said, yes. He asked me what my father did. I told him farming. Then he asked me if I had ever been out to work with a crowd of men, and I said no, only with my brothers. Then he asked me if I was married. He had asked me so many unnecessary questions, I told him no. Then he asked me if I had a fellow and if the fellow ever hugged me and loved me on the street, and I said no, my parents did not bring me up that way. He asked me how did I first start out courting. I told him the fellows at my home were not like the fellows in Philadelphia, because at my home the fellows treated respectable girls with respect. Then he asked me if my fellow ever took me out for a good time, and I told him when I wanted a good time I went down to the Standard Theatre. He said: 'Don't your fellow ever take you out for a good time and put a good feeling on you?' I said no. Then he said: 'how much does the average man give the average woman when he took her out for a good time?' I told him I did not know anything about it because I was no sporting woman. I told him I was a poor girl and did not have much education, but put myself up to the highest class white girl or colored girl going. Then he said, 'I am a married man, but my wife is in Chicago and I know all about these qeustions I am asking you,' and he said 'whether you make your friend have a good feeling or not, wouldn't you like to make me have a good feeling since my wife and nobody is here?' Then he put his hand on my knee. I said, 'you have a wife.' He said, 'but she is in Chicago.' And I said, "Well, you have friends of your own kind,' and he said, 'all my friends are in Chicago.'

Then he went to the door and locked it and put the key in his pocket, and turned out all the electric lights. I began to cry, and said, 'Turn the lights on, please?' Then he said, 'Oh, do you think I will hurt you? I have to turn out the lights to save fuel.' I said, 'You don't have to turn out the lights and leave me here in the dark.' When I began crying again he turned on two lights in the waiting room, but left the door locked and I was back in his office, and the only light turned on was in the front office. Then I said, Listen, does the Government require all of these unnecessary questions? If so, I would rather not have the job,' and I said, 'I feel as though I do not want to answer these questions.' He said, 'Yes, the Government requires all of these questions, and you will have to answer all of these before you get a job. So many girls come in here who would not say anything when I turned the lights out and lock the door.' After I had gotten up and started out he told me that there would be in the morning, two ladies at the desks in the waiting room who worked there and he told me to tell them that he sent me to them and they would give me a job. I asked him what was his name, and he said, 'My name is Keesal,' and I said 'Very much obliged, Mr. Kiesel,' and said 'Good-by.' Then he said, I do not [illegible] not, and went to the door and turned the handle as though he had not locked it. He said, 'Be sure to come and get the job.' When I got up he said, 'Can't you just give me a little loving before you go?' I said, 'No, I don't want anything like that I am a decent girl and do things like decent girls of your kind do.' 'Oh,' he said, 'that does not make any difference, I won't let anyone know about it. I would not let it be known in any way.' And I said 'No, I do not do things that way.' The last thing he said was, 'I have found you to be a perfectly respectable girl because many girls of your color would not have hollered when I turned out the lights and would have said nothing when I locked the door."

"When I came back the next day I saw the two girls sitting at tables, one white, and one colored, and the white girl told me to go to 1311 Arch Street. The colored girl asked her why she did not give me a business card. While the white girl was writing the card I asked the colored girl if the Government required a lot of nasty dirty questions to be asked to get a job, and I began to tell her

Incomplete

Labor—1918

War Department.

COLORED DRAFTEES ON FURLOUGH ARRESTED ON TRUMPED UP CHARGE AND GIVEN TIME IN CHAINGANGS

Atlanta, Ga.—The farm furlough proposition at Camp Gordon has become a matter of real concern to military authorities, as many colored drafted men granted furloughs to return to their farms, have been arrested by local officials on some petty charge and sentenced to six months or longer in chaingangs.

Even the uniform of the United States Army does not protect the Negro soldier from this unfair southern practice of securing Negro labor for the county.

There are numerous cases on record in which colored draftees although clothed in a uniform of the United States Army, have immediately returned to their homes on leave only to be arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons without license and sentenced to chaingangs.

After this happens, it is of course, possible for the army to regain its rightful members, but only at a cost of unraveling yards and yards of red tape, for which business busy officials at the camp have little time to spare.

And, as a result, a number of Negro soldiers are now serving time on the roads instead of tending crops to feed soldiers or serving in khaki.

Officials at Camp Gordon headquarters have officially announced that to date a total of 1,065 men have been given leaves to return to their crops as a means of maintaining the food supply of Uncle Sam's Army.

Most of these men come from the State of Georgia, and it is understood that a good portion of them are Negroes. Other states scattered over the country are also scatteringly represented among the troops now holding farm furloughs.

WOULD PUT IDLERS OF NATION TO WORK BY NEW DRAFT PLAN

Provost Marshal and Labor Department Believe New Scheme Would Solve the Country's Labor Problem.

NEW JOBS FOR PERSONS IN "HARMFUL" PURSUITS

Every Man Given Deferred Classification in Draft Would Be Compelled to Engage in Some Useful Labor.

Washington, April 5.—Drastic modification of the draft classification lists which would affect in one way or another, the status of every one of the millions of registered men is proposed in a plan submitted to President Wilson today by officials of the provost marshal general's office and the department of labor. While the primary purpose of the new program is the "purification" of the second, third and fourth classes of registrants who are not engaged in any productive industry, attention also would be given to lower sections of class one, and the effect its framers believe, would be to solve the nation's labor problem and largely increase the output of the necessities of life.

The proposal would utilize the draft machinery for putting industrial slackers to work. Every registered man who has been granted deferred classification would be given to understand that such deferment is not a legal right, but a privilege, and that if unfair advantage is taken of that privilege it will be summarily revoked.

To Identify Idlers.

It is proposed to make a most careful survey of the lower sections of class one and of other classes to identify those men who are idlers or who are gaining their living through undesirable or "harmful" pursuits. Under the latter head, officials suggest might be listed gamblers, bookmakers for races, poolroom touts and others.

Formal notice would be served upon these men, that, unless within a specified time they obtained employment, in some useful industry, they would have their classified status changed so as to send them into military service immediately.

The plan is not designed to interfere in the slightest with the so-called non-essential industries. These may be affected to some slight degree, but officials say such injury would be offset many times over by the resulting national good to be obtained from the augmented labor supply and the greatly increased production of essentials.

Administration officials who have participated in the preparation of the plan declare that the next step would be to obtain authority for the industrial classification of the man power of the country up to the age of fifty years.

As Employment Agencies.

To make the program fully effective it is intended to utilize the existing local boards virtually as employment agencies for their districts. Accurate reports would be kept as to the vacancies existing in the neighborhood, and when a man was informed that he must seek a useful occupation he would be told where just such a man as his questionnaire shows him to be was needed.

The status of men on the classified lists, both in class one and in the deferred classes, in the opinion of the provost marshal general's office, would be improved. Delinquents who did not heed the warning would be inducted into the military service, reducing the number of men to be called from class one. This would operate to delay still further the date when the service of men in class two might be needed. This fact is expected to draw to the aid of the "purification" relatives and friends of boys who are about to be called.

That determined opposition to the plan will develop in some quarters has been foreseen. The effect upon the labor market of the drafting of many thousands of abled-bodied workers might be to reduce the present wage scales. The economic balance will be kept even, however, according to the champions of the program, by the reduction in the cost of life's necessities through increased output and in the improved situation of the dollar in international exchange.

No indication has been given of the attitude which President Wilson will take, though army officials are confident he will give his approval.

FREE SOLDIERS FOR FARM WORK

Custer Officials to Grant Furloughs to Experienced Men in Camp.

By JAY P. SMITH.

(Special Correspondent The Detroit Sunday News.)

CAMP CUSTER, BATTLE CREEK, April 6. — Maj-Gen. Kennedy has at last given out the news that men can be furloughed from the 85th division to farms about the state under certain conditions. Only those who have had agricultural experience will be sent to the farms and then only for short periods, probably during seeding and harvesting. The men will be paid by the farmer the prevailing wages of the locality but his pay from the government will stop with the exception of enough to keep up his allotment to dependents, insurance allotments and Liberty Loan payments.

It is estimated that at least 3,000 soldiers are available for this work. The 338th and 337th are largely recruited from the farms and the 340th infantry has hundreds of men who never knew other occupation in civil life. The men appear anxious to take advantage of this act and already are writing to their parents or friends to have them requisitioned for farm work. Where necessary small parties will be sent in charge. None will be sent to communities more than 24 hours' travel from the camp.

CUSTER GETS NEGROES.

What is considered the first move in the plan to transport southern troops to northern camps for training purposes was announced Saturday when it was made public that 2,000 Negro selected men from Alabama will be sent to Camp Custer April 26. On the same date 7,850 selected men from Michigan and Wisconsin will start pouring into camp.

Some time ago it was announced that at least two southern camps would be abandoned but the Alabama Negroes are the first to be sent north. They will doubtless be placed in the 160th depot brigade and combined with the company now in camp. Later they will be transferred to the 93rd division, composed entirely of colored troops.

The first increment of the second draft, composed of 7,850 Michigan and Wisconsin troops will bring the April receipts for Camp Custer to 10,000 men and build the division to its full strength, providing none are sent out.

OFFICERS HAIL ACTION.

So persistent is the rumor that those men who arrived a week ago are only at Camp Custer for preliminary training purposes that staff officers are beginning to believe it, although no official order has been received. A recent order issued to officers of the depot brigade that all drill work must be done under the eye of commissioned officers, increases the belief that the war department wants these men prepared in a hurry.

With Pershing clamoring for more men officers are in hopes that the policy which kept the immense training plant at Camp Custer running at less than one-third its normal output, has been discarded. The camp has been ready and waiting for troops these three months. None came until last week.

News that men are to arrive has proved an inspiration to officers and men alike, who religiously hope the incoming recruits will be assigned to the division.

Officers who have been on detached duty, realizing that their companies will again be filled, have asked to be transferred back to their companies. They want to get at the new men and show that the division can be made into a fighting unit if given an opportunity.

DETROITERS SENTENCED.

Early in the life of the national army leniency was shown all soldiers violating military law. Now that the army has been assembled a sufficient length of time that the men should be familiar with military procedure, these violators are beginning to feel the power of the war department.

Alex O. Landel, of Detroit, admitted that he was a religious objector. When he was ordered to report at the station last fall he refused to come. He was brought. Even then he refused to soldier, although given every opportunity. Recently he was tried for desertion based upon his refusal to report at the station when notified, and sentenced to spend 10 years at Fort Leavenworth.

Another Detroiter, Joseph Remsey, Italian alien, left the service Oct. 10 and was caught Feb. 15 when Detroit officers found him in his home city. He was sentenced to 10 years at Fort Leavenworth, but reviewing authorities cut this to five years.

CAMP AIDS DRIVE.

A third Detroiter faces desertion charges. Mustif Selim, an alien Turk, tried to be excused from service last fall but failed even with the assistance of the Turkish consul, who interested himself in the case. Selim's two brothers came to Battle Creek soon after their brother had been drafted and brought with them the soldier's civilian clothes. He made the apparel change in Battle Creek and left for Mexico. His conscience bothered him and Friday he returned and voluntarily gave himself to the camp authorities. He will be tried for desertion.

The camp is being raided for organizations of men to participate in the third Liberty Loan drive. Every band will be gone over Sunday and dozens of companies are being dispatched throughout the state, as features of local celebrations. Officers who are also orators are being sought as speakers for both Michigan and Wisconsin. Maj.-Gen. Kennedy and staff went to Kalamazoo, Saturday night, where they were guests of honor at a Liberty loan dinner.

Dr. Penny V. Jenness, formerly assistant pastor of the First Presbyterian church in Detroit, has been selected to succeed Dr. O. D. Foster as religious worker of the Y. M. C. A. at Camp Custer.

DANVILLE VA BEE
APRIL 9. 1918

FOR COLORED LABOR.

Labor Department Agents Here Yesterday Learning Conditions in Danville.

In line with the government's policy of concentrating and mobilizing every force of the country in its particular kind of work, Harry E. Arnold, colored, special examiner of the employment division of the United States Department of Labor was in the city yesterday looking into labor conditions with a view of making such aggregations to the department at Washington as will conduce to helpful and equitable distribution of farm labor in this state.

The government is well aware of labor conditions existing among the negroes in the south, Arnold said, and are making a special effort to get them back to the farms where they can be of most help.

The employment service of the United States department of Labor is arranging plans for the equitable distribution of labor, he said, such as will prove of great value to the farmer and farm laborers. Iffediate efforts are being made to stimulate an interest in laborers who engage in farm food products such as will help both him and the farmer to a mutual betterment of present conditions.

Viewed from a distance, Arnold says, it is impossible to realize the extent of the abandonment of the farm on the part of so many men nor of the serious problem which has been created in many sections. The draft together with the increased wages which the war industries and other plants are offering are depleting the farms of their man-power, and the farmers are facing the proposition of having no help in sight. But the opportunity for patriotic service has now come to the farmer and the farm laborer, and the man who does his part in the increase of farm production is as much a patriot as the man who carries a gun. We must awake to the necessity of a "back to the farm" movement in order to solve this vitally important problem of food and to save the world from an awful calamity.

For the furtherance of this work, Arnold explained, work offices are being established in the various cities of the state under the supervision of Ralph Izard, who was heard here only recently, and who is district superintendent of the United States Labor Department.

FULL DATA REQUIRED UNDER THE DENT LAW

4-9-18

Provisions Necessary to Secure Furloughs for Farm Service Are Announced.

Constitution

Detailed information supported by affidavits will be required by the United States government from every Georgia boy now in a military camp who wishes to procure a farm furlough under the Dent law, it was announcod Monday at the state department of agriculture, where information has been gathered for the use of farmers throughout the state, who have been dubious about the working of this law.

Here are some of the things the government must know before it gives the applicant so much as consideration for furlough:

Questions to Be Answered.

Name.
Rank, organization and present station.
Location of farm on which soldier is desired for work.
Name of owner or tenant of that farm.
Kind of farm.
Number of persons normally employed there.
Nmber of males above age of 14 now working there.
Acreage of farm and acreage under cultivation.
Crops to be grown this year and approximate acreage of each.
Number of horses on farm, cattle, hogs sheep.
Market value of farm, of its last year's production, of its anticipated production, of its machinery.
Soldier's farming experience.
What wages will he be paid?
Is farm labor reasonably available in that vicinity?

Local Board's Queried.

All of this information will be obtained by the government through local boards to whom application has been made and is included in the answers to a questionnaire prepared under the provost marshal general's orders.

This questionnaire or form can be secured by each applicant at the local board. And it is not necessary that the application be made by the soldier himself, it may be made by a relative.

The application will be filed with the local board, which will then secure additional data from farm authorities of the county and forward the application to the soldier's post, camp or cantonment commander, where the soldier will be asked to affix his signature. If the furlough is granted, the application will be filed by the commanding officer and a certificate furnished the soldier to the effect that a furlough without pay or allowances has been granted for the time therein set forth.

This time, according to J. J. Brown, Georgia commissioner of agriculture, will be 90 days in many cases.

If the application for furlough is not granted the papers will be returned by the commanding officer together with his reasons.

Thousands of Applications.

It has been estimated that several thousand Georgia boys now in military camps will make application, either personally or through relatives, for release from the camps at which they are now stationed so that the planting and cultivation of a record food crop in this state shall not be hindered.

The pledge, which each soldier must sign when application is made by him or reaches him from his local board through some other person's efforts, is as follows:

"If the furlough here asked for is granted, I hereby engage to utilize the time of my absence solely and completely in farming, to work earnestly and well, and that if for any reason my service cease to be urgently needed before the expiration of my furlough, to report immediately for military duty at my proper post."

The affidavit in connection with these applications may be sworn to before a notary public, clerk or member of a local or district board, government agent, judge advocate or postmaster.

PLANS ANNOUNCED FOR FURLOUGHING OF FARMER TROOPS

Constitution

Application for Leave of Absence Must First Be Approved by Local Exemption Board.

4-4-18

MUST RECEIVE O. K. OF CAMP COMMANDER

Furlough Will Not Be Granted if Absence of Soldier Would Interfere With Military Efficiency.

By James A. Hollomon.

Washington, April 3.—(Special.)—The war department this afternoon promulgated regulations for the furloughing of soldiers now in camps for agricultural purposes. This is in accordance with the recently enacted Dent bill, the terms of which have been thoroughly covered in these dispatches. Under the regulations, copies of which are going forward tonight to all camp and cantonment commanders, any soldier desiring a furlough must apply on a form furnished for that purpose, certifying to his previous work as a farmer or farm hand and the essential necessity for his furlough, together with details of the farm upon which he is to work, the acreage, number of plows, the stock, etc.

This form is directed to the local exemption board through which the applying soldier originally reported. The board in question thereupon investigates the specific case and reports as to whether or not the services of the applicant are urgently needed on the farm upon which he is seeking to work. This report is then returned to the commanding general of the camp at which the soldier is stationed.

Sent to Commander.

If the furlough is approved by the exemption board the commanding general will thereupon grant it, provided military efficiency is not interfered with, or the training and preparation of the company to which the soldier belongs for overseas duty is not embarrassed or interrupted.

No furloughs will be granted to men who are first sergeants or above in rank, and all furloughs are to be for the planting and harvesting season only, and the soldiers thus furloughed subject to recall for overseas embarkation at any time.

It is further provided that furloughs to specially qualified experts in agriculture, may be granted by the secretary of war upon application therefor by the secretary of agriculture, provided such furloughs are voluntarily accepted by the persons desired.

Under these conditions the soldiers furloughed will be without pay during the term of the furloughs.

Furloughing En Bloc.

The most important provision follows:

"Furloughs may also be granted en bloc to men who are willing to accept them upon requests of farmers when the time to be consumed in traveling from the post to the places of labor will not exceed 24 hours. Farmers making application for soldiers en bloc shall state the number desired, the scale of farm wages and agree to pay soldiers such wages and the payment of transportation both ways.

"The department of agriculture will then certify as to whether the need really exists in the particular locality for soldier farm labor en bloc, and if so, the commanding general will thereupon grant the furloughs, if the granting does not interfere with military training."

GOVERNOR CREATES FURLOUGH BUREAU

Constitution

N. G. Bartlett, of Dublin, Appointed to Take Charge of All Matters Pertaining to the Relief of Farmers With Military Labor.

The governor of Georgia, who is also chairman of the Georgia State Council of National Defense, yesterday created, in this dual capacity, the bureau of furlough, with offices in the capitol, and appointed N. G. Bartlett, secretary of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce, as director.

Mr. Bartlett was loaned to the state by the Dublin trade organization by reason of the urgent demand for such a clearing house in the present farm labor emergency. He will be paid a nominal salary for his services, which will continue as long as the demand for the furloughing of farm labor continues, and then will return to his work in the Laurens metropolis. He is an energetic young man of wide experience in detail, and he enters upon this important work in Georgia almost entirely through patriotic motives.

The decision to create this bureau was arrived at after several conferences between Governor Dorsey, Commissioner of Agriculture Brown, Commissioner of Labor Stanley and others of the state house, with General Sage and staff at Camp Gordon.

Under the Dent federal law, recently enacted, furloughs may be granted to farm laborers, or farm operators who may be in military service, provided the granting of such furloughs do not embarrass military activities. The war department has recently promulgated regulations that, under the present emergencies on the western front, no able-bodied men, suited for trench warfare, shall be furloughed. This brings about a new condition, but the working out of a plan for the furloughing of those who are not physically suited to trench warfare, or to the trench line in any place, is considered feasible, provided the officers and the civil authorities both co-operate in a system by which it can be done without interfering with military efficiency in discipline, and without misplacing the grants, on the basis of unjustifiable claims.

For the purpose therefore of getting immediately farm help relief from the military ranks, by drawing upon those who cannot and will not be permitted to go to France, thereby assisting in the problem of food production without curtailment to fighting manpower, the governor created the bureau of furlough. The same will be put in operation next Thursday and the farm labor problems immediately undertaken.

Labor-1918.

War Department.

FARMERS WILL BE EXEMPTED

To Be Relieved of Military Duty and Permitted To Return To Farms

The New York Age
March 30/18

SCOTT TALKS TO FARMERS

Special Assistant to Secretary of War Addresses Farmers of St. Denis, Md., and Makes Unofficial Statement that Effort will Soon be Made to Give Some Relief to Labor Shortage in Agricultural Districts.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.)

ST. DENIS, Md.—In his address to the farmers of this community Sunday, Emmett J. Scott, special assistant to the Secretary of War, made the unofficial statement that in order to relieve the shortage of labor during the coming or present farming season an order will soon be issued by the proper officials in Washington granting permission for all bona fide farmers and farm hands caught in the draft and called to the various camps and cantonments to return to their farms during the coming season and so long as they are engaged in farming operations during the coming season will be exempted from performing military duty.

Mr. Scott stated that along with the increased demand for the things which are produced upon the farm has unfortunately come a shortage of labor available for carrying on the work of the farms, due to the fact that a number of farmers and farm hands within draft age had been called to the colors and hundreds and thousands of them are now in camp across the seas in active military service with many yet liable to be called.

The exemption of farmers from military duty during the coming season will afford some direct and immediate relief to the farmers of Baltimore county and vicinity, Mr. Scott said.

Many of the colored farmers of St. Denis and community are members of the Patapsco Negro Business League and are among the thriftiest farmers in Maryland. They raise immense quantities of truck products each year as well as the more substantial products of the farm which are handled through the Baltimore markets.

Accompanied by C. C. Fitzgerald, president of the Patapsco Business League; William H. Langley, a commission merchant of Baltimore; William L. Fitzgerald of the Baltimore Business League, and J. Logan Jenkins, the well-known Baltimore caterer, Mr. Scott motored out to St. Denis Sunday afternoon and was met by an immense crowd of farmers, who, accompanied by their wives, had come for ten or twelve miles in buggies, wagons, on horseback and in their automobiles to the meeting.

SOLDIERS TO SAVE GEORGIA PEACHES

Constitution
July 3 1918

Eighty Negroes Are Given Furloughs From Camp Gordon to Assist in Re-Icing Cars in Atlanta.

The Georgia food administration in its efforts to save to the growers and shippers of the state the immense peach crop now in transit and that yet to be moved, has appealed to officials at Camp Gordon to furlough soldiers in sufficient numbers to reice the hundreds of cars that will be stopped in Atlanta for this purpose, and, quick to see the necessity of this request, the military officials called for volunteers among the negro increments recently arriving at camp.

Eighty offered their services, and Friday night at 7 o'clock they were transported in army trucks from Camp Gordon and distributed among the three reicing plants in the Atlanta railroad yards, where they immediately began the task of saving a situation which was fast becoming critical.

The decision to request this action was made by Major D. F. McClatchey, in conjunction with ice officials and J. B. Scott, general manager of the fruit growers express, after all efforts to secure civilian labor had failed. Major McClatchey stated that offers of good pay had seemed to be no inducement, and the matter of reicing peaches and other perishables was fast approaching a crisis.

On June 15 Dr. Andrew M. Soule, federal food administrator for Georgia, issued a preferential ice order setting aside for a period of thirty days 20 per cent of all the ice manufactured in the state to be used in icing the peach crop. This order, it was thought, was a complete remedy for the situation, and the question of labor was regarded as easily solved.

Atlanta is the principal reicing point in Georgia, however, and Major McClatchey stated that appeals have been daily reaching his office for additional aid.

The soldiers will be paid as would civilians for this work and will be transported to and from camp each day in army trucks.

The eighty negro soldiers, all members of the headquarters second training battalion, 157th depot brigade, are said to be a sufficient number to properly reice cars when they arrive in Atlanta, insuring their arrival at the point of destination in good condition. The military authorities have assured the food administration officials that furloughs will be granted to the men for such length of time as necessary to move the shipments.

This applies not only to peaches, but to shipments of other perishables, particularly shipments of meats from the southern portion of the state.

WORK-OR-FIGHT ORDER ONLY FOR REGISTRANTS

Constitution

Is a Purely Military Step, Says General Crowder

7-3-18

Washington, July 2.—Commenting on the new work-or-fight regulations which went into effect yesterday, Provost Marshal General Crowder emphasized today that the order does not affect men outside of draft ages. Several communities apparently have confused it with anti-loafer laws in some states.

General Crowder explained that the work-or-fight order is purely a military step and that regulations regarding employment or military service for unregistered men are not embraced in his functions. The only effect the order has upon persons not subject to draft is that it offers them more opportunities of employment. Places vacated by men liable to draft necessarily are left opened to men outside of the draft, he explained.

Of the service performed by men who leave non-essential pursuits to take up essential work, General Crowder said:

"The army and navy are taking the men who are best able physically to do the fighting. But that is only one part of the national task imposed by the war. The other part, the part that falls on the other men, is to see free these men who are to do the fighting. Every man who helps to set free a fighting man is helping to fight and win the war.

"Now many of the men of draft age in deferred classes two, three and four, deferred, that is, on grounds of dependency, are not engaged in effective industry. The spectacle is not a satisfying one of a contingent of drafted men from class one being marched down the street to camp while other men of their own age, watching them from the windows, remain behind to sell cigarettes or dispense soda fountain drinks, solely because they have received deferment on grounds of dependency.

"If these men of the same age are to stay behind, let them at least get into work more effective to help the war. Their deferment takes them out of military service and yet serves no economic war purpose whatsoever. They are of military age, and therefore have the primary duty to do war work If their dependency gives them deferment from immediate military war work, let them at least do something economically useful to maintain the nation's welfare while at war.

"They should get into some useful and effective occupations or else forfeit their deferment from military service. The alternative is a fair one."

HON. EMMETT SCOTT ADDRESSES MARYLAND FARMERS.

The Daily Herald
Mar. 30/18

(Special to The Daily Herald)

St. Denis, Maryland—The colored farmers of St. Denis community, most of whom are members of the Patapsco Negro Business League, Maryland, had as theihr guest Sunday, March 24th, Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of the National Negro Business League, now serving in Washington as a Special Assistant in the War Department.

The farmers who compose the Patapsco Busines League are among the thriftiest Negro farmers in Maryland. They raise immense quanities of truck products each year, as wellas the more substantial products of the farm which are handled through the Baltimore markets.

Accompanied by Mr. C. C. Fitzgerald, President of the Patapsco Business League, Mr. William H. Langley, a commission merchant of Baltimore, Mr. William Fitzgerald of the Baltimore Business League organization and Mr. J. Logan Jenkins, the well known Baltimore Caterer, Mr. Scott mortored out to St. Denis, Sunday afternoon and was met by an immense crowd of farmers, who accompanied by their wives, had come for 10 or 12 miles in buggies, wagons, on horseback and in their automobiles, to the meeting.

Mr. Scott delivered an address to the farmers, truckers and other residents of this Maryland community, the church at which the meeting was held being crowded to the doors.

Mr. Scott said in part:

"Along with the increased demand for the things which are produced upon the farms, has unfortunately come a shortage of labor available for carrying on the work of the farm, due to the fact that a number of farmers and farm hands within draft age, have been called to the colors and hundreds and thousands of them are now in camp or across the seas in active military service, with many yet liable to be called.

"Serious attention has been given to this important phase of the farming question, and may be of interest for me to announce, unofficially, that, in order to relieve the shortage of labor during the coming or present farming season, an order will soon be issued by the proper officials in Washington, granting permission for all bona fide farmers and farm hands who have been caught in the draft and who have been called in the various army camps and cantonments, to return to their several farms during the coming season, and so long as they are engaged in farming operations during the coming season, they will be exempted from performing military duty. This, I trust, will afford some direct, immediate relief to you farmers and truckers of Baltimore county and vicinity."

Mr. Spencer Patterson, the leading spirit of St. Denis community, alone operatesa truck farm of more than 300 acres; he has not missed a meeting of the National Business Negro League, during the past ten years. He was a devoted follower and admirer of the late Booker T. Washington, President of the National Negro Business League. One of Mr. Washington's last addresses delivered in Mary land in 1915, land was delivered in this community to the colored farmers who follow Mr. Patterson's leadership.

URGE QUICK ACTION ON THE DENT BILL

Atlanta Constitution

"If Measure Is Dead Letter People Ought to Know It," Brown Wires the Georgia Congressmen. April 3/1918

"If the Dent bill, which grants furloughs to farmers, is a dead letter, then the people should be told so to relieve the uncertainty," wired J. J. Brown, Georgia commissioner of agriculture, to every member of the Georgia delegation in congress Tuesday. A similar message was also addressed to Governor Dorsey, now en route to Washington.

The message was the upshot of a conference between Commissioner Brown, Lem Jackson, head of the bureau of markets, and General Burnham, division commander at Camp Gordon, Tuesday, at which conference General Burnham was confronted with the messages from Georgia congressmen, who have urged that farmers apply for furloughs through the usual channels.

What Will Be Done?

A copy of the Dent bill, now a law, was also taken to the general and the question was put to him, "What will be done at Camp Gordon to release men needed on the farms, according to the provisions of this bill?"

General Burnham replied that no instructions had been given him on the subject.

Governor Dorsey, who was in conference with Commissioner Brown on this subject before the visit to Camp Gordon, was to have been present at the meeting with General Burnham, but was called away to Washington. He heartily approves of the plans of the department of agriculture to enlist the benefits of the Dent law as soon as possible, if there are to be any such benefits. If much more time elapses the critical seeding time when men are needed most on the farms will have passed.

To make the last effort for a speedy interpretation of the Dent bill, with a view to finding out whether it will be applied to groups of soldiers or to individuals, the Georgia agricultural department is sending the following message to every representative and senator as well as to Governor Dorsey:

Has Received No Authority.

Nearly three weeks have elapsed since the president signed the Dent bill. I have today had conference with General Burnham, division commander at Camp Gordon, and he states that he has received no authority from the war department, and therefore advice for soldier to file his application with military commander is useless. Is it possible for you to get the war department to announce ruling as to necessary procedure under the Dent bill? If this bill is a dead letter, then the people should be told so and relieve the uncertainty.

J. J. BROWN,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

As soon as the proper procedure to secure farm furloughs is learned by Georgia boys in camps several thousand will apply for time off to plant and care for their crops, after which they will return to the camps and move on to France.

Three Practical Men To Assort Farm Labor

NEWARK N J NEWS
MAR 26 1918

Government Employment Service Adopts Bryant's Suggestion Aiming at Efficiency.

May Also Look to Colored Labor

Selection of three practical farmers to supervise the handling of farm labor at the new employment bureaus to be opened at Trenton, Camden and Paterson, in the same manner as it is being done here, has been authorized by the United States Employment Service. Approval of a suggestion to this effect submitted by General Lewis T. Bryant, federal director of employment in New Jersey, was given in a letter received here yesterday at the federal-state-municipal bureau from T. V. Powderly, acting director of employment at Washington.

General Bryant's suggestion was made on the basis of the success of the experiment tried out at the local bureau, where Leslie J. Allen, a Monmouth County farmer, is examining applicants and assigning them to places for which their qualifications fit them. The results have been most satisfactory. Professor Frank App of the State Agricultural Experiment Station, who selected Mr. Allen for the local bureau, will pick the men who will be assigned to the other three bureaus.

An average of ten farmers a day are being placed by the local bureau now, although the number of applicants is much larger.

Pursuing another suggestion of General Bryant's, on information provided by William M. Ashby, executive secretary of the Negro Welfare League, 249 Mulberry street, the employment service has asked Professor App to make a survey of the number of colored laborers that will be needed this summer by the farmers of the southern section of the state.

If it is found advisable, the service will endeavor to reach for the farmers, through the Welfare League, some of the graduates of Southern agricultural colleges who, it is expected, will be migrating North early in the spring. Last year, Mr. Ashby informed the service, about 700 of these men were sent by the league to the tobacco farms of Connecticut.

To Open Way to Farms.

These agricultural students will insist upon coming North, Mr. Ashby declared, and if not provided with farm work will take jobs as porters on railroad trains and similar work. Accordingly, it will be the aim of the employment service to steer them into agricultural channels here.

Professor App has been asked to investigate wage and housing conditions at the same time he makes inquiry regarding the number that can be placed.

Preparing to take over the direction of the woman's division at the new Camden office, Miss Maud W. Moore of that city is observing methods and systems of operation at the bureau here. Miss Moore, who is a sister of Dr. Frank Moore of the Rahway State Reformatory, comes with experience covering ten years of research and social service work.

Her research was conducted for the New Jersey Training School at Vineland and for the New York State Prison at Auburn. Experimental psychological work took her to Ellis Island. And for five years she has been engaged in general and hospital social service. For a time she served as substitute factory inspector with the State Department of Labor.

"Reminds me of Ellis Island," was Miss Moore's comment when she looked over the throng of men seeking employment and the manner in which they were required to pass along runways leading past the desks of the placement clerks.

Farmers Start Work.

Farm labor is expected to be in great demand Monday and Tuesday, because the farmers of South Jersey have begun to work their fields. The frost is now practically out of the ground, and in the sandy sections the ground is dry enough for plowing. Experienced men are assured of being placed at good wages, it is declared at the employment bureau.

An American of between forty and fifty-five years, married, possessed of executive ability and a thorough knowledge of farming, is wanted to take charge of a state farm where he will have charge of a large number of boys. Applicants will be interviewed at the bureau and should be accompanied by their wives.

NEGRO LABOR PROBLEM IS DISCUSSED IN CONFERENCE

RICHMOND VA LEADER
JUNE 4, 1918

Dr. George E. Haynes, Expert, Addresses Local Leaders on Co-Operation.

Dr. George E. Haynes, director of negro economics, department of labor, spent some time in RICHMOND yesterday and held an lengthy conference with a number of representative colored people of Virginia in the lecture hall of Morris' cafeteria, 526 North Second street, on matters pertaining to the new work to which he was recently called from the chair of economics and sociology in Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn. He is a Southerner by birth and received his early training in the South. As director of negro economics, he will act as adviser to the department of labor on all questions affecting the negro race. For his work, he is unusually well qualified by reason of his wide experience upon all matters concerning negro race problems.

He said to the meeting: "In coming into the work of the department to give special attention to matters relating to negro labor I have naturally looked with great hope to the white and colored people at Nashville, Tenn., and their friends for advice and help during my work. The department of labor wishes to build plans for meeting local labor situations that are affecting the negro and his white employer in various parts of the country, especially in the rural sections of the South. The negro people, I believe, are more than anxious to do their share in the work of raising food and making supplies for our allies and our men at the front to win the war. There are only two kinds of people in our country at this time: those who 'do' and those who 'don't.' We have to enlist every negro in the country in the ranks of those who 'do.'" Dr. Haynes pleased his audience very much in his plain and earnest way in putting the matter before them. He urged co-operation for the good of "industrial and furrow" labor to be conserved in the South.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
APRIL 17, 1918

Omit Half-Holidays, Negro Farmers Urged By Professor Parks

A plan has been suggested by Professor P. C. Parks, colored, director of agriculture in the Agricultural and Mechanical college, of Huntsville, Ala., which, if adopted by the negroes in the south, will mean millions additional to win the war. Professor Parks has suggested, and states that the plan is already being carried out in many parts of Alabama, that in the interest of throwing every resource into winning the war the negroes abandon their traditional half-holiday on Saturday and adopt a full weekly work day program.

Professor Parks, who was in Atlanta Tuesday, said: "To a great extent the south relies on negro labor on the farms, and if we can add another half-day in each week on thousands of farms it will amount to millions in food and clothing to shorten the war." He said that prominent white citizens had joined with leading negroes in touring rural sections in Alabama to drive this fact home to the negro farmers and that now on hundreds of farms where production was formerly halted Saturday at noon, work goes on uninterrupted until sundown.

Georgia Negroes Soon To Be Called Will Not Be Excused as Farmers

ATLANTA GA JOURNAL
MARCH 31, 1918

According to a ruling received Wednesday by Major Joel B. Mallet, selective service law officer, from Provost Marshal General Crowder, none of the 5,000 Georgia negroes to be called into military service between March 29 and April 2 will be placed in deferred classification by reason of being farm workers.

Previous orders from General Crowder directed that all persons actually engaged in making crops be put in deferred classification. The ruling Wednesday, however, points out that the 5,000 negroes to be called are men needed to complete the original quota under the initial call, and that they will not be affected. The farmers among the 925 white men will be put in deferred classes, since they are the first of the new call.

Of the 5,000 negroes, 4,000 will be sent to Camp Gordon and 1,000 to Fort Riley, Kan. The 925 white men will be sent to Gordon.

All men will be taken from class one in the order of their liability, according to order numbers.

Labor—1918
Welfare Work.

MIDDLETOWN, O., WHERE THE COLORED MAN HAS A CHANCE

Nearly 1000 Colored Workmen, Under a System of Industrial Betterment Provided by American Rolling Mill Co., Making Great Progress

By H. E. Thomas,
In Charge Mechanical Engineering, Tuskegee Institute.

We are very interested at Tuskegee in any movement tending to improve the working conditions of Colored people, inasmuch as we are training nearly 1,700 students each year for industrial efficiency. This includes twenty-six industrial subjects for boys and half as many for girls. Letters from North and South call for hundreds of these Tuskegee graduates each year.

It was with pleasure that I recently had opportunity to see what can really be done to improve the Colored workman on a large scale; where he is encouraged to become a better citizen; where there is a system of industrial betterment for Negro workmen such as Dr. Booker T. Washington would like to have seen in his life time. This work is being done by the American Rolling Mill Company of Middletown, Ohio, for the nearly 1,000 Colored men which are employed at their plant.

Most of these men are from the southern states and have come north during the last two years. Few of them have ever worked at the rolling mill business before, but they are taken in and given the kind of work for which they show fitness.

Many of the new men are permitted to change places half a dozen times if need be until they find the job where they feel thy can make good. They are furnished with room, bed and board on the company's property and the rent and the price for food is below what it costs the company. Y. M. C. A. work among the men, a club room, as well as night school classes in vocal music, reading and writing are provided and paid for by the company.

In this the company extends no philanthropy, but offers a business man's chance to the workman, who is worthy enough to grasp it. The interesting part of the project is that the company is making extensive preparations to make permanent this mutual interest program among its Colored workmen.

At Bon Veue, about one mile from the rolling mill plant, a large tract of land has been laid off in streets, city lots, where cottages of modern design have been erected for the families of Colored workmen.

Here I found time to visit many families and see their housekeeping, and their clean, well-kept yards and gardens. Their pleasant reception of the writer showed them to be happy.

The company has not overlooked the need of proper methods of education for the Colored children of its employes, and in the midst of these well appointed and well-painted cottages a modern brick school house is now being erected at a cost of $72,000. This school will be heated by steam lighted by electricity and have sewer connections. A large assembly room has been provided in this school building for public meetings, moving picture exhibitions and lectures. A suitable list of teachers are now being employed as the building will be finished by September 15th.

When finished, this school building will be turned over to the city of Middletown, and the class work will be graded according to the city requirements, thus giving the Colored children the best public school instruction, and convenient to their homes.

The work of improving conditions among the workmen at the rolling mill plant has grown into a live and interesting deartment. I had the honor to meet the men of the company who are most interested in this work. These were Mr. C. C. Cowgill and Mr. A. K. Lewis, of the Mutual Interest Department, Mr. Bennett Chapple of the Publicity Department, and the vice-president, Mrfl Charles Hook, who is in charge of the Operating Department.

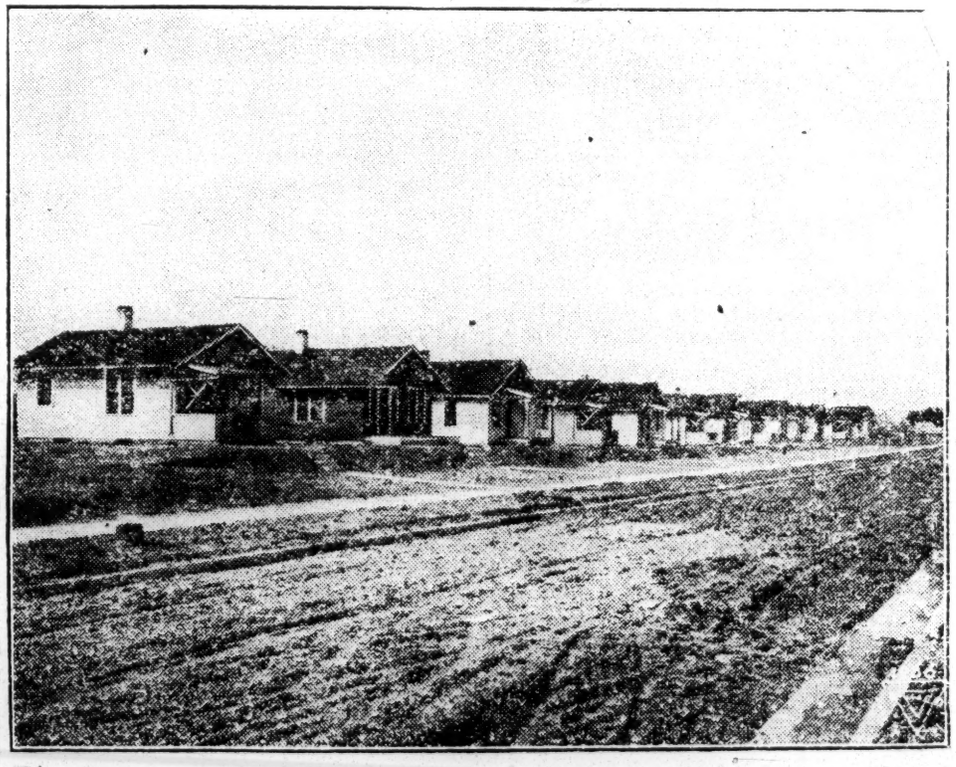
WHERE THE COLORED MAN HAS A CHANCE.

Two Colored men with offices at the Colored men's club have charge of the religious, musical and entertainment work among the men. These are Mr. Leroy Robbins and Mr. Hill, both of whom seem enthusiastic, and capable for the important work entrusted to their care.

With so much capital and mental effort being expended by this company for Colored labor, it now remains for each Colored workman to make himself a committee of one to see that the company meets with success in the effort. Strict attention to duty, careful study of the work to be performed, so as to increase the output, and above all, work on the job each work day; these are the things to be observed by the men. Each Colored workman can also help by sending to his former home for one or more reliable, honest and industrous men, thereby filling the ranks of workmen with the best men.

On my recent visit I noted a number of the men who are not what they should be morally and intellectually. I hope to see their places filled by a more earnest lot should I visit the plant again. The mills are now working on large and important orders for the United States government. All kinds of metal for ships, engines and munitions are being turned out by the great industrial army working twenty-four hours each day in three shifts, thereby giving Colored men the chance to help win the war in a telling way.

Many persons have asked me if I thought the removal of so many Colored men from the southern to the northern part of the country was a safe and practical undertaking. I can now safely say that if the problem is handled on the safe and sane plans such as I noted at the American Rolling Mill Company's plant, the exodus to the north will not only prove a solution to economic diciulties but will help our country greatly in distributing a much-needed bulk of American labor, and will help to educate and make useful the backward element of the American Negro.



COTTAGES OF MODERN DESIGN

ASSEMBLY ROOM 9-28-18

Labor-1918

Welfare Work

Rapid Construction Marks Making of Nitrate Plant

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
OCTOBER 13, 1918

It was originally planned to have the permanent buildings of the air nitrate plant at Ancor ready for occupancy some time in December, but Captain F. L. Woody of the Air Nitrates Corporation said Saturday, because of the inadequate supply of labor available, no definite time for the opening of the plant can be set.

Work on the permanent structures that will comprise the actual plant has just begun, while buildings for more than 4,000 workmen are rapidly nearing completion.

The Air Nitrates Corporation has a vast sweep of territory at its command, stretching for miles on the east bank of the Little Miami River, about two and a half miles north of Newtown and a mile and a half east of the river at Tower Hill.

The plant is reached from Tower Hill over a pontoon bridge which crosses the Little Miami River. The bridge rests on boats anchored to a steel chain suspended across the river about twenty feet abcve.

From the eastern end of the pontoon bridge a road running directly east leads into Round Bottom road, which is being improved by the county. Round Bottom road connects with an east-and-west highway which was abandoned by the county several years ago, along which a distance of one and a half mile east of the intersection the main buildings of the big plant are being erected.

This is known as the old Squankum road. Within the past week it has been widened to double its former width and, for the whole distance to Ancor the new half has been made of concrete. The old part of the roadbed is to be treated with concrete.

Along the south side of the Squankum road are long rows of wooden buildings extending more than a quarter of a mile and represent the first evidence of the physical plant of the Air Nitrates Corporation. Some distance to the east is a typical red country school house abandoned as a place of learning, which is being utilized as headquarters and serves the nitrate people as a guard house for United States troops. To the right of the road near this point other units of the big plant are springing up, including one hundred houses of four-room design, for the use of superintendents and foremen.

The Norfolk & Western Railroad, the main artery of transportation at Ancor, passes near the main buildings, which include the general offices of the Air Nitrates Corporation, occupying six buildings located on both sides of the Squankum roadway. To the left is the hospital which is in charge of Dr. Otto P. Gier of the United States Public Health Sanitation. Another big building is occupied by the timekeeper and auditor and still another one by the staff of the United States Employment Department.

To the right of Squankum road are three more office buildings in which are located the administration departments. Lieutenant Colonel Sawyer is in charge of these departments. Directly opposite is the building of the Fuller Construction Company in charge of E. S. Belledon, construction manager. A building adjacent is given over to the work of the electrician and sewerage engineers. This group of buildings is 100 feet long by 50 feet wide and two stories high.

The permanent main buildings are just beginning on a twenty-foot hill farther east. Work on this rise is going on rapidly. Engines are dredging and cutting parts of the hill to the level of the surrounding ground. In other parts concrete piers of the main buildings appear above ground. A number of new roadways are being built in this section of the grounds.

Immediately behind the office buildings and the hospital a vast amount of work has been done within the past two months. There are dormitories for the accommodation of laborers, carpenters, iron workers and electricians in addition to the 4,200 men now employed, the dormitories for the negro workmen being located some distance from those for white employees.

The plot occupied by the plant when completed will be supplied with city water and a complete sanitary system. The buildings are all steam heated and have running hot and cold water. A telegraph station and a telephone pay station occupy one building.

The rapidity with which these buildings are being erected is wonderful. The community hall for girls, the plans for which were approved Saturday, October 5, is practically completed. This building contains forty-two rooms, with steam heat, running hot and cold water, electric lights and a large rest-room. It will be completely furnished some time this week and a house-warming is being arranged by the fifty-five young women working at the plant as stenographers. Some of these young women live in the Kentucky cities and others at College Hill and at other distant points. When the house is furnished they will board there. At present they are taken in a bus to the end of the Madisonville car line each evening. Mrs. Sarah M. Bauer is acting as house mother and matron.

In order to care for the employees two Y. M. C. A. headquarters were opened up Thursday. One is for white men and the other for negroes. R. E. Baldwin is acting secretary for the white Y. M. C. A. The selection of permanent secretaries may be left to the New York headquarters of the Y. M. C. A.

A mess hall of stupendous size is practically complete and about to be opened. It consisted of a double building with an L connection between. It will easily seat more than 2,000 men at a time. There are now at Ancor one a la carte restaurant and one which serves regular meals.

The 100 houses built for the Superintendent and foremen are completed, but not furnished. They have four rooms and a bath. They are equipped with running hot and cold water and steam heat.

Everything is furnished with the exception of kitchen crockery and bed linen. The rent will be $12 a month.

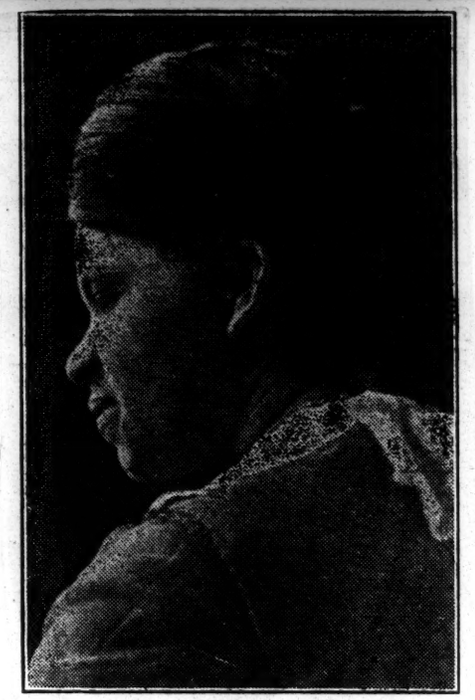
Fully one-half of the men at Ancor are furnished accommodations and are fed on the grounds. Almost 2,000 employees travel to and from the plant on the Norfolk & Western Railroad daily.

DR. J. A. SIMPSON ACCEPTS POSITION AT GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL—HIS WIFE GOES TO JOIN HIM.

Dr. J. A. Simpson, 2400A Goode Avenue, has accepted a position as physician in charge of the Colored paitents at the Government Hospital, Muscle Shoal, Ala., where he has been engaged in the performance of his duties for more than two weeks.

Dr. J. A. Simpson

Mrs. Eva Simpson will leave the city Sunday morning for Nashville, Tenn. ,where she will sojourn a few days before joining her husband at Muscle Shoal.



Mrs. J. A. Simpson

Dr. and Mrs. Simpson were important factors in the civic life of the community where they resided. Their absence will be keenly felt by the members of St. James A. M. E. Church, where they were actively engaged in religious work.

PROVIDING IDEAL WORKING CONDITIONS

American Chain Company Of Va. Sets Admirable Precedent For Local Industries

There are few industries in this country where a large element of colored labor is employed that provide working conditions as agreeable and ideal as those provided at the million dollar plant of the American Chain Co., Inc., of Virginia, located near the army base at Bush Bluff. This corporation has established an admirable precedent for all industrial plants in this vicinity and one that all could follow with great profit to themselves.

This company is engaged in making anchor chains at its local plant and employ colored men for this work. Colored chinmakers was an experiment attempted by the American Chain Co., largely through the advice and persuasion and Dr. G. Jarvis Bowens, who is director of hygiene and welfare for the local plant. The experiment has proved a success, through the willingness and capacity of the colored men to master the intricacies of chain making and the disposition of the company to provide every facility for making the living and working conditions of the men satisfactory.

The men who are employed as chain makers were drafted from the students and graduates of such technical schools as Hampton, A. & T., College and Tuskegee. The company has provided for them a commodious dormitory equipped with every modern sanitary device, steam heat, running water, shower baths, lavatories, etc. There are also a recreation and reading room, tennis court, base ball grounds and other facilities for wholesome recreation.

The company also maintains a modernly equipped culinary department under which the men are able to obtain healthy, wholesome board at actual cost. A steam laundry is maintained by the company under the same plan

But the most surpassing feature of the admirable attitude of the American Chain Co., towards its employees is its concern for their health and general welfare. A medical director is employed upon full time, and there is a well equipped infirmary with a graduate nurse in charge, and every precaution is taken to safeguard and conserve the health and physical well-being of every one employed in the plant.

The young men have organized a club among themselves for social, literary and religious diversions and from time to time speakers are invited to address them. On last Sunday talks were made to the men by Mr. Matt N. Lewis of Newport News and Capt. George W. Blount of Portsmouth.

COLORED PEOPLE HAVE WAR GARDEN

BELOIT WIS NEWS
APRIL 24, 1918

The colored people of the plant have all taken kindly to the war garden idea and have already begun working on their plots. They have picked out their plots and gotten them into condition, and from the hearty way in which the work is now going forward Burbank will have some caused to feel concerned as to his reputation.

It has been the same in this instance as in all others, however. The colored folks on the plant have all come thru mighty well for all appeals for relief of mercy for our fighting boys; they are well represented in the armies of the United States government, and they have left no stone unturned to show they were citizens of merit and value.

The work of grading the ground about the new houses of the colored settlement has been going forward but slowly owing to the extreme difficulty in getting teams and men this spring. However, several teams that have been on other work have finished up and are now engaged in making the grounds all that they should be.

CHARLOTTE N C OBSERVER
SEPTEMBER 21, 1918

THE OPEN FORUM

THE NEGRO AT BADIN.

How His Welfare and Material Interests Are Looked After.

To the Editor of The Observer:

Please permit me space in your interesting and valuable paper to speak a word concerning Badin, the home of the great aluminum plant.

I was called here to conduct a series of meetings and being so agreeably surprised with its surroundings and opportunities given, I can but cry with the sage of Biblical verse, "Wha' hath God wrought!"

In my extensive travel I have found nowhere in this beautiful south advantages for the negroes, as were found in Badin. To my mind the colored people have the better site situated on a hill with a commanding view of the town and enjoying the gentle breezes as they sway the treetops and make the atmosphere balmy and refreshing. Their homes are large and airy with all modern conveniences connected, and much care and labor are sent to make the tenants comfortable at a very low cost. The management evidently does not encourage illiteracy among my people, but appreciate intelligence, for the foundation is laid and the construction rapidly pushed for the best equipped school to be found in the south at the cost of $75,000. Badin sets a standard for our larger cities with reference to the education of the rising and coming race. All amusements for the development of physical growth are also found, with two efficient social workers employed. In fact, all that the whites have, the negroes can boast of having the same.

One might think that racial feelings would exist, but a most friendly feeling exists and because of the above stated conditions the negroes are not jimcrowed, but have everything of their own.

Having mentioned all of the advantages there is only one thing that I think would add to the city and give prestige to the people and that is one large church with a seating capacity for the people, and I am sure the management would not stint itself for its erection, but would willingly and gladly do so, for money is not considered, when considered in the view of the people's welfare. To my people everywhere when seeking advantages along all lines, Badin's gates stand ajar, and friendly people are standing with outstretched arms to give you a rousing and welcoming ovation.

J. J. STUBBS.

Hamlet, Sept. 19.

NEGRO WELFARE WORKERS IN PITTSBURGH

"STRAW BOSSES," or workmen chosen by foremen as their gang leaders because of their ability to drive or coax work out of the men, always have been the cause of much dissatisfaction and of a large labor turnover. They are usually foreigners and, since they are not paid more than the men actually on the job, have little real authority. Owing largely to the lack of qualifications for real leadership among these men, employers in the Pittsburgh steel industries have experienced a good deal of trouble with the Negro workmen who since the beginning of the European war have entered these industries in such large numbers. The Negro resents rough handling and is quick to flash up when his indignation is sustained by a knowledge that there is plenty of work to be had elsewhere.

In consequence of this circumstance the management of Negro employes has been given special consideration by some of the leading concerns. At four establishments—the Homestead and Duquesne plants of the Carnegie Steel Corporation, the Pittsburgh Steel Company, and the Lockhart Iron and Steel Company—employing together some 3,000 Negroes, colored social service workers are employed to help in reducing the number of causes of discontent. Three other firms, the Westinghouse Electric and Machine Company, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, and the Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company, employing together about two thousand Negroes, have Negro labor agents who do a large amount of social service work; and the matter of employing Negro industrial welfare workers is under consideration by four other companies which, between them, employ another three thousand Negroes.

The Urban League of Pittsburgh for social service among Negroes has organized a conference of the seven Negro industrial welfare workers, which meets once a week and discusses various problems encountered in their practical experience. On one such occasion the "straw boss" above mentioned was the subject of consideration. It was suggested that if straw bosses were chosen with a little more care as to their ability to handle men the situation would be materially relieved; and it was brought out that the real foremen knew only few of the workers by name, and that these in many cases did not even know their foreman by sight.

While the more radical Negro welfare worker believes that only the appointment of Negro foremen will solve the problem, others think that the situation might be considerably relieved if the foremen could be persuaded to make the personal acquaintance of each man on the job and if noon-hour talks were given in the works by the welfare workers and by different officials in the shops.

The housing of unmarried Negro workers formed the subject of another of these conferences. It was agreed that all boarding houses serving company men should be graded according to cleanliness and prices charged. Men just arrived and hired should be sent to a company bunk house, there to be promptly cleaned and fumigated, while the men who have occupied those houses for some time should be moved on to suitable private boarding houses. On the whole, it was thought that the company accommodation, but especially the company board, compared favorably with that offered by private establishments, but that, in spite of this, the men prefer the privacy and homelikeness of the latter.

The experiment made in Homestead to furnish capital to deserving boarding-house keepers and thus secure a little control over them was discussed, but no recommendation was adopted because the welfare workers felt that so far they had not established a sufficient contact with the boarding-house keepers entirely to do justice to their viewpoint.

E. K. JONES ADDRESS MANAGERS AT ROCHESTER

Convention of Over 600 Greet Words Of Negro Social Worker

At the Friday morning, May 10th session of the 2nd National Conference on the Problems of the Employment Manager in Industry called by the National Committee of Employment Managers' Association, at the Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes received from the audience of nearly 700 delegates the greatest ovation accorded the various speakers, when he spoke for thirty minutes on the subject "Psychology in the Employment and Management of Negro Workingmen."

He said, "There is no such thing as Negro psychology. The same psychology govern the Negro as govern the white man, and that is human psychology." His plea was for fair treatment of the Negro, to awaken industrial pride in his and to bind him to his occupation by the hope of industrial opportunity and achievement.

In answering the criticism that the Negro works each week until he ears enough to keep him for the rest of the week, Mr. James said, "Increase the Negro's wants and raise his standards of living by giving him a chance to rent or purchase a decent home and to enjoy the community privileges of other citizens and he will work more regularly, be more dependable, and become more efficient. There are men in this hall whi have tried the method I suggest with their colored workmen and they will testify to the fact that they have no men of any other racial origin working more loyal, trustworthy and productive. Give them a chance to become foremen and to engage in all kinds of skilled and delicate work. This will inspire them and place new life in them "Remember" he said, in closing, "that the Negro citizens are Americans who have contributed their part in making this country the democracy it is, and that they will fight to the limit of their resources to keep it so."

At the conclusion of the session Mr. Jones received at least forty invitations to visit various large industries to advise the managers on the proper handling of their Negro employees and was requested by six managers to find for them competent Negro labor advisers and welfare workers to handle the social [redacted] among their colored employes.

In the afternoon by special request Mr. Jones met in a round-table discussion with those managers who were especially interested in Negro labor problems and who desired further light on the proper methods to pursue in holding and advancing their colored workingmen. Several of the managers of the largest plants in America which have never in the past employed Negroes except in the unskilled positions, stated that they will immediately begin to open up the higher paid and more highly skilled positions to Negroes. Others said that they would immediately begin on a housing program that would furnish to the colored workingmen with families first class, well constructed houses of from 4 to 6 rooms with modern improvements front and back yards with flower and vegetable gardens.

Labor—1918

Welfare Work.

LEAGUE IMPROVES NEGROES' WAR WORK

N Y C TIMES
OCTOBER 20, 1918

National Organization Looks After Housing Conditions---Finds Efficiency and Loyalty

THE National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes, organized eight years ago, has found its work of improving the living conditions of negroes in cities particularly arduous since the entrance of the United States in the war. The field has grown and opportunities for development have increased in spite of the necessity to limit the scope of its activities largely to the demands made upon it by war needs.

Since the East St. Louis riot of June, 1917, the league's work has been directed principally toward the problems of preserving morale among the negroes at home—particularly in the cities affected by the migration of negroes to industrial centres—and toward the solution of the problem of increasing their efficiency in the production of war necessities. These two channels are so closely related that the success of the one depends upon the maintenance of the other. Both objects are being accomplished, notwithstanding the difficulties of adjustment resulting from the recent negro exodus from the South—an internal migration unparalleled in history. It is being accomplished quietly for the most part; and the newcomers are being aided in matters of housing, of work, of learning new city regulations and of health through the urban leagues and other agencies.

After the riot mentioned the National League began a program for the rehabilitation of East St. Louis negroes. The National Executive Secretary, Eugene Kinckle Jones, was present at the Congressional hearings on the effects of the riots on interstate commerce and the production of war needs, and organized an urban league there, with George Walker Buckner, then a teacher at Tuskegee Institute, as Executive Secretary. The organization has busied itself with the problems of industrial welfare, housing, recreation, and general social betterment, and its work has just been approved by the Ordnance Bureau of the War Department. The Ordnance Bureau has included the expenses of the league in its general budget for the next three years to the amount of $4,000 annually and Mr. Buckner has been made a member of the executive staff, carrying out his program under Government supervision. This action by the Community Bureau of the War Department has enabled the league to add more workers to its force, thus putting into immediate operation some of its plans. In addition, two community houses are to be built in districts largely populated by negroes.

One of the most important industries for carrying on the war is mining, and the President has issued a proclamation to the mining companies in which he urges that conditions for the workers be made favorable to the greatest efficiency from each man; further, that drafted men essential to the work receive deferred classification. To aid in carrying out this request E. K. Jones, the league's Executive Secretary, was invited by the Consolidation Coal Company to address the miners in Eastern Kentucky. He spent some time among them, urging regularity of hours and close application to their work. At Hopewell, Va., where 8,000 negroes are employed, his recommendation that a social worker would be valuable in handling labor turnover as well as bettering living conditions among the men has been accepted.

"Are colored women in industry an economic success?" asked the manager of a chemical company of Pennsylvania who had gone to the national office of the Urban League at 200 Fifth Avenue, New York City, to get information before trying them in the new plant about to be opened. The reply was found in the reports in the office files from factories employing them in New York, Brooklyn, Detroit, Philadelphia, Jersey City. These reports are sent in by the local executive secretaries, who sometimes act as general supervisors in factories, and who are often successful in obtaining greater industrial efficiency.

"Are colored women successful competitors with white women who have been longer in industry?" continued the inquiring manager. An excerpt from the report of Robert James Elzy, Executive Secretary of Brooklyn, was an enlightening reply to this. "One factory manager in Brooklyn," says Mr. Elzy, "reports that the two highest paid women in the factory are colored women, who earn from $35 to $40 per week at piece work making soldiers' cartridge belts."

The Urban League has been called into conferences by such organizations as the American Federation of Labor, the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Red Cross, the War Department, the Labor Department, and other Government bureaus when they need information on problems relating to negro welfare. It is developing 10,000,000 negro Americans in loyalty and citizenship and is instructing many communities in the valuable service negroes can render. "Not alms, but opportunity," is the league's motto.

CINCINNATI O TRIBUNE
JUNE 11, 1918

NEGRO WORKMEN WILL HOLD A CONFERENCE

A conference of negro working people of Cincinnati will be held at the ark Street Church Sunday, June 16, 2:30 p.m. It is the aim of the conference to encourage the race in gainful pursuits. A song entitled "The ng's Business" will be sung by a orus of mixed voices made up of rking people led by H. S. Dunbar d accompanied by James S. Greer. ayer will be offered by Rev. B. D. ott. H. S. Dunbar, Secretary of the th Street Branch of the Y. M. C. Prof. W. J. Decatur, Superintendof the Colored Industrial School Harry S. Williams of the Cincin Milling Machine Company wi ak. J. M. Tadlock is Chairman Rallying Committee.

BOSTON MASS HERALD
NOVEMBER 6, 1918

AID NEGRO WORKERS

The Carnegie Steel Company of Pittsburgh is trying to better the living as well as recreational conditions under which their Negro employes have been forced to live. They have hired Negro welfare workers in two of their mill centres and are now planning to extend this type of work to other mill districts.

At the Homestead Steel Works there has been developed a plan for a Negro clubhouse which will contain dormitories, gymnasiums, public baths, community lockers, recreation rooms and special classrooms for educational work.

NASHV ANNE
JUNE 15.

TO BETTER LOT OF COLORED WOMEN

Occupational Council Formed To Endeavor to Improve Conditions.

Colored women engaged in various occupations followed by the race in the city met Friday night at the colored branch Y. M. C. A. and completed an organization of The Occupational Council of Nashville Colored Women, with Sallie C. Westfield, president; Henrietta Gee, vice-president; Myrtle Harris Moore, secretary, and Lelia McClelland, treasurer.

The council will devote its energies to advancing efficiency among colored women in vocational life. It will collect information about work, wages and working conditions for Negro women workers. It will furnish information of value to colored women and those who employ their services. It is a mutual welfare council created for fostering co-operation between colored women and their employers. Its main objective is to advance the welfare of each.

The colored women of Nashville follow more than thirty different occupations as a means of earning their livelihood. Hitherto their largest single field of activity has been household service. For all the years since the freedom of the race the women have been the cooks, the washerwomen, the nurses, the housemaids, the housegirls and table girls of the South. In later years their field of opportunity has broadened. Some few have entered professional fields and now there are professional nurses. Negro teachers have been a custom since they were first introduced to teach the members of their race in the city schools.

The occupational council of colored women is concerned about the problems of the working girls as they relate to her social development in Nashville. At the meeting Friday night many of those speaking referred to the prevailing handicaps, within and without the race, to the women who work. The evils surrounding them came in for their share of attention. The sense of the meeting was that there was dignity in any honest work done by Negro women, and that the younger women should be taught the value and dignity of labor. Some reported the fact that, in their knowledge, many colored girls and women often became discouraged because a few seemed to look upon their occupations as if they were not respectful.

The problem of colored women and girls coming from the country to the city to work, and their proper adjustment to the community life was discussed. The establishment of a social center for working women was an idea presented and thoroughly discussed at the meeting. The officers were authorized to make some definite recommendation along this line at a future meeting.

It was the prevailing sentiment that many of the younger girls who enter household service were poorly equipped for the work, and that there was a very great need of formulating some plan that would better prepare them for their work and further their general welfare in the city. Steadiness is to be encouraged. The working environment, health, reliability, general character, training, experience and general fitness of Negro women workers are to be made matters of record and importance in the work of the occupational council of colored women.

A carefully selected advisory board of influential white women will work in co-operation with the board of directors and officers of the organization of colored women. This advisory board was decided upon because of the close connection of so many members of the council with the homes of Nashville whites, and the prevailing sentiment among the members of the council that a great many of the very best white women of Nashville have always manifested a marked degree of friendly interest in the advancement of the welfare of colored women in general.

Carnegie Steel Co. Provides Them Better Living and Recreational Conditions.

The Carnegie Steel Co., of Pittsburg is trying to better the living as well as recreational conditions under which their Negro employes have been forced to live. They have hired Negro welfare workers in two of their mill centers and are now planning to extend this type of work to the other mill districts.

At the Homestead Steel Works there has been developed a plan for a Negro club house which will contain dormitories, gymnasiums, public baths, community lockers, relreation rooms, and special classrooms for educational work.

INDUSTRIAL MEN MEET.

There was a well attended conference of representatives of the industrial plants employing Colored men in the office of the Negro Welfare Association on Saturday evening last. Labor Turnover and Methods of Reducing It was the subject discussed at the conference.

Mr. Robert K. Hodgens of the Cleveland Hardware Company gave a very interesting and instructive account of the manner in which labor turnover is handled in that plant. He gave many helpful suggestions as to how to reach men and hold them to their jobs. He spoke of the tendency of the Colored workers to segregate themselves in a shop, its effect upon the morale of the workmen and how to prevent it. He stressed the importance of the workmen not only doing his job well, but of his having a knowledge of the machine upon which he is working. He also emphasized the importance of frequent conferences with the men so as to impress them with the advantages of the plant in which they are working and to create a factory pride and spirit.

Mr. Matlock of the Foster Nut & Bolt factory and Mr. Blair of the National Carbon and Mr. Conners, executive secretary of the association were appointed a committee to submit plans for a permanent organization.

The next meeting will be held on Saturday evening, Sept. 14, in the office of the association, 4208 Central avenue.

COTTON MILL THAT SOLVES ITS "LABOR PROBLEM"

Confronted by large losses due to the number of girl employes that are not content to remain long in one town, a Virginia cotton mill concern is now investing $150,000 in an effort to make the young women more contented by giving them attractive living quarters.

The money is being used to build a handsome dormitory on a sloping site that allows three stories above ground on one side and six stories on the other side. A sub-way connecting with the textile mill will prove a convenience in wet weather.

Novel arrangements are being provided for the entertainment of male company by the girls. On the second floor is a large reception hall surrounded on three sides by small parlors, twelve in all, each having a glass partition between it and the central room. Couples desiring more privacy

than can be had in the reception hall, where a chaperon will be stationed, can obtain it in the smaller rooms.

The young women will all eat in a large dining hall. Other attractive features will be the gymnasium, swimming pool, sun parlor, conservatory, and classrooms for teaching millinery and dressmaking. Giving as it does some phases of the life enjoyed by girls at boarding schools, it is thought the home will meet the situation.

NEWARK N J NEWS
SEPTEMBER 28, 1918

Negro Welfare League Purchases Headquarters in Bank Street

A building for headquarters has been purchased by the Negro Welfare League at 212 Bank street, the transaction having been concluded this morning by James P. Dusenberry, acting for the league. The building is practically new, a four-story apartment house, with shops in the basement.

The Phyllis Wheatley Association will co-operate with the league in the use of the building, opening a home for colored working girls and carrying on its welfare work there. Mrs. E. P. Shrubey is president of the association.

The league now has a membership of between 300 and 400, white and colored. The president is Dr. William H. Vail. The executive secretary, William Ashbey, has carried on many welfare projects from the league's temporary headquarters in the Children's Aid building, 249 Mulberry street, including employment work in co-operation with the Federal-State-Municipal Employment Bureau, a survey of housing conditions, etc. Social service work has been carried on, especially among the southern immigrants of the last two years. A friendly visitors' committee of colored women has been active in this.

All activities will be increased, it is expected, and new enterprises undertaken when the league moves into its new home, which will be within a short time, as few alterations are required.

ST LOUIS MO POST DISPATCH
AUGUST 28, 1918

TALKS TO NEGROES AT PLANTS

Urban League Branch Working to Improve Conditions.

St. Louis is one of 27 cities which have branches of the National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes. Its objects are to improve the industrial districts.

The St. Louis league has begun its active program. Noonday talks have been made at a number of industrial plants. Firms not employing negroes have been asked to open their doors to negro help. The league has prepared an elaborate housing schedule and is seeking the co-operation of the Health Department in making a thorough survey.

U.S. BUILDS "Y" FOR NEGRO WORKMEN AT NITRO, W. VA.

Modern and Well-Equipped Building Under Direction of Negro Secretaries—Associate Secretary Reports Increased Morale and Efficiency as Result.

No policy was ever better calculated to increase the efficiency and morale of the army at home, the workers who must sustain the Army at the front, than that inaugurated by the Government with reference to he Negro workers in he powder plant at Nitro, West Virginia.

At a cost of $15,000 a modern and well-equipped Y. M. C. A. building has been erected for the Negro workmen. It is provided with billiard tables, bowling alleys, shower baths, a soda fountain, a library of 1,000 volumes and 30 current periodicals, a moving picture theater and auditorium. A gymnasium for indoor activities and a swimming pool are soon to be installed.

The supervision of the building and the "Y" work is under the direction of Negro secretaries, most of whom are college men, two of them having studied at Chicago University. The addition of men of this type who have broad training and experience and who are capable of winning the confidence and support of both worker and employer, means that this splendid effort by the Government will bring the very best results.

Morale and Efficiency Increased.

An increase in morale and efficiency has been already noted. When asked for an opinion about the Negro workers, an official at Nitro recentlyl stated that the Negro employees are the most satisfied and appreciative workers in the plant. This man is a white Tennesseean and one who claims much experience with Negro labor. He says he has carefully watched the activities of the laborers and that they "cannot be criticised." He sums up the experiment by saying:

"This Government has provided very liberally for the Colored men at this place, and we believe that the Colored men have responded and will continue to respond to the treatment they receive here."

HOME FOR COLORED FEMALE WORKERS

The Christian Advocate
10/31/18

It is highly encouraging to note that the colored women of Chester, Pennsylvania, acting under the auspices of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, of which Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett, is President and Mrs. Rebecca Aldridge (of Pittsburg, Pa.) Honorary President, have purchased a building to be used as a home for women of the Race who are doing war work in the many corporations in and near the city of Chester, Pennsylvania. This property will also be used as a center for Governmental activities, viz: American Red Cross, Colored Women's Unit of the National Council of Defense, etc.

This is the first effort on the part of the women in said city to do something definite along this particular line, although they have been working faithfully ever since they were called upon to help. This splendid achievement should be an inspiring example to colored women in every city and where any appreciable group of them reside. A formal opening of the building in question will be held October 30th-November 1st. Hon. Emmett J. Scott, Special Assistant to the Secretary of War, Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Principal of the National Training School for Women and Girls, Washington, D. C., and other prominent persons have been invited to deliver special addresses upon said occasion. The officers of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Negro Women's Clubs are as follows: Mrs. Ruth L. Bennett, President; Mrs. Laura A. Brown, Vice President; Mrs. R. Evelyn Payne, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Ida S. Wright, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Fannie E. Morton, Treasurer; Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, Organizer. Chester is one of the leading manufacturing centers of Pennsylvania and a splendid opportunity for usefulness is open to the patriotic and aggressive colored women of that vicinity.

URBAN LEAGUE TO BETTER CONDITIONS

GOVERNMENT ALSO INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF EAST ST. LOUIS PEOPLE.

U.S. TO PAY LEAGUE EXPENSE

Plan to Co-Ordinate Industrial Activities With Those of Existing Agencies in That City.

Indianapolis Freeman
Nov 16 1918

Special to The Indianapolis Freeman.

The Urban League of East St. Louis has been doing its work of reconstruction in a very telling way. Since June, 1918, and prior to the community organization work undertaken by the Government the Urban League of East St. Louis has been directing its efforts toward the social betterment of the entire community. The Government and the League activities being similar it was decided by the War Community Service Committee to include the expenses of the League of the next year in the general budget. This decision was reached at a conference called in Washington September 18th by Fred C. Butler, Chief of the War Community Service, to discuss the plan of co-ordinating the industrial activities with those of existing agencies in East St. Louis. George Walker Buckner, former teacher in Tuskegee Institute, and for a short time employed in the League work in New York City where he was gaining experience is its executive secretary.

Eugene Kinckle Jones, Executive Secretary of the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes, together with the Reverend Allison and Mr. Willis and two other Government welfare experts to be located in East St. Louis, was called into conference in the interest of the work of the local league. In addition to financial backing by the Community Service Bureau, Mr. Jones further urged that those in authority in East St. Louis take immediate steps to improve the housing conditions of the Negroes there as the first necessary move toward instilling civic pride.

This suggestion was very timely as it should be a part of the plan of the Community Organization Branch of the United States War Dpartmnt, which has for its object the civic and industrial and social rehabilitation of East St. Louis. The Government has found it expedient and necessary to improve the labor conditions everywhere in order to secure greater efficiency in production especially in centers where large war orders are being placed. The War Commission's program was gladly accepted by both citizens and the packing interest which have pledged one-half of the $200,000 for the three years' program. This program includes the co-ordination of all agencies in any way connected with civic improvement, their work being supervised by experts in their particular field. A committee of fifty representative citizens, white and colored, has been selected to cooperate with the experts, carrying out suggestions and recommendations of an executive committee of nine members chosen from the larger committee, the whole being supervised by an executive director. Their plans for the first year include the establishment of community centers of both white and colored employees to be equipped with every means for their development such as movies, auditoriums, day nurseries, shower baths, gymnasiums, etc. Physical and educational classes, domestic science and first aid will also be features of the work.

It will be recalled by those who followed the development in the race riot of July, 1917, that the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were represented at the Congressional hearings held at East St. Louis to expose incidents of the riots which affected interstate commerce and the production of articles being made by Government contract. It is thought that the movement to improve living conditions in East St. Louis is the direct result of the findings of this committee and the publicity later given them in Congress.